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# ELLIS ISLAND
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## HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT
## UNITS 2, 3 AND 4

Volume 4

Part One

Prepared by

Beyer Blinder Belle/
Anderson Notter Finegold

U.S. Department of the Interior / National Park Service



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# HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

## UNITS 2, 3 & 4
## ELLIS ISLAND

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## Preface

This historic structures report was prepared for the buildings in Units 2, 3 and 4 at Ellis Island. It documents the historic development and present condition of buildings on the south half of the Island including the ferry house, hospital outbuilding, psychopathic ward, main hospital building, administration building and new hospital extension of Unit 2; the office building, mortuary, powerhouse and laundry building, eight measles ward buildings, administration building, kitchen, three isolation ward buildings and staff house of Unit 3; and the immigrant building, recreation building and shelter of Unit 4, as well as the ferry and removed structures, the surgeon's house and red cross building. The buildings of Unit 1 have been documented in separate historic structure reports.

The twenty-six extant buildings, as well as the connecting ways and corridors located within Units 2, 3 and 4, form an interconnected grouping. Built as hospital immigration station and support buildings, they formed, with the Unit 1 buildings, an integrated complex of structures and were functionally interdependent. Information is presented on the historic use, development, existing conditions, and architectural significance of the buildings. Measured drawings and photographs provide documentation of the structures. All photographs of existing conditions were taken in 1985-1986 by the architectural/engineering team.

The report was prepared by the following staff members of Beyer Blinder Belle/Notter Finegold Alexander Inc. Associated Architects: James Marston Fitch, Director of Historic Preservation, John H. Stubbs, James W. Rhodes, Rose-Marie Ballard, Scott Deunow, Caroline Kane, Jorge Sein and Kelly Sarver. Contributions were made by a number of consultants and others who are credited in the text.

# I. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA SECTION

# I. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA SECTION

This historic structure report is for Units Two, Three and Four of Ellis Island of the Statue of Liberty National Monument, New York/New Jersey. Ellis Island is of the first order of significance - a resource which possesses national significance. The List of Classified Structures (LCS), March 1981, lists all of Ellis Island in Management Category A - structures that must be preserved and maintained.

The General Management Plan (GMP) for Ellis Island (September 1982) proposes the following treatment and use of the Units Two, Three and Four structures:

1. To the extent made feasible by private funding, the Units Two, Three and Four buildings will be preserved on the exteriors, and the interior spaces will be adapted for use by either the National Park Service or a private organization under a lease agreement or concession contract. By offering long-term leases on these structures under the authority of section 111 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, the Park Service seeks to ensure the protection of these resources while encouraging the innovative reuse of buildings which have been vacant for more than 30 years. The preservation and adaptive use of these buildings will be entirely the responsibility of the user. The allocation of space will depend upon the extent of the selected lessee's contract.

The Statue of Liberty/Ellis Island Centennial Commission, appointed by the Secretary of Interior in 1982, is authorized to conduct a major private fund raising effort to support preservation at the national monument. No other cooperative agreements that are restraints on management in connection with Ellis Island are now in existence. Leases, contracts, and

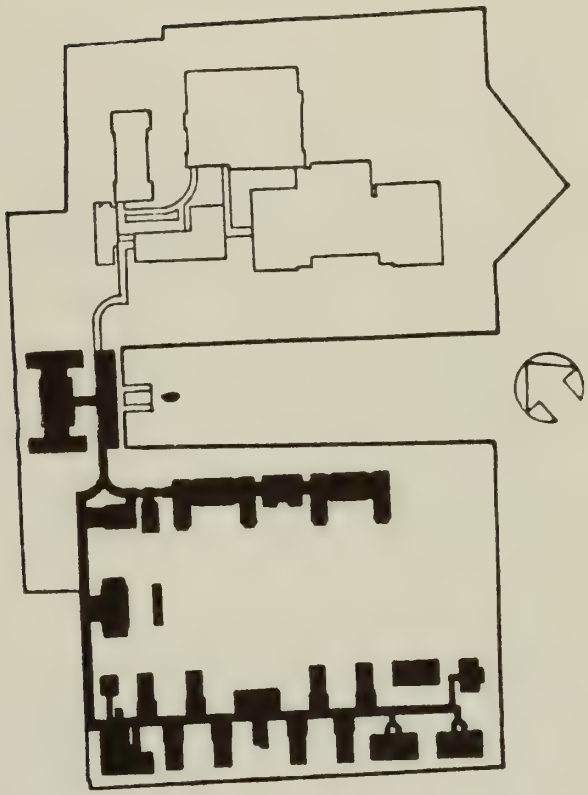
cooperative agreements may be developed as an outcome of the recommendations generated as a result of this study.

All objects, documents, records, photographs, negatives, and tapes collected or produced as a result of this study will be documented and catalogued according to procedures established in consultation with the park curator, and then will be conserved and stored in the curation facilities to be established at Ellis Island.

# II. PHYSICAL HISTORY AND ANALYSIS SECTION

HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT UNITS 2, 3 & 4
ELLIS ISLAND NATIONAL MONUMENT, NEW YORK/ NEW JERSEY

# A. INTRODUCTION



## A. INTRODUCTION

### 1. Project Scope

This, "Historic Structures Report: Units 2, 3 and 4" is the fourth in a series of similar analysis made at Ellis Island to provide architectural and historical documentation of the structures at the Island by Beyer Blinder Belle/Notter Finegold Alexander, Inc., architects under contract to the National Park Service/United States Department of the Interior. Thirty-three existing structures, some five removed structures, an extensive system of corridors and covered ways, the ferry "Ellis Island", now underwater in the boat basin, and the site were documented over the period of January, 1983 through August, 1986.

Three historic structure reports preceded this report, HSR I, "Historic Structure Report: The Main Building", HSR II, "Historic Structures Report: Unit One Buildings", and "Historic Structure Report: Powerhouse". The historic structure reports HSR I and HSR II and that of the powerhouse provided documentation for the sixteen structures of Island 1, designated as Unit 1 for purposes of project organization.

The buildings of Unit 1 consist of the main building, kitchen and laundry building, baggage and dormitory building, bakery and carpentry building, six connecting corridors and covered ways, and a number of ancilliary structures, the incinerator, shelter, greenhouse, two watertanks and oil tank; the latter three structures now removed.

This report, HSR III, provides documentation for the ferry, twenty-six extant structures of Units 2, 3 and 4, two removed structures, and three connecting covered ways and corridors; all constructed on the former hospital islands, Islands 2 and 3, and adjoining areas of later landfill (exhibit 1). The buildings of Unit 2 consist of the ferry house

constructed on the landfill separating Islands 1 and 2, the hospital outbuilding, psychopathic ward, main hospital building, administration building, new hospital extension, two removed structures, the surgeon's house and Red Cross building, and the ferry "Ellis Island". Unit 3 consists of the buildings of the contagious disease hospital sited on Island 3: the office building, mortuary, powerhouse and laundry building, eight measles wards, administration building, kitchen, three isolation wards, and staff house. The buildings of Unit 4 consist of the immigrant building constructed on the landfill to the west of the Unit 2 ferry house, and the recreation building and shelter constructed on the landfill located between the prior Islands 2 and 3 (exhibit 2).

This series of historic structure reports have been complied to present full documentation of the architectural history, existing conditions and significance for each of the structures of Units 1, 2, 3 and 4, and provide the foundational documentation upon which preservation and adaptive reuse planning can be based.

In January 1986, a directive restricting all remaining survey work undertaken by the BBB/NFA survey team to the exterior of the structures of Units 2, 3, and 4 because of a potential interior asbestos hazard modified the remaining HSR III field work. This modification in architectural survey work resulted in changes in the format of "Historic Structures Report III: Units 2, 3, and 4" from what was originally proposed. These changes, although somewhat different in approach to the original scope, have continued to produce an equally useful, well-documented and appropriate historic structure report.

For all buildings affected by the asbestos restriction, the hospital outbuilding, psychopathic ward and main hospital building of Unit 2; the office building, mortuary, powerhouse and laundry building, measles wards buildings,

administration building, kitchen and isolation wards buildings of Unit 3; interior descriptions, historical room use, historical room development and discussion of interior finishes were based upon archival sources, prior reports and information gained from field work undertaken prior to December 1985.

For all structures affected by the asbestos restriction, a new form was created for the interior existing conditions survey which treated the survey on a building-by-building basis rather than room-by-room (exhibit 3). The completed form offers a descriptive summary of the interior spaces, finishes and interior conditions of each building. Some assumptions as to conditions were made based on prior field observation of these and similarly constructed and sited buildings on the island.

In addition, a special survey form was developed which presented a descriptive summary of the types, levels and locations of exterior deterioration as well as a relative assessment of condition for each material and for exterior condition of the building as whole (exhibit 4).

The relative exterior and interior conditions, and structural conditions of all the structures of Units 2, 3, and 4 has been delineated on a building-by-building basis at site plan scale (exhibits 5, 6, 7 and 8).

Reproductions of archival drawings, some graphically enhanced, were used in substitution for "as found" measured drawings to depict selected elevations, sections and plans for the purposes of illustration under the revised project approach.

Graphic depiction of historical use, and historical development was illustrated by archival drawings and cited in the narrative discussions of historical use and

development included in the text. Historical use was also graphically illustrated on a site plan of the Units 2, 3, and 4 complex depicting general building use over time (exhibits 9 and 10).

The relative architectural significance of the structures of Units 2, 3 and 4 using a modified system is discussed in the following section of this report, 1.b., Units 2, 3, and 4: Architectural/Historical Significance.

2. Statement of Significance

a. Ellis Island: Statement of Significance[1]

Ellis Island, located off the New Jersey shoreline in upper New York Bay and within sight of the Statue of Liberty, is significant as it was the principal federal immigration station in the United States after its opening in 1892. Some 1,500,000 immigrants were processed at the first depot for the Port of New York before it was destroyed by fire in 1897. A new inspection station was opened on the island in 1900 with the completion of the massive main building. During the next half century the small island was enlarged to encompass three connected islands covering 27.5 acres on which were built some thirty-three structures, including general hospital and contagious disease hospital complexes, to provide facilities for the administration of federal immigration laws in processing incoming aliens. All told, it is estimated that some 12 million immigrants entered the United States through Ellis Island.

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[1]This statement appears in U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Denver Service Center, "Historic Resource Study (Historical Component)," by Harlan D. Unrau, 1984, pp. xxii-xxiii.

The island affords an intimate understanding of the immigrant experience. While a "Portal of Hope and Freedom" for many, it was an "Island of Tears" for those who were turned away when they failed to meet the requirements of immigration laws and regulations. Despite recurring scandals caused by occasional mismanagement, corruption, and harsh treatment of immigrants, it was probably one of the more efficient operations of the federal government when the volume of immigration and its often overworked staff and overcrowded facilities are taken into account. Its administrators and staff, through herculean efforts, processed some 5,000 people daily at the peak of immigration, and up to 11,747 on one record day in 1907.

The physical and social history of Ellis Island also reflects important transitions in American attitudes toward immigration. Between 1900 and 1914 immigration was at flood tide, reaching its peak in 1907 when more than one million aliens passed through its doors. It was during that period when the original island was enlarged several times to provide space for major new structures to supplement the main building, including the kitchen and laundry, baggage and dormitory buildings, and the general hospital and contagious disease hospital complexes. After a sharp decline in immigration during World War I, a period that saw the island used primarily as a military hospital and detention and deportation center for suspected enemy aliens, the flow of aliens quickly revived. Immigration was altered dramatically with the passage of immigration restriction laws in the early 1920's. These statutes, which placed a ceiling on annual immigration and established quotas for foreign nations, also provided for the primary inspection of immigrants in American consulates in the immigrant's country of origin. Thereafter only those immigrants whose status in this country was questioned, whose papers were not in order, or who required medical treatment were sent to Ellis Island. The facilities were increasingly used for the

assembly, detention, and deportation of aliens who had entered the United States illegally, or of immigrants who had violated the terms of their admittance. Thus, while the early history of the Ellis Island immigration station reflected America's liberal "open door" attitudes toward immigration, the later history of the island was shaped by the new national restrictionist policies which succeeded in narrowing the "open door" to America.

In recognition of its significance and contributions to America's historical development and cultural institutions, Ellis Island has been entered in the National Register of Historic Places as a nationally significant resource. In 1965, by presidential proclamation, Ellis Island became a part of the Statue of Liberty National Monument and was placed under the administration of the National Park Service.

b. Units 2, 3 & 4: Architectural/Historical Significance

Ellis Island has been broken into geographical parts, Units 1, 2, 3 & 4, for purposes of organizing the Historic Structure Reports I, II and III compiled by the A/E consultant team Beyer Blinder Belle/Notter Finegold and Alexander.

The Units 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Ellis Island can be most easily understood as comprising two halves; the north half, or Unit 1, consisting of immigration processing in the main and support buildings; and the south half, Units 2, 3 and 4, consisting of the hospital complex and WPA structures which evolved over a thirty-year period.

The previous section, Ellis Island: Statement of Significance by Harlan D. Unrau, discusses the historical significance of Ellis Island and its place in history. In his discussion, Unrau treats the geographical parts of Ellis Island as one body and addresses the buildings of Units 1, 2, 3 and 4 as parts of an integrated complex of structures.

In this report, the buildings of Units 2, 3 and 4 are addressed more specifically and are discussed from an individual as well as holistic perspective. This discussion consists of two sections; the first addresses the architectural and historical significance of the buildings as an ensemble, and the second, the significance of the structures as individual components.

### i. The Hospital Complex Ensemble[2]

The Hospital complex on Islands 2 and 3 of the Ellis Island National Monument is noteworthy on both historical and architectural grounds. It is one of the largest hospital complexes to be built in a single campaign in the United States during the first decades of this century. This alone would make it historically significant; but it was also designed and built by a series of extremely able architects so that, taken as an ensemble, it is significant architecturally as well.

The forces which brought such a hospital into being at this time and place were special. Masses of immigrants were flooding into the country (6.8 million in the years 1901 through 1910 alone). In these early years, before the passing of acts restricting immigration, the Immigration Service had little means of controlling either the quantity or physical well being of this flood. This was especially serious at the port of entry because of the percentage of immigrants who turned out to have communicable diseases, such as chicken pox, measles, diphtheria, trachoma, tuberculosis, mumps and ringworm. The various hospital buildings were designed to meet this emergency.

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2 James Marston Fitch, "Memorandum Regarding the Significance of Units, 2, 3, and 4", Presented to the Statue of Liberty/Ellis Island Centennial Commission, April 17, 1986.

This explains the hospital's special campus-like layout -- a series of freestanding, standardized pavilions, connected to each other, to the medical facilities and to the rest of the buildings on Island 1 by a system of weatherproof galleries.

Historically, this hospital is significant because, with its decentralized pavilions, it represents a particular theory of contagion control-by-isolation carried to its highest point before the appearance of the modern pharmacopeia of antibiotics. Thus, on both levels of historic and artistic significance, the Ellis Island complex is an important monument. Size alone would make the complex compelling. But the design, in the unity and coherence of its Georgian Revival idiom, makes it reminiscent of Jefferson's "academical village" at the University of Virginia.

### ii. The Significance of the Units 2, 3 & 4 Structures as Various Components

#### 1. Architectural Significance

In HSR I, "Historic Structure Report, The Main Building" and HSR II, "Historic Structures Report, Unit One Buildings," an "Existing Condition Survey" was completed for all Unit 1 buildings. This survey consisted of a room-by-room analysis of interior existing conditions and included an evaluation of architectural significance for each space surveyed. A range of significance was developed for existing architectural spaces within each structure. The ranking of spaces for architectural significance was relative to the specially developed definitions developed for this particular building context. Certain factors were considered in evaluating the spaces of the Unit 1 buildings: volume, space, monumentality, quality of materials, overall design, uniqueness of the design and the presence of rare features.

More thorough definitions of these issues are discussed in the various Existing Condition Report Appendices, but in essence the operational definitions are listed below:

The classification of "most architectural significance" was assigned to spaces which had greatest architectural character. Such spaces generally exhibited monumental proportions and their design, materials and workmanship were of a high quality. They were often unique volumes.

The classification of "some architectural significance" was assigned to spaces which had a moderate amount of architectural character. Volume, size, monumentality and proportions might have distinguished them from the more common and generally smaller spaces in the building. Careful attention was given to the use of materials and the execution of details.

The classification of "minor architectural significance" was assigned to spaces which exhibited few architectural pretensions. Materials and workmanship were standard. Volume and proportions were relatively undistinguished.

The classification "negligible architectural significance" was assigned to spaces which had no architectural character. They were often very small and of standard materials, finishes and design.

Six typical structures of Units 2, 3 and 4 were surveyed in this manner and an evaluation of architectural significance assigned to the individual rooms of each building.

Under the revised approach, the interiors of the remaining nineteen buildings were not surveyed, with a detailed "Existing Conditions Survey" not being conducted. As a result, the individual rooms of all the buildings were not evaluate for architectural significance. However, a substitute survey method was developed which essentially serves the same purpose.

To complete the documentation of the remaining buildings in the fullest and most accurate manner possible, a decision was made to view the buildings from a more general perspective and treat the conditions survey and its accompanying architectural significance evaluation from a "whole" building approach rather than as a collection of smaller units or parts. Under this approach, the evaluation of architectural significance for all structures of Units 2, 3 and 4 was undertaken on a building-by-building basis founded in part on the previous room-by-room evaluation methodology used previously, and, to maintain the standards of the prior survey, utilizing a range of significance also developed out of the room-by-room approach.

The structures, therefore, of Units 2, 3 and 4 were evaluated for their architectural significance relative to other existing structures at Ellis Island. The ranking of significance was based on both the interior and exterior character-defining elements of each building as a whole. Certain factors were considered in evaluating the structures: details, materials, workmanship, proportions, size, uniqueness as a building type and siting.

In an effort to maximize grading objectivity, the structures were evaluated numerically against each of the foregoing seven factors, and categorized under one of three classifications of architectural significance: a) most, b)

some c) minor with "most" receiving an evaluation of 1, "some" receiving a 2, and "minor" receiving a 3. The smallest aggregate number of points a structure could achieve was 4 (4 x 1) with the greatest number being 12 (4 x 3). A range was developed for the ranking of relative architectural significance with "most significance" evaluations ranging from 4 to 6, "some significance" from 7 to 9, and "minor significance" from 10 to 12. For example, the new hospital extension was evaluated to be a 1 as to siting; a 1 as to details, materials and workmanship; a 1 as to proportions and size, and a 2 as to uniqueness within the project. Its total ranking was a 5 and lay within the range of "most significance."

The classification of "most architectural significance" was assigned to structures which represented a high level of detail and workmanship exceeding or equal to most other structures, were of a singular or unique size, were the only example of a type, and which occupied a central position within the Unit 2, 3 and 4 complex. The ferry house, as an example, with its stepped pavilion with tower and central position at the head of the ferry slip was judged to be of "most significance" for the complex.

The classification of "some architectural significance" was assigned to structures which represented a level of detail and workmanship equal to most other structures, were of a size and type shared by a limited number of structures, and were relatively visible within the Unit 2, 3 and 4 complex. The office building, as an example, with its limestone portico, laboratory and pharmacists' quarters with fireplaces was judged to be of "some significance" for the complex.

The classification of "minor architectural significance" was assigned to structures which represented a level of detail and workmanship significantly less

than that of other structures, were not highly visible, and were of a size and type common to a number of other structures. None of the structures of Units 2, 3 and 4 were judged to be of minor significance.

A table was developed which summarized the evaluation of architectural significance for each building of Units 2, 3 and 4 under the building-by-building approach. See exhibit 11.

2. Historic Significance

As part of the goal to document the buildings to the fullest extent possible, a range of historical significance was also developed for each building of Units 2, 3 and 4. The range of historical significance, similarly to that for architectural significance, developed out of the room-by-room evaluation used for the six structures surveyed under the "Existing Condition Survey." Nineteen structures were evaluated on a building-by-building basis as in the building-by-building range for architectural significance.

The structures of Units 2, 3 and 4 were evaluated for their historical significance relative to other existing structures at Ellis Island. The ranking of significance was based on the historical character-defining elements of each building. Certain factors were considered in evaluating the structures: the age of a building, consistency of use over time, uniqueness of function and importance as to a building's role within the history of Units 2, 3 and 4.

The structures were evaluated numerically against each factor, "most" receiving an evaluation of 1, "some" receiving a 2 and "minor" receiving a 3. The smallest aggregate number of points a structure could achieve was 4 with the greatest number being 12. A range was developed for

the ranking of relative historical significance with "most significance" evaluations ranging from 4 to 6, "some significance" from 7 to 9, and "minor significance" from 10 to 12. For example, the psychopathic ward was evaluated to be a 2 as to age, a 2 as to consistency, a 1 as to uniqueness and a 1 as to importance. Its total ranking was a 6 and lay within the range of "most" historic significance.

The classification of "most historical significance" was assigned to structures which were of an age exceeding or equal to most other structures, upheld a high consistency of use over time, fulfilled a unique function, and fulfilled a role of greatest importance within the history of the Unit 2, 3 and 4 complex. For example, the main hospital building, constructed during the first Boring and Tilton building campaign and having a consistent use as a major hospital facility up to 1951, was judged to be of "most significance" for the complex.

The classification of "some historical significance" was assigned to structures which were of an age equal to most other structures, maintained a consistency of use and uniqueness of function shared by a limited number of structures, and which fulfilled a role of relative importance within the Units 2, 3 and 4 complex. The Unit 3 administration building, centrally sited within the Island 3 complex and the sole administrative facility for the contagious disease ward hospital, was judged to be of "some significance" for the complex.

The classification of "minor historical significance" was assigned to structures which were of an age significantly less than that of most other structures, did not maintain a high consistency of use over time, fulfilled functions shared by a number of buildings, and were of lesser importance than most other structures within the Unit 2, 3 and 4

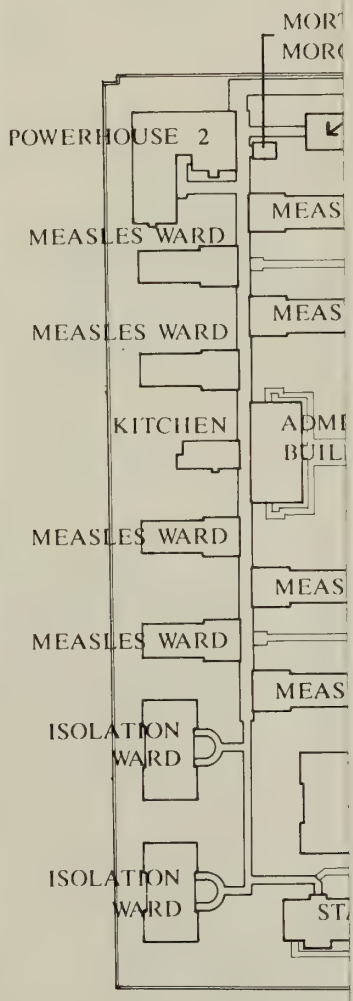
complex. None of the structures of Units 2, 3 and 4 were judged to be of minor historical significance, primarily because every structure at the island was built to solve an operational need during the usage of Ellis Island across time. Therefore, the lowest value scored by some buildings brought each above the threshold of the "minor historical significance" category.

A table was developed which depicted the evaluation for historic significance for each building of Units 2, 3 and 4 under the building-by-building approach. See exhibit 12.

As the ranking of building's on a building-by-building basis for architectural and historical significance developed, it became increasingly difficult, if not impossible, to evaluate the architectural qualities and historical value of these structures and arrive at a valid, defendable definition for each building. Buildings increasingly fell into broad general areas in which each depended upon the other structures within the complex. It became increasingly apparent over time that the buildings could most fairly be viewed as parts of a greater unit in which each individual building, or part, depended upon, and drew its architectural significance, as well as historical significance, from the structures to which it was either connected physically, as with the main hospital building, administration building and new hospital extension of Unit 2, or was integrated with in function as the eight measles ward buildings of Unit 3.

Most importantly, it also was apparent that to attempt to impose an unnatural separation upon these structures was to create a ranking of one building against another, in which a structure ranked as minor, or of lesser significance to another, could ultimately be in jeopardy.

Exhibit 1




20 40 80 160 240

Island: Names of Buildings

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DENVER SERVICE CENTER

ARCHITECTS

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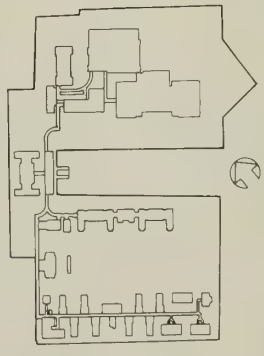
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**ELLIS ISLAND**

**STATUE OF LIBERTY NATIONAL MONUMENT**

NEW YORK / NEW JERSEY

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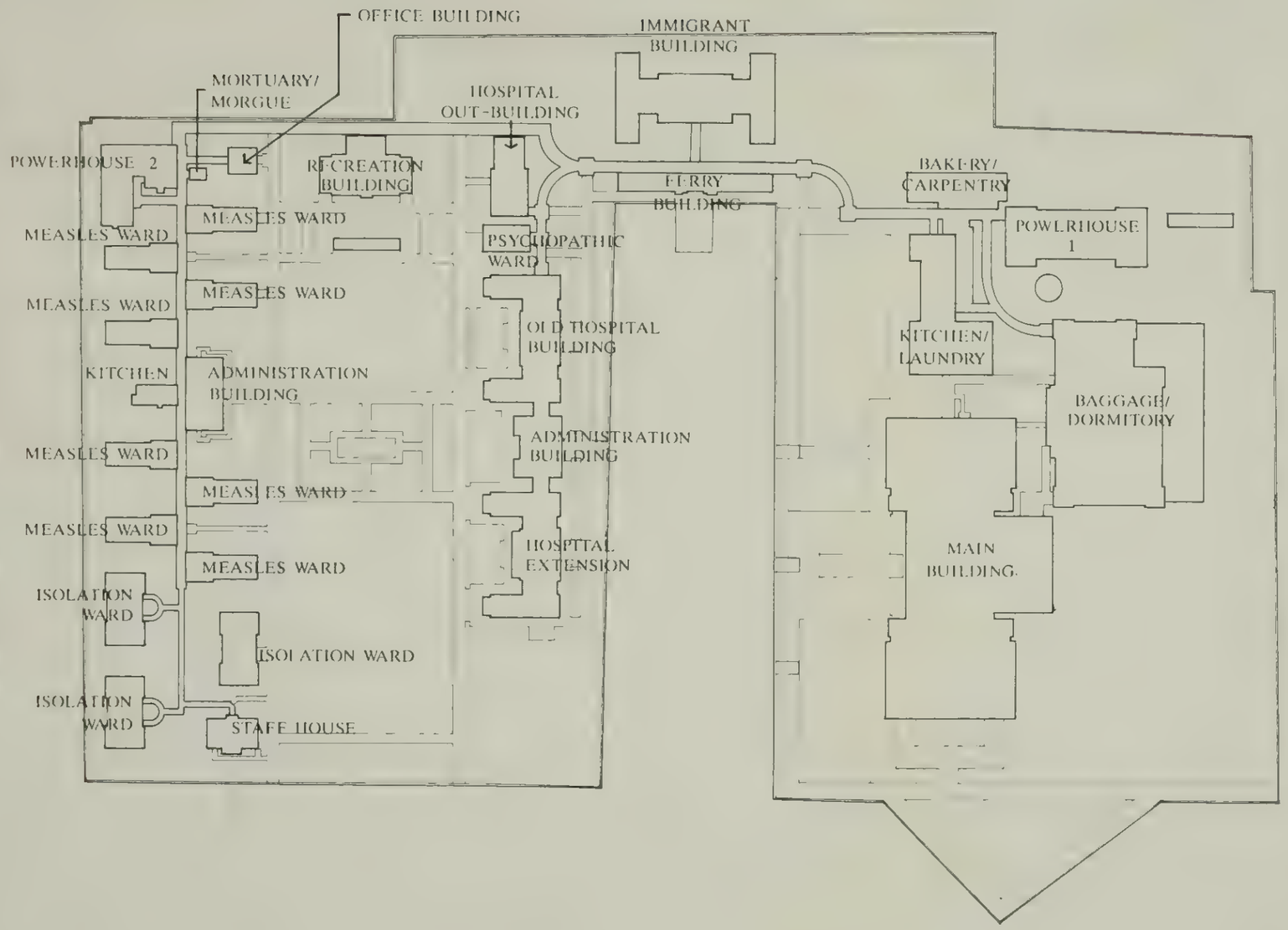


TITLE OF SHEET
Ellis Island:
Names of Buildings

SUB SHEET NO. | DRAWING NO.

PKG. NO. | SHEET | OF

Exhibit 1




Ellis Island: Names of Buildings


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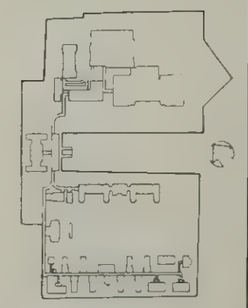

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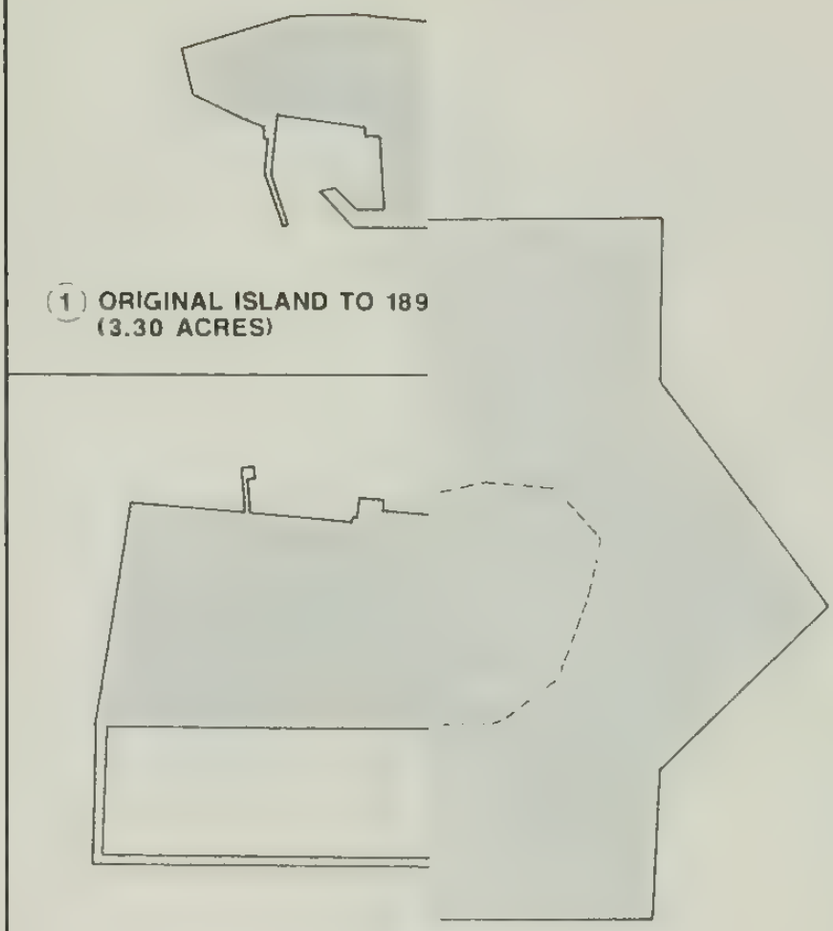
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Names of Buildings

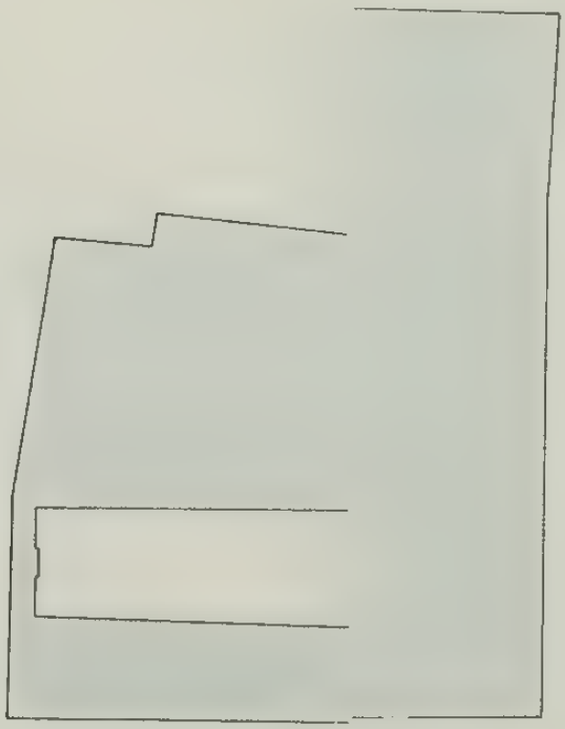
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Exhibit 2



(1) ORIGINAL ISLAND TO 189
(3.30 ACRES)

(2) AREA INDREASED IN 189
(11.07 ACRES)



(3) AREA INCREASED IN 189
(15.52 ACRES)

orical Development
llis Island

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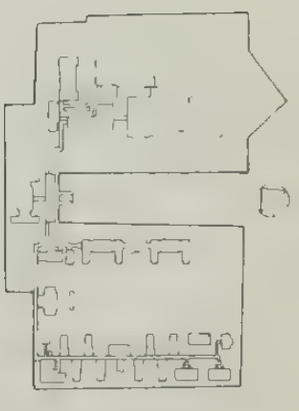
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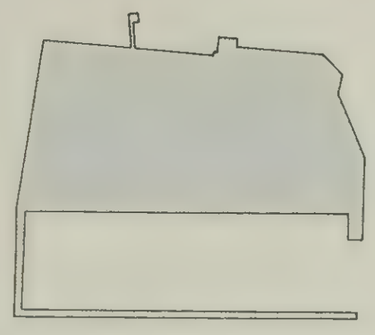
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HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT
OF ELLIS ISLAND

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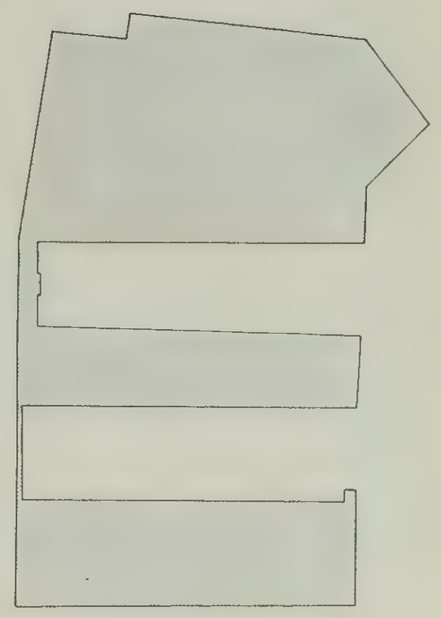
Exhibit 2



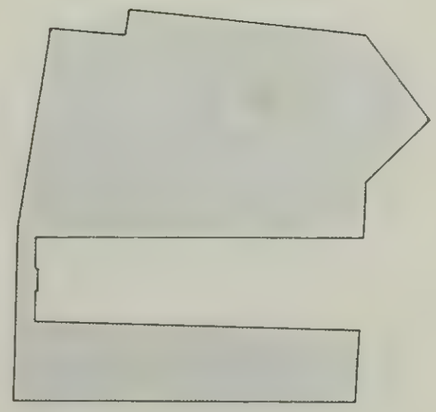
(1) ORIGINAL ISLAND TO 1890
(3.30 ACRES)



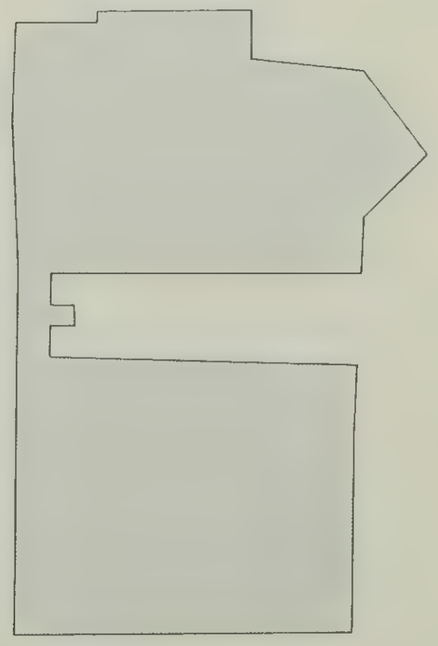
(2) AREA INDREASED IN 1890–1892
(11.07 ACRES)



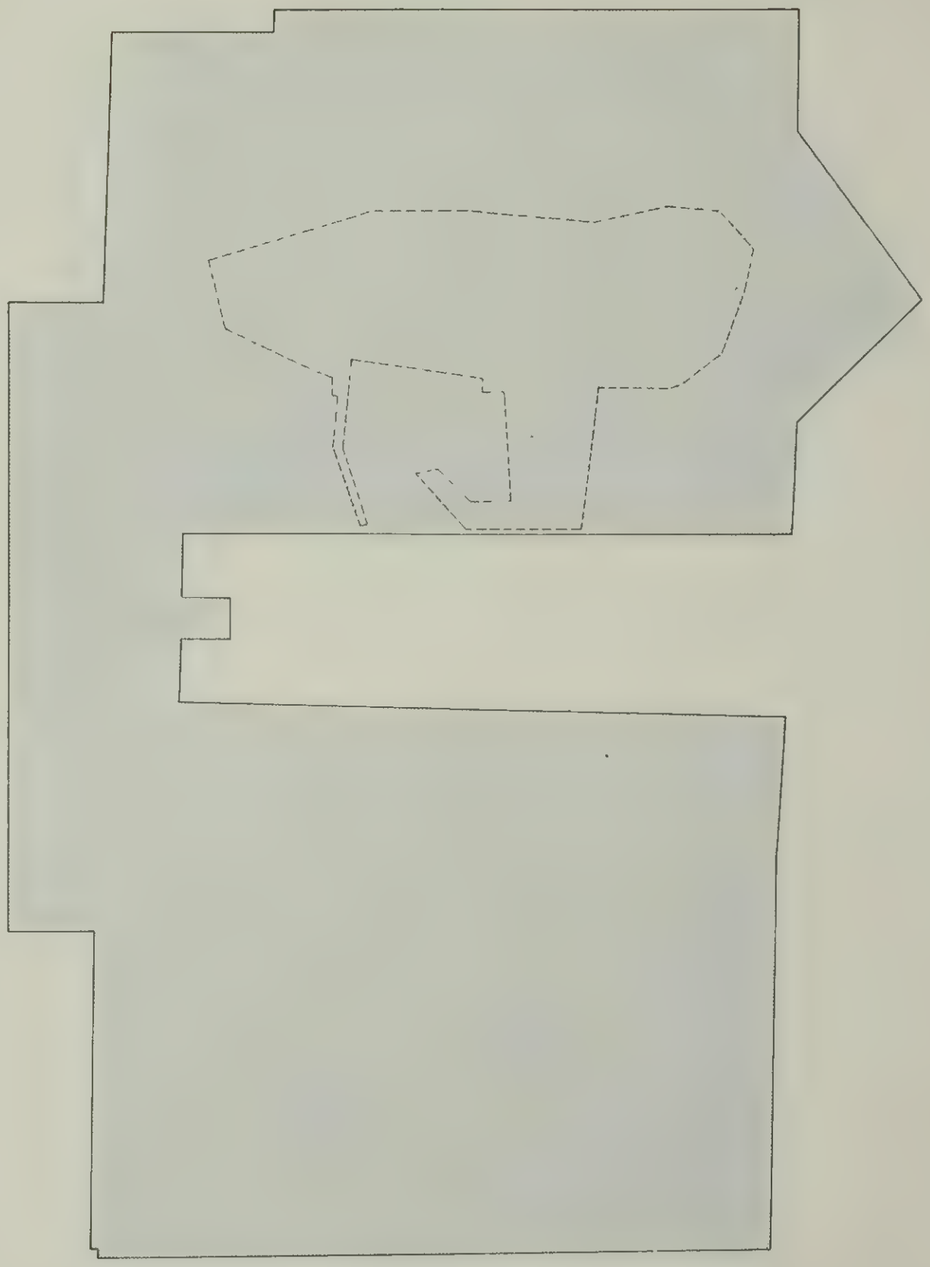
(4) AREA INCREASED IN 1905–1906
(20.27 ACRES)



(3) AREA INCREASED IN 1896–1899
(15.52 ACRES)



(5) AREA INCREASED IN 1923–1924
(24.35 ACRES)



(6) AREA INCREASED IN 1933–1934
(27.50 ACRES TOTAL AREA)

Historical Development
of Ellis Island


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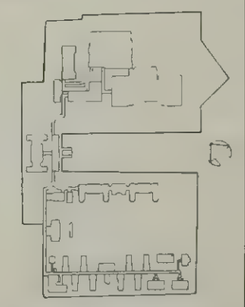
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OF ELLIS ISLAND

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The structures of Units 2, 3 and 4, although physically constructed as separate buildings, are joined through architectural design, use of materials, scale, siting, three distinct building campaigns, and a consistent shared function. The purpose of each can ultimately be most understood when viewed as an integrated complex of structures rather than as individual parts. The importance of the architectural and historical significance of Units 2, 3 and 4 can best be expressed, therefore, as a sum of its parts, or as a totality, wherein the strength and impact of the buildings is apparent in an understanding of the complex as a whole. Within the Units 2, 3, and 4 complex, one building cannot stand on its own, but exists only as a portion of the whole, wherein not one building can be removed without damaging the power, impact, role and significance of the complex as an entity.

# ELLIS ISLAND INTERIOR CONDITION SURVEY Psychopathic Ward Page:

**CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1907 **NO. OF STORIES:** 2 **SQUARE FEET:** 4,080 **AVG. CEILING HEIGHT:**

| | |
|---|---|
| **STRUCTURE:** | Structural steel frame on interior cast iron columns and exterior bearing walls. Composition, terrazzo and ceramic tile floors. Plaster walls with glazed tile wainscot in toilets and baths. Plaster ceilings. Wood and marble trim. Metal window and radiator guards. |
| **ROOMS:** | First and second floor: 12 rooms, 1 hallway. One stairhall. Composition flooring: destroyed. Plaster: flaking loss of painted finish, random spalling loss. Severe deterioration: southern rooms, first and second floors. Metal: surface rust. |
| **HALLWAYS:** | Plaster walls and ceilings. Material of flooring: unnoted. Plaster: random spalling with southern section being poor to destroyed. |
| **STAIRHALLS:** | Unexamined. |
| **BATHROOMS/ TOILET:** | White glazed tile wainscot below painted plaster walls. Ceramic tile floors. Marble window and door trim. Tile: good condition. Plaster: flaking loss of painted finish, some spalling. Marble: good condition. |
| **UNUSUAL FEATURES:** | Woven wire interior window guards. Wire mesh pipe and lighting guards: second floor. Metal: surface rusting. |
| **HISTORIC USE:** | 1907-1949: Facility for the mentally ill.<br>1949-1951: Use in question.<br>1951-1952: Coast Guard sick bay.<br>1952-1954: Coast Guard sick bay and brig facility. |

**SUMMARY:**

**CONDITON:**

- [ ] GOOD
- [XXX] FAIR
- [ ] POOR
- [ ] DESTROYED

Exhibit 3

# ELLIS ISLAND EXTERIOR CONDITION SURVEY Psychopathic Ward Page:

**CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1907 **SURVEY DATE:** 5/2/86

| | |
|---|---|
| **DESCRIPTION:** | 2 story steel frame resting on interior cast iron columns and exterior bearing walls. Brick clad with concrete base parging. Limestone quoins, window sills, springers and keystones. Terra cotta cornice. Wood sash with wrought iron grilles. Flat composition roof and brick, limestone and wrought iron parapet, copper downspouts. |

| | MATERIALS: | CONDITIONS: |
|---|---|---|
| **FACADE FOUNDATION/ BASE:** | Brick.<br><br>Cement parging. | Flaking loss of brick surfaces. Some areas of severe weathering and erosion. Cracking: west elevation. Severe cracking: south elevation. General mortar deterioration. Random efflorescence. Some green biological staining: lower areas.<br>Green biological staining. Rust staining. |
| **TRIM:** | Limestone.<br><br>Terra cotta.<br>Wrought iron. | General surface weathering. Carbon soot staining. Dislodged parapet coping block: south elevation. Painted signage: 1st quoin, all elevations. Damage due to removal of downspouts. Rust staining.<br>Carbon soot deposits.<br>Surface rusting. |
| **ROOF:** | Composition.<br>Copper. | Not examined.<br>Loss of downspouts. |
| **WINDOWS/ DOORS:** | Wood.<br><br>Glass. | Flaking loss of painted finish. Weathered exposed wood surfaces. Alteration and infill: west elevation.<br>Breakage, loss. |
| **MISC.:** | Metal stair: south elevation. | Corrosion and loss. Loss of ground level support. |

**SUMMARY:** **CONDITION:**

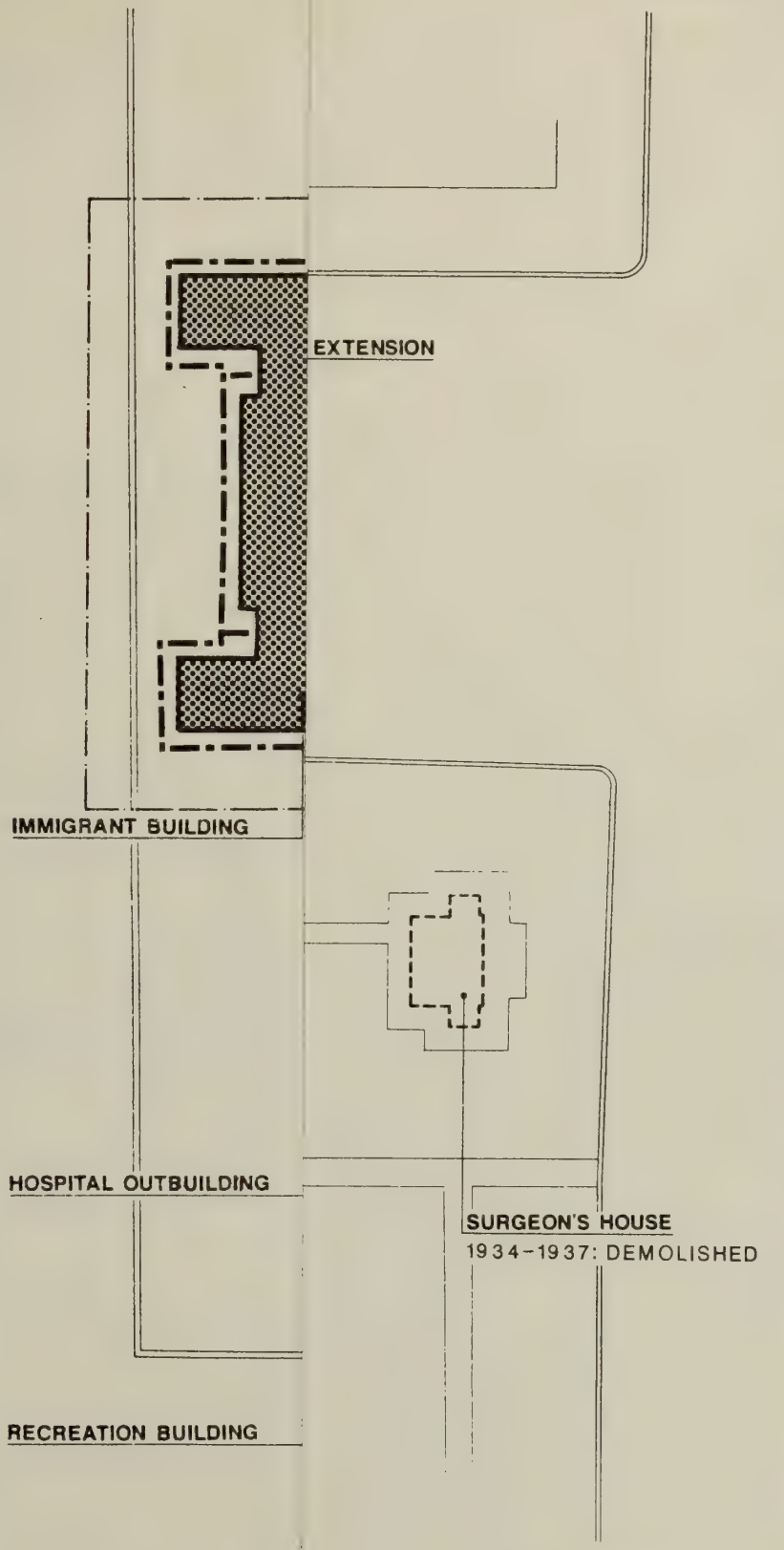
- XXX **GOOD**
- XXX **FAIR**
- XXX **POOR** (south elevation)
- **DESTROYED**

Exhibit 4





Exhibit 5




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88

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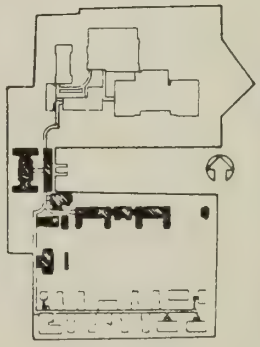
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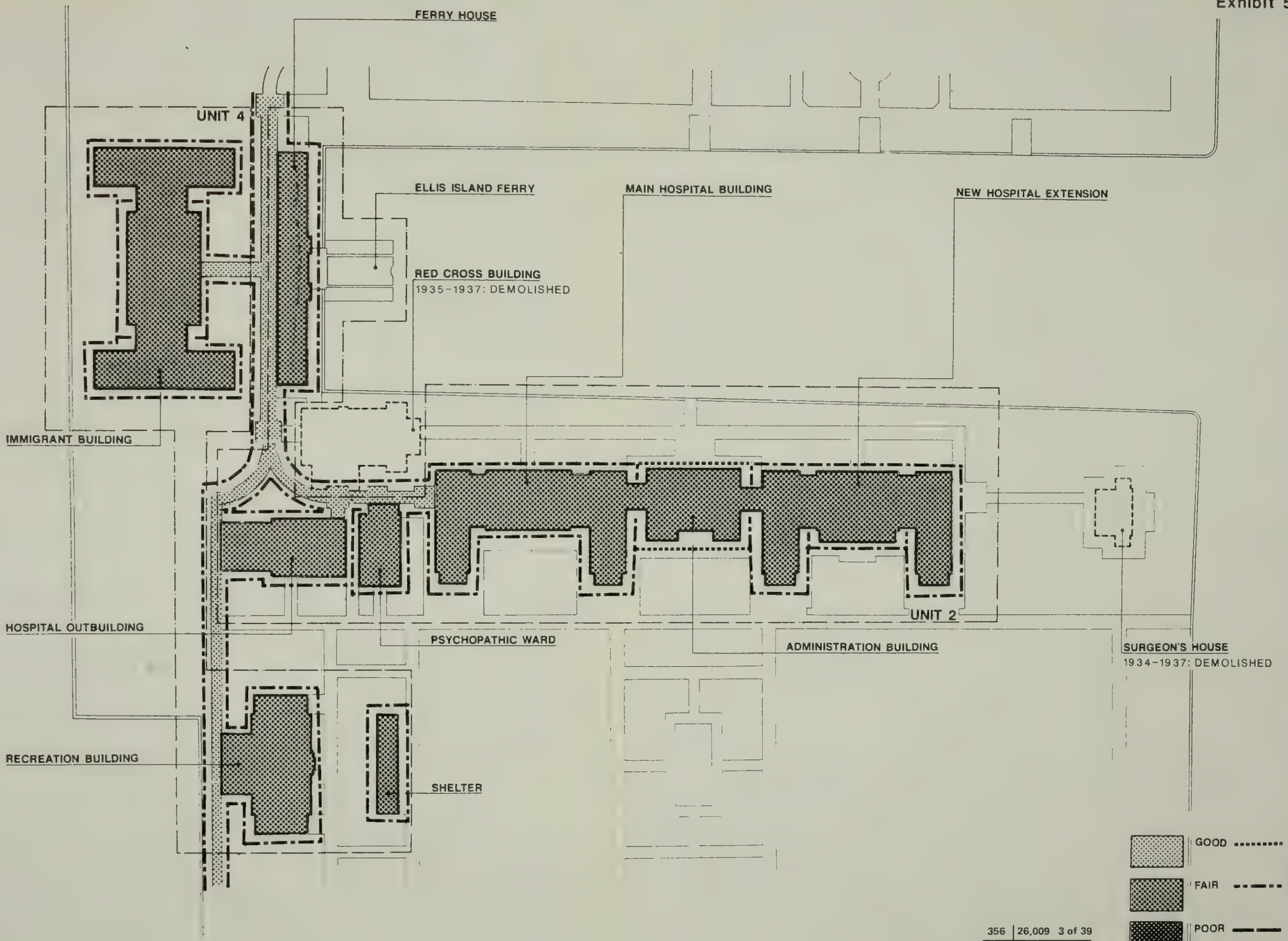
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Exhibit 5




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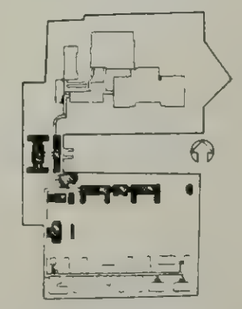
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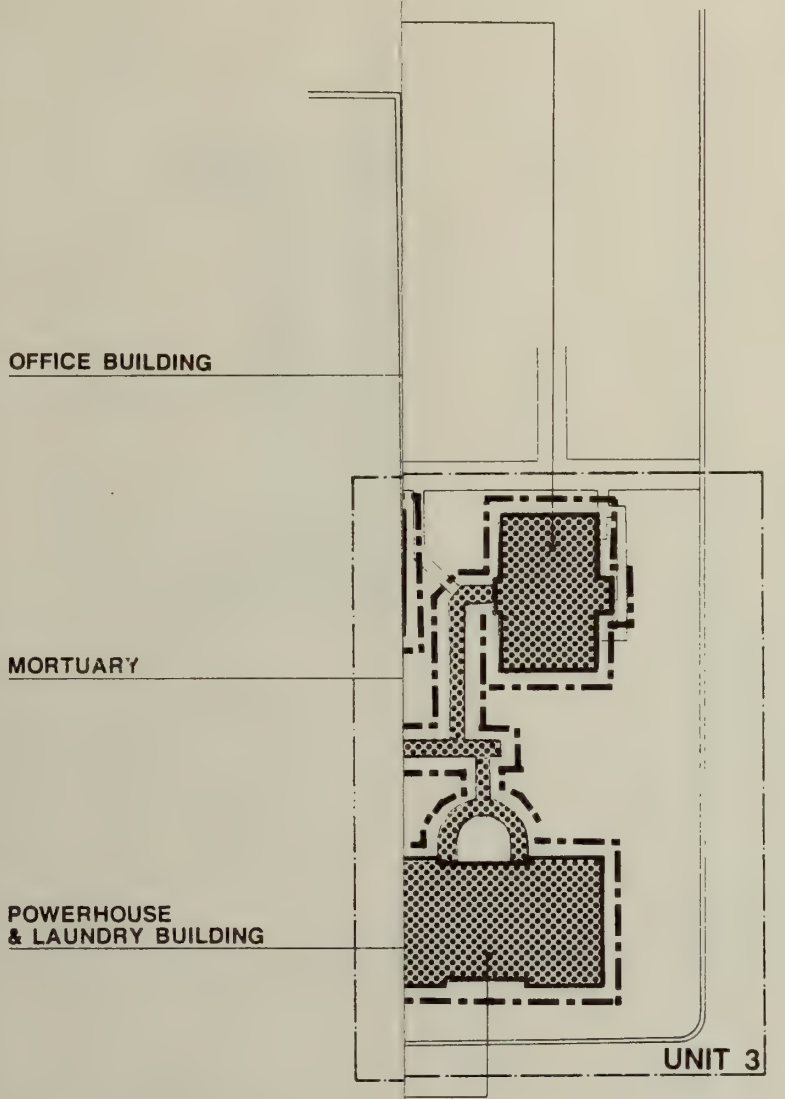


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Exhibit 6




TION WARDS

GOOD .....

FAIR — · — ·

POOR ——



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# SURVEY OF STRUCTURES UNIT 3

## ELLIS ISLAND

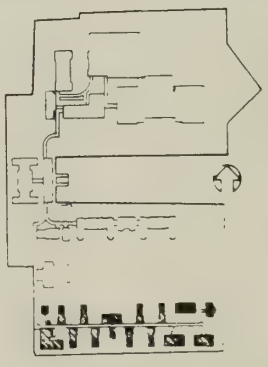
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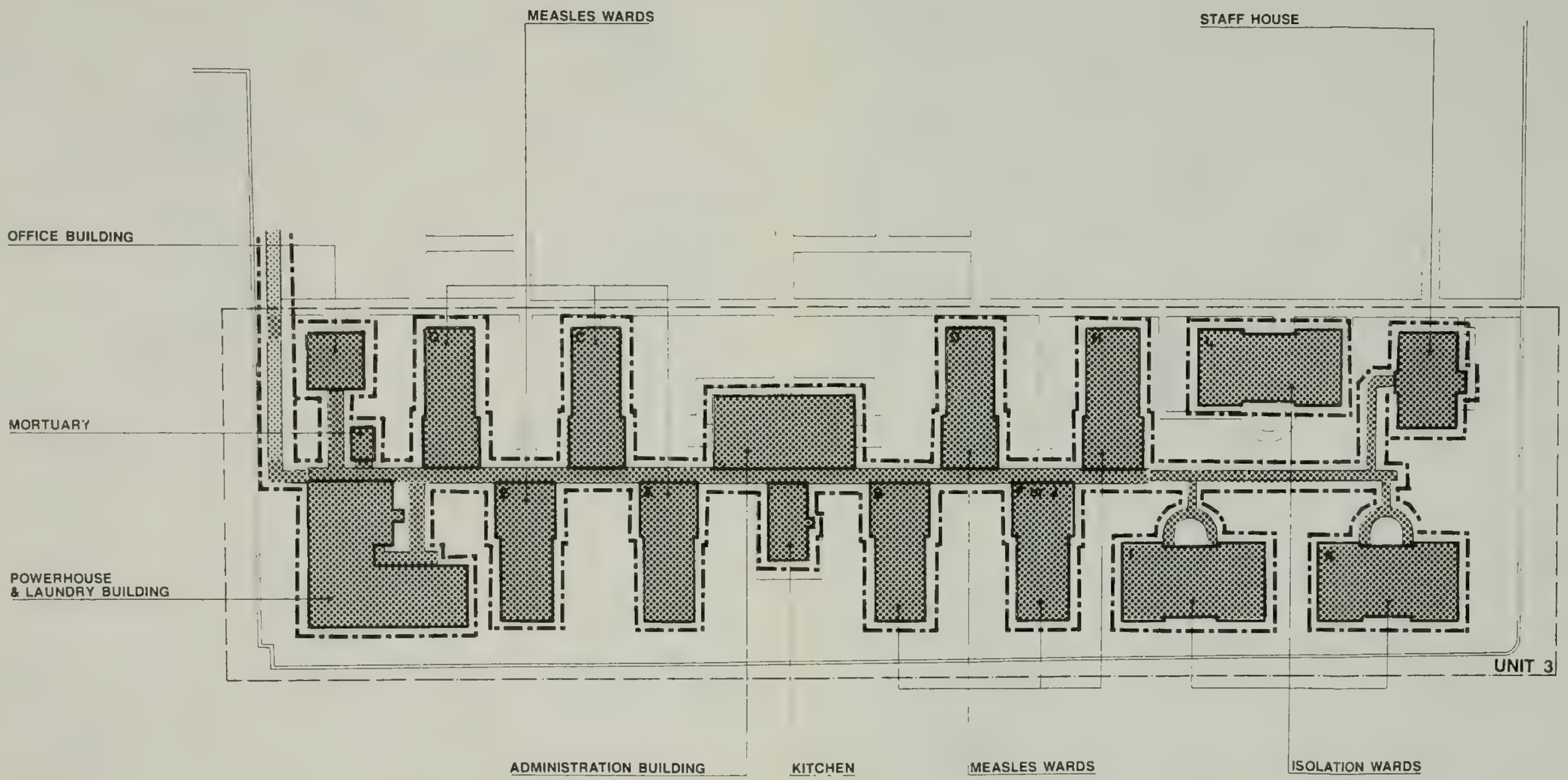
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Exhibit 6




GOOD .....

FAIR —·—·—

POOR ——

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# SURVEY OF STRUCTURES UNIT 3

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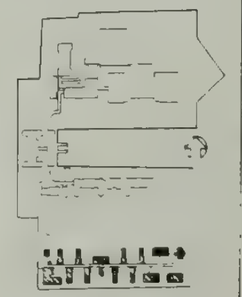
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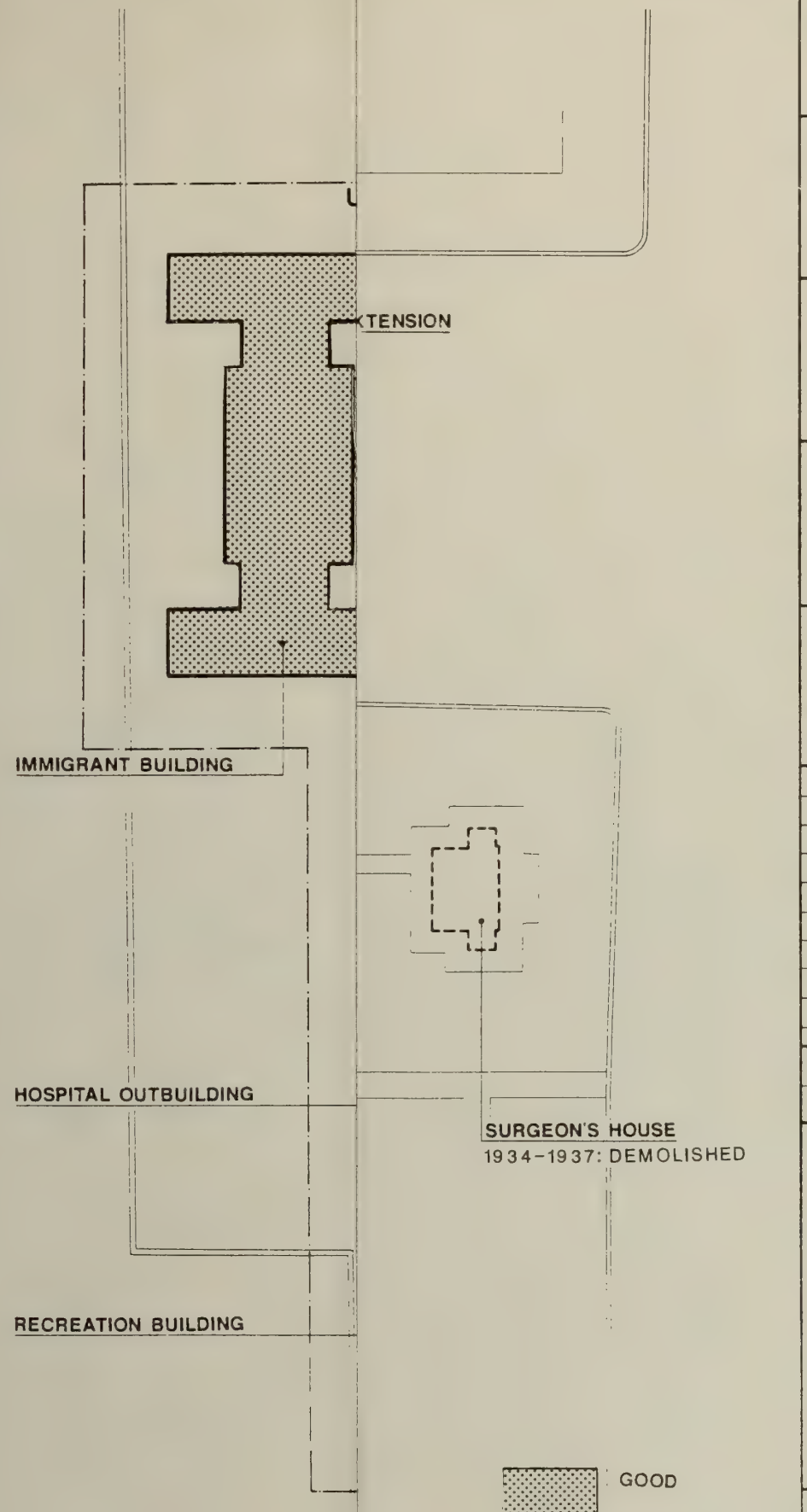


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Exhibit 7






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# SURVEY OF STRUCTURES UNIT 2&4

## ELLIS ISLAND

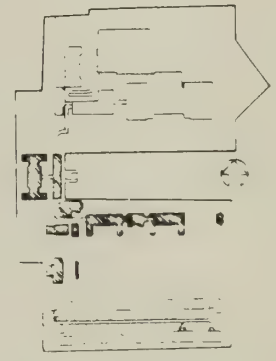
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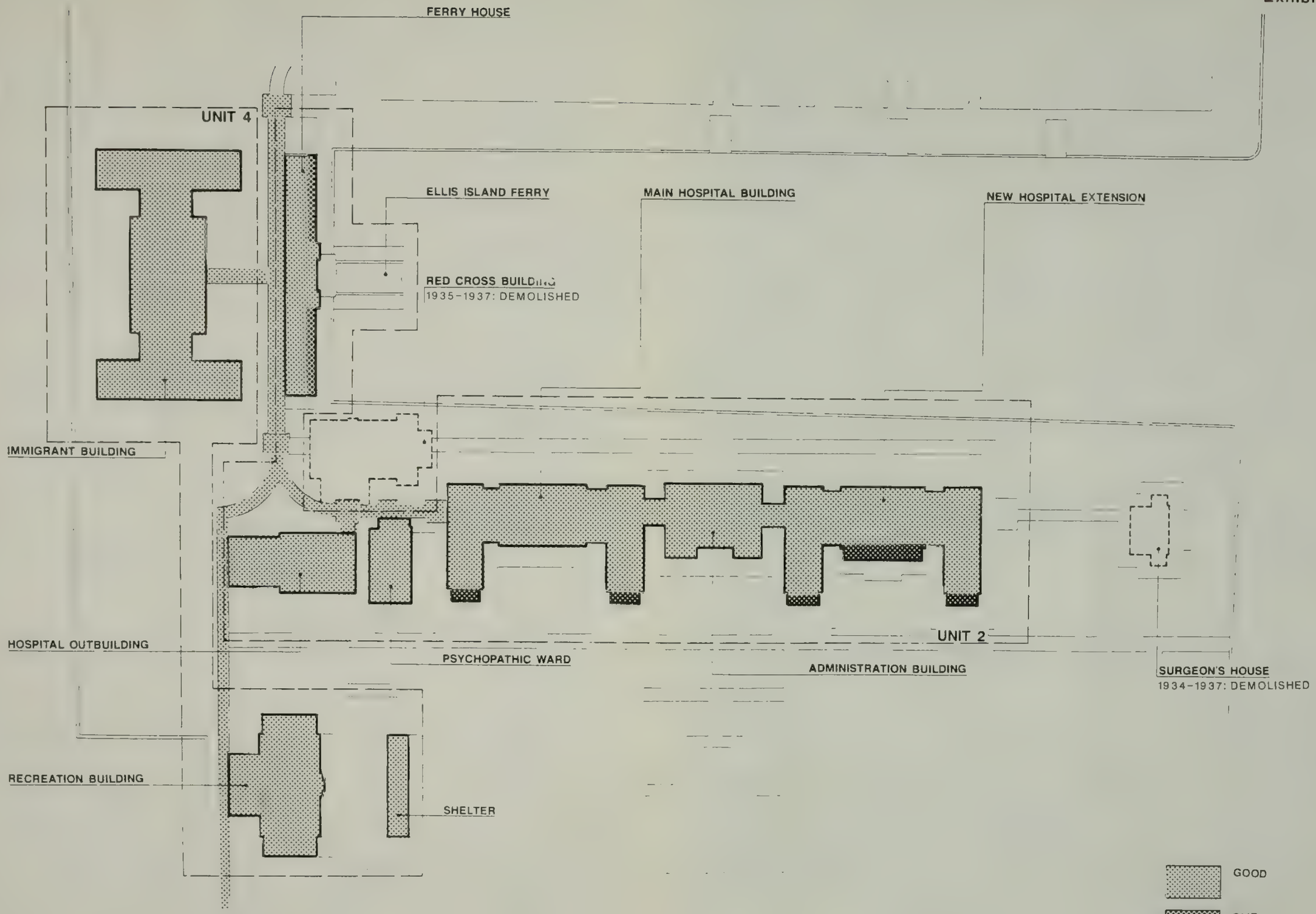
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# SURVEY OF STRUCTURES UNIT 2&4

## ELLIS ISLAND

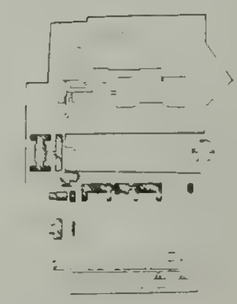
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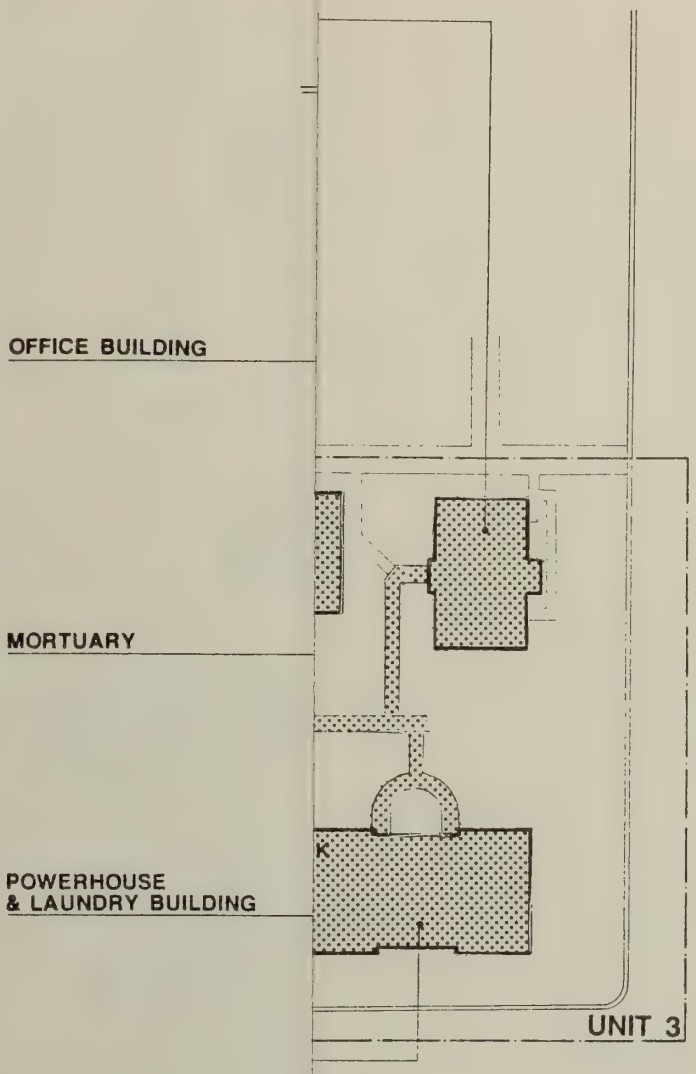


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Exhibit 8




ATION WARDS

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9 6 of 39
8

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT
OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DENVER SERVICE CENTER

ARCHITECTS

BEYER BLINDER BELLE /
NOTTER FINEGOLD & ALEXANDER

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(212) 777-7800

STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS

ROBERT SILMAN ASSOCIATES, P.C.

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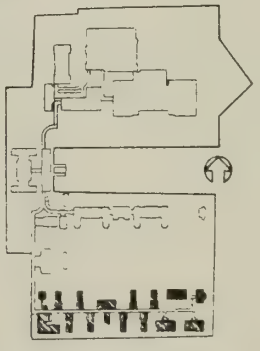
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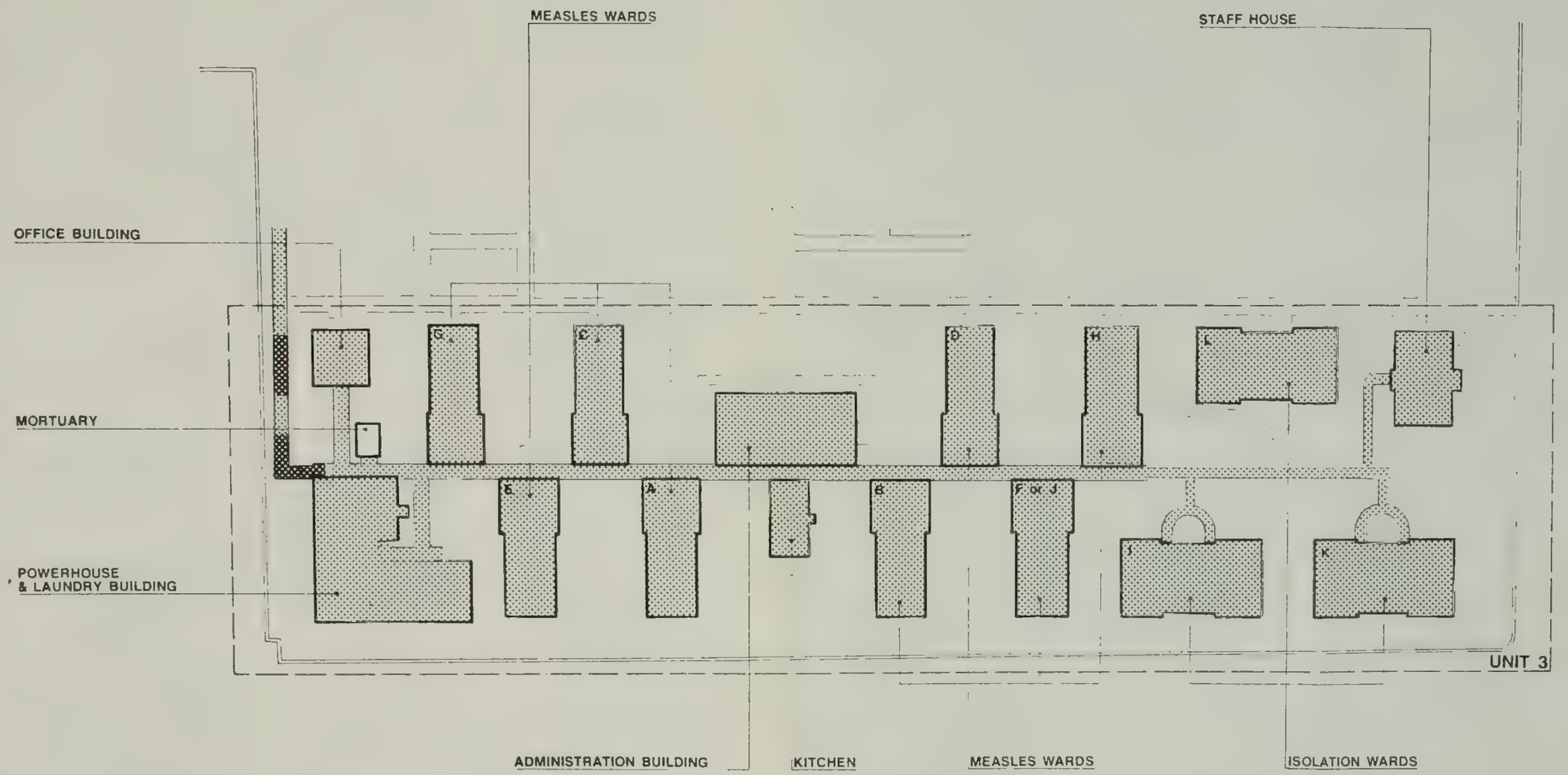
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GOOD

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356 | 26,009 6 of 39

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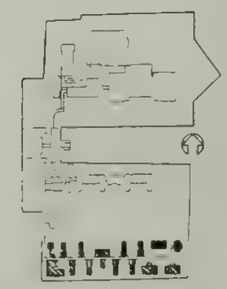
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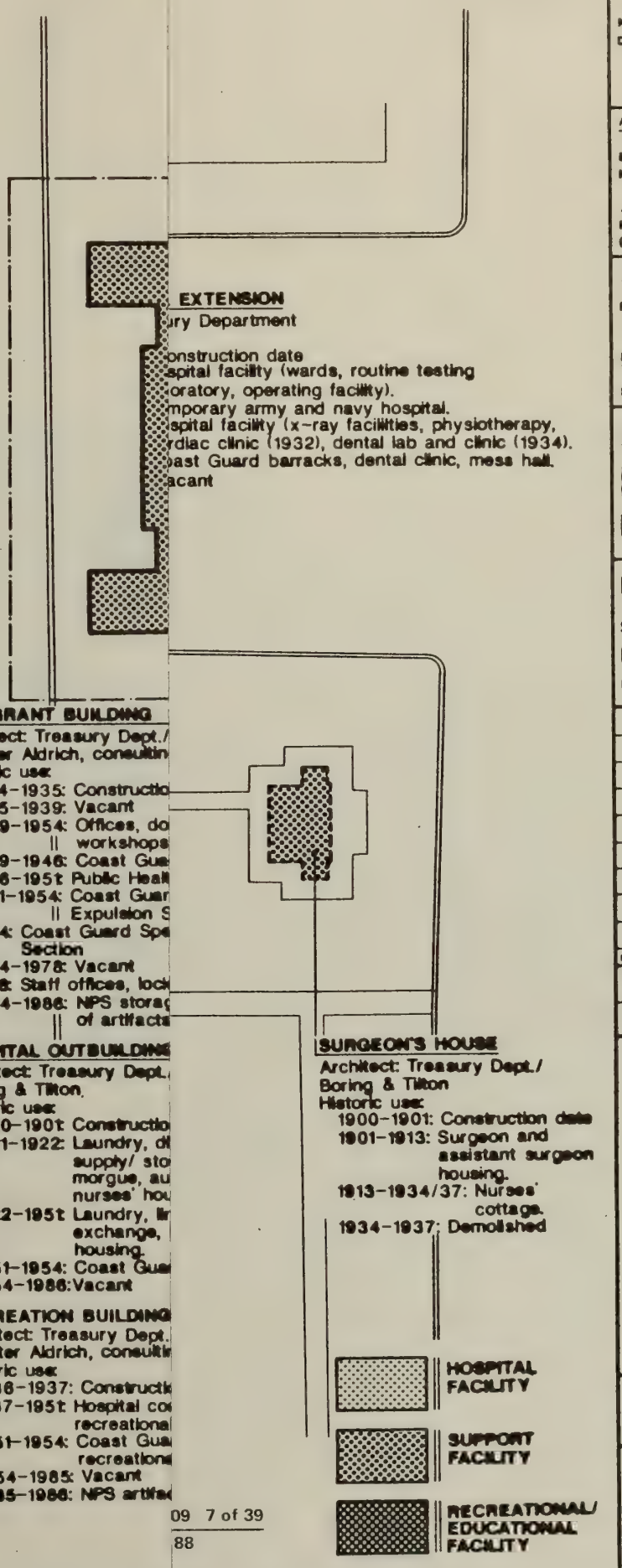
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Exhibit 9




09 7 of 39

88

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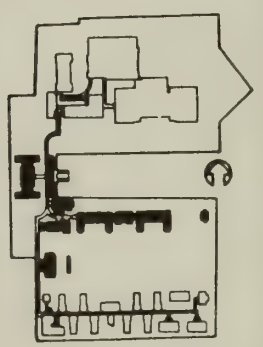
## ELLIS ISLAND

STATUE OF LIBERTY
NATIONAL MONUMENT
NEW YORK / NEW JERSEY

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Exhibit 9

UNIT 4

UNIT 2

**FERRY HOUSE**
Architect: Treasury Dept./ Chester Aldrich, consulting architect
Historic use:
1934–1936: Construction date
1936–1939: U.S. Customs, waiting room, lunch room.
1939–1946: Coast Guard training facility.
1946–1954: Public Health Service, waiting room, offices.
1954: Waiting room, canteen
1954–1978: Vacant
1978: NPS small workshop, staff toilets.
1984–1986: NPS offices, locker rooms, staff toilets.

**ELLIS ISLAND FERRY**
Builder:
Harlan & Hollingsworth, Wilmington, Delaware.
c.1904 Construction date
Transportation of immigrants to mainland. Last run: November 29, 1954 Sank at berth August 10–11, 1968.

**RED CROSS BUILDING**
Architect: Treasury Department
Historic use:
1913–1916: Construction date
c.1913–1936: Island 2 and 3 hospital service building.
1935–1937: Demolished

**MAIN HOSPITAL BUILDING**
Architect: Boring & Tilton
Historic use:
1900–1901: Construction date
1901–1911: Hospital facility (offices, operating facilities, laboratory, wards, staff housing).
1911–1914: Not in use.
1914–1951: Hospital facility
1923– Operating facility removed.
1928– Eye clinic included
1951–1954: Coast Guard Port Security Unit (workshops, barracks, offices).
1954–1986: Vacant

**NEW HOSPITAL EXTENSION**
Architect: Treasury Department
Historic use:
1908–1909: Construction date
1910–1918: Hospital facility (wards, routine testing laboratory, operating facility).
1918–1919: Temporary army and navy hospital.
1919–1951: Hospital facility (x-ray facilities, physiotherapy, cardiac clinic (1932), dental lab and clinic (1934).
1951–1954: Coast Guard barracks, dental clinic, mess hall.
1954–1986: Vacant

**IMMIGRANT BUILDING**
Architect: Treasury Dept./ Chester Aldrich, consulting architect.
Historic use:
1934–1935: Construction date
1935–1939: Vacant
1939–1954: Offices, dormitories, workshops.
1939–1946: Coast Guard
1946–1951: Public Health Service
1951–1954: Coast Guard
Expulsion Section
1954: Coast Guard Special Inquiry Section
1954–1978: Vacant
1978: Staff offices, locker rooms
1984–1986: NPS storage of artifacts

**HOSPITAL OUTBUILDING**
Architect: Treasury Dept./ Boring & Tilton.
Historic use:
1900–1901: Construction date
1901–1922: Laundry, disinfecting, supply/ storage, boiler, morgue, autopsy room, nurses' housing.
1922–1951: Laundry, linen exchange, nurses' housing.
1951–1954: Coast Guard laundry
1954–1986: Vacant

**RECREATION BUILDING**
Architect: Treasury Dept./ Chester Aldrich, consulting architect
Historic use:
1936–1937: Construction date
1937–1951: Hospital complex recreational facility, offices.
1951–1954: Coast Guard recreational facility.
1954–1985: Vacant
1985–1986: NPS artifact storage

**PSYCHOPATHIC WARD**
Architect: Treasury Department
Historic Use:
1906–1907: Construction date
1907–1949: Facility for mentally ill.
1949–1951: Use in question.
1951–1952: Coast Guard sick bay.
1952–1954: Coast Guard sick bay and brig facility.
1954–1986: Vacant

**SHELTER**
Architect: Treasury Dept./ Chester Aldrich, consulting architect
Historic use:
1936–1937: Construction date
1937–1954: Outdoor sitting area
1954–1986: Vacant

**ADMINISTRATION BUILDING**
Architect: Treasury Department
Historic use:
1905–1907: Construction date
1907–1951: Hospital facility (offices, wards, Island 2 kitchen).
1951–1954: Coast Guard Port Security Unit (barracks, offices, kitchen).
1954–1986: Vacant

**SURGEON'S HOUSE**
Architect: Treasury Dept./ Boring & Tilton
Historic use:
1900–1901: Construction date
1901–1913: Surgeon and assistant surgeon housing.
1913–1934/37: Nurses' cottage.
1934–1937: Demolished

HOSPITAL FACILITY
SUPPORT FACILITY
RECREATIONAL/ EDUCATIONAL FACILITY

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DSC | JUL 88

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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# SURVEY OF STRUCTURES UNIT 2&4

ELLIS ISLAND
STATUE OF LIBERTY NATIONAL MONUMENT
NEW YORK / NEW JERSEY

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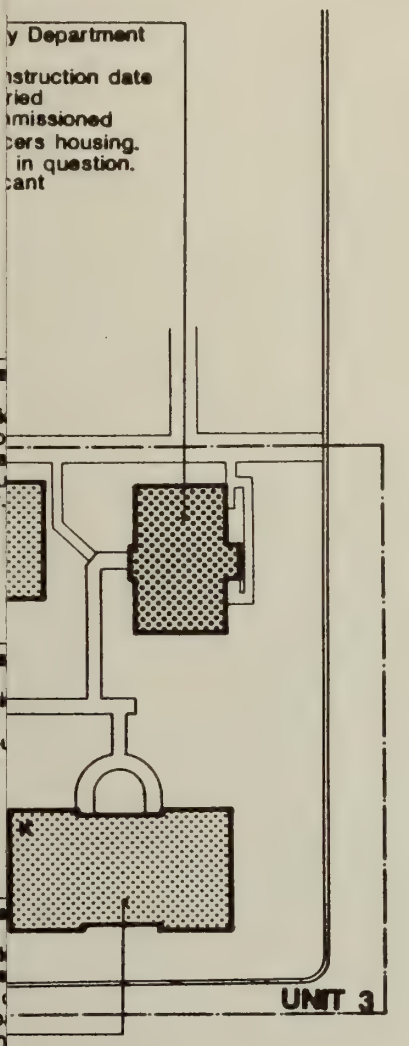
Exhibit 10

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nstruction date
ried
missioned
ers housing.
in question.
ant

**OFFICE BUILDING**
Architect: Treasury Depa
Historic use:
1908–1909: Constructi
1909–1928: Office, lab
pharmacis
1928–1951: Nurses' qu
laboratory.
1951–1986: Vacant

**MORTUARY**
Architect: Treasury Depa
Historic use:
1908–1909: Constructi
1909–1928: Morgue
1928–1951: Animal Hou
laboratory
housing.
1951–1986: Vacant

**POWERHOUSE & LAUNDRY BUILDING**
Architect: Treasury Depa
Historic use:
1908–1908: Constructi
1909–1951: Powerhous
employee
isolation p
autopsy th
morgue(19
1951–1954: Powerhous
1954–1986: Vacant




**LATION WARDS**
hitect: Treasury Department
toric use:
907–1908: Costruction date, Ward L
908–1909: Construction date, Wards I and K.
911–1951: Isolation wards, isolation ward employee quarters, library (ward K-1920–c.1934), schoolroom (ward K-1924), general wards, dental laboratory (ward L–1936). Wards K,L, and I male employee quarters–1924.
951–1986: Vacant

HOSPITAL FACILITY
SUPPORT FACILITY
RECREATIONAL/ EDUCATIONAL FACILITY

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L 88

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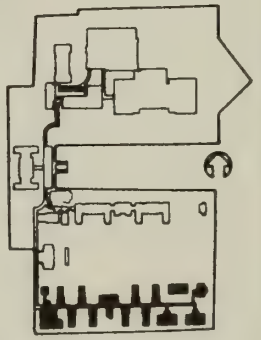
# SURVEY OF STRUCTURES UNIT 3

## ELLIS ISLAND
STATUE OF LIBERTY NATIONAL MONUMENT
NEW YORK / NEW JERSEY

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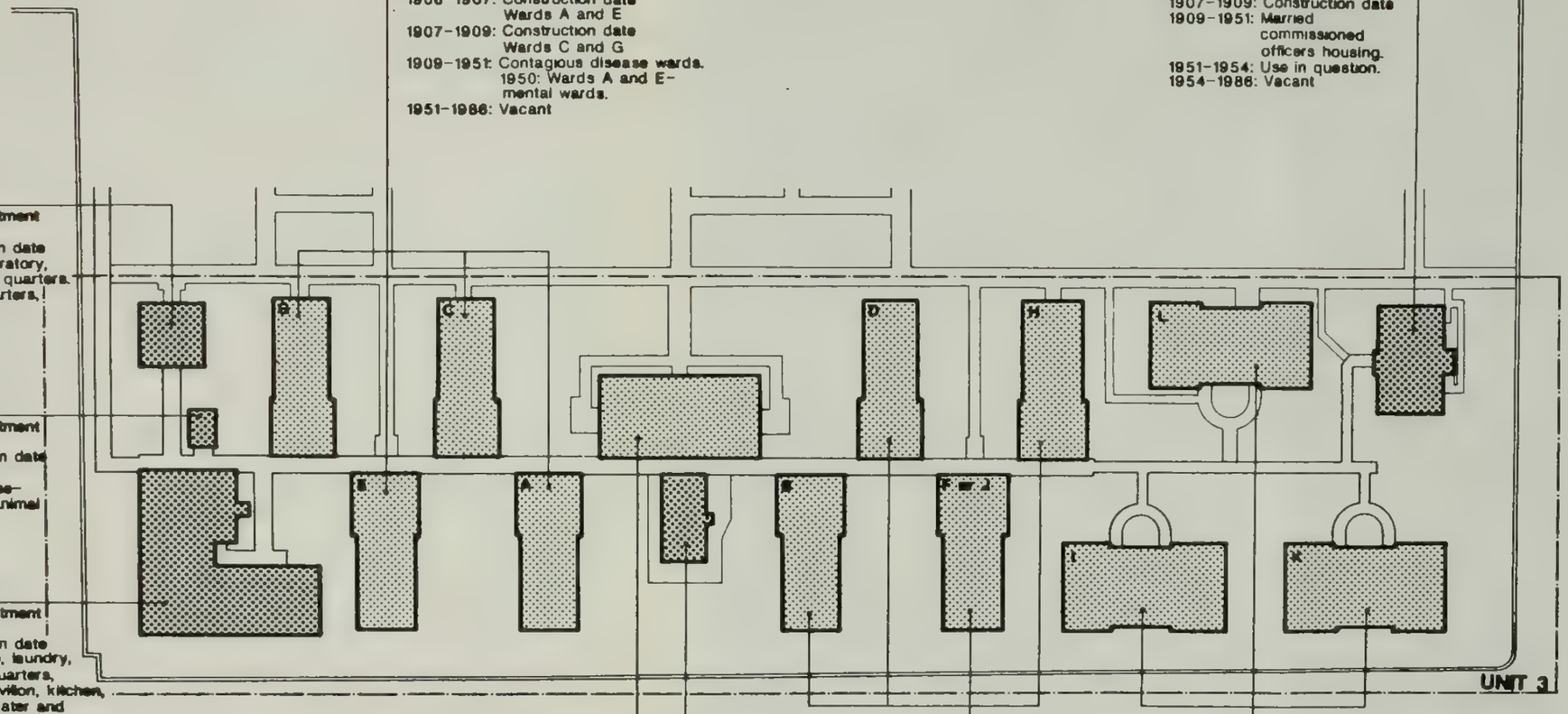
**MEASLES WARDS**
Architect: Treasury Department
Historic use:
1906–1907: Construction date Wards A and E
1907–1909: Construction date Wards C and G
1909–1951: Contagious disease wards. 1950: Wards A and E–mental wards.
1951–1986: Vacant

**STAFF HOUSE**
Architect: Treasury Department
Historic use:
1907–1909: Construction date
1909–1951: Married commissioned officers housing.
1951–1954: Use in question.
1954–1986: Vacant

**OFFICE BUILDING**
Architect: Treasury Department
Historic use:
1908–1909: Construction date
1909–1928: Office, laboratory, pharmacist quarters.
1928–1951: Nurses' quarters, laboratory.
1951–1986: Vacant

**MORTUARY**
Architect: Treasury Department
Historic use:
1908–1909: Construction date
1909–1928: Morgue
1928–1951: Animal House–laboratory animal housing.
1951–1986: Vacant

**POWERHOUSE & LAUNDRY BUILDING**
Architect: Treasury Department
Historic use:
1906–1908: Construction date
1909–1951: Powerhouse, laundry, employee quarters, isolation pavilion, kitchen, autopsy theater and morgue(1936).
1951–1954: Powerhouse
1954–1986: Vacant




**ADMINISTRATION BUILDING**
Architect: Treasury Department
Historic use:
1906–1908: Construction date
1909–1951: Island 3 administrative facility, staff quarters, medical operating facility, staff dining rooms.
1951–1986: Vacant

**KITCHEN**
Architect: Treasury Department
Historic use:
1906–1908: Construction date
1909–1951: Contagious disease wards food preparation.
1951–1986: Vacant

**MEASLES WARDS**
Architect: Treasury Department
Historic use:
1906–1907: Construction date Ward B
1907–1909: Construction date Ward D
1908–1909: Construction date Wards H and F or J
1909–1951: Contagious disease wards.
1924: Ward F–warrant cases, stowaway internment facility. Wards B and D closed/ storage.
1934: Ward D–ambulatory patients' dining room.
1950: Ward F–mental ward.
1951–1986: Vacant.

**ISOLATION WARDS**
Architect: Treasury Department
Historic use:
1907–1908: Costruction date, Ward L
1908–1909: Construction date, Wards I and K.
1911–1951: Isolation wards, isolation ward employee quarters, library (ward K–1920–c.1934), schoolroom (ward K–1924), general wards, dental laboratory (ward L–1936). Wards K,L, and I male employee quarters–1924.
1951–1986: Vacant

HOSPITAL FACILITY
SUPPORT FACILITY
RECREATIONAL/ EDUCATIONAL FACILITY

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| 356 | 26,009 | 8 of 39 |
| DSC | JUL 88 | |

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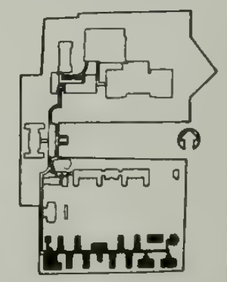
# SURVEY OF STRUCTURES UNIT 3

ELLIS ISLAND
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NEW YORK / NEW JERSEY

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SUB SHEET NO. DRAWING NO.
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ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

1 - Most
2 - Some
3 - Minor

| | Siting | Details Materials Workmanship | Proportions Size | Uniqueness | Total | Rank |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unit 2: | | | | | | |
| Ferry House | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | Most |
| Hospital Outbuilding | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 7 | Some |
| Psychopathic Ward | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 7 | Some |
| Main Hospital Building | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | Most |
| Administration Building | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | Most |
| New Hospital Extension | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | Most |
| Unit 3: | | | | | | |
| Office Building | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 7 | Some |
| Mortuary | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 | Some |
| Powerhouse | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 7 | Some |
| Measles Wards | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 9 | Some |
| Administration Building | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 | Some |
| Kitchen | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 9 | Some |
| Isolation Wards | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 9 | Some |
| Staff House | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | Most |
| Unit 4: | | | | | | |
| Immigrant Building | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 8 | Some |
| Recreation Building | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | Most |
| Shelter | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 9 | Some |

Rank:

4-6 - Most
7-9 - Some
10-12 - Minor

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

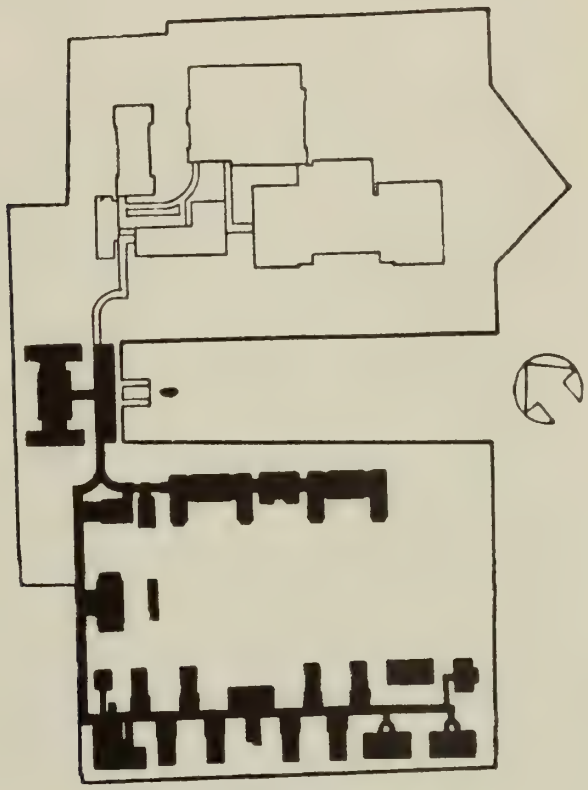
1 - Most
2 - Some
3 - Minor

| | Age | Consis-tency | Unique-ness | Impor-tance | Total | Rank |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unit 2: | | | | | | |
| Ferry House | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 7 | Some |
| Hospital Outbuilding | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 7 | Some |
| Psychopathic Ward | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | Most |
| Main Hospital Building | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | Most |
| Administration Building | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 7 | Some |
| New Hospital Extension | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 6 | Most |
| Unit 3: | | | | | | |
| Office Building | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 6 | Most |
| Mortuary | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 | Some |
| Powerhouse | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 6 | Most |
| Measles Wards | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | Most |
| Administration Building | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 7 | Some |
| Kitchen | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 9 | Some |
| Isolation Wards | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 | Some |
| Staff House | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 7 | Some |
| Unit 4: | | | | | | |
| Immigrant Building | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 9 | Some |
| Recreation Building | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 8 | Some |
| Shelter | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 9 | Some |

Rank:

4-6 - Most
7-9 - Some
10-12 - Minor

# B. HISTORICAL DATA COMPONENT



HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT UNITS 2, 3 & 4
ELLIS ISLAND NATIONAL MONUMENT, NEW YORK/ NEW JERSEY

## B. HISTORICAL DATA COMPONENT

### 1. Short History of Ellis Island[1]

Ellis Island, a 27.5 acre island off the New Jersey shoreline in upper New York Bay and lying in the shadow of the Statue of Liberty, is remembered as the port of entry and clearinghouse for some 16.9 million immigrants between 1892 and 1954 (exhibit 1). Approximately three-fourths of the immigrants entering the United States during those years were processed through its gates, making Ellis Island the principal immigration station in the United States during that period. While mass examination of immigrants at Ellis Island ended in 1924, the station continued to serve for several decades as a detention center for immigrants and aliens whose status in this country was questioned. In 1954 the station was closed permanently.

The islets off the New Jersey shore, the largest of which was Bedloe's Island (now Liberty Island), were often referred to as the Oyster Islands during the colonial period. The 3-acre island now called Ellis was purchased from the Indians by the Dutch in 1630 to reward Michael Paauw (Paw) for shipping goods to the emerging colony. Variously known as Gull Island to the Indians, Dyre's or Bucking Island in the late 17th and early 18th century, and Gibbet or Anderson's Island in the pre-Revolutionary period because of hangings of traitors and pirates there, its present name is derived from Samuel Ellis who had come into possession of the island by 1785 (exhibit 2).

During 1794, a serious threat of war with France and Great Britain forced the State of New York to secure Ellis Island as part of its harbor defenses system to deter a naval

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[1] Ibid., pp. 2-11. Archival drawings and photographs have been added to illuminate the text.

attack. Earthworks were built on the island after France and Great Britain interfered with American trade in the West Indies. The fortifications of the harbor defenses included Fort Wood on Bedloe's Island, Castle William and Fort Columbus on Governor's Island, and the West Battery at the tip of Manhattan (now Castle Clinton National Monument).

In 1808 when Lt. Col. Jonathan Williams of the War Department planned "a casemated Battery" and a garrison on Ellis Island, named East Gibson, as part of the New York Harbor defenses, the State of New York purchased the land from the heirs of Samuel Ellis by condemnation procedures and ceded it to the federal government for $10,000. Shortly before the War of 1812, a battery of 20 guns, a magazine, and a barracks were constructed on the island. By the terms of an interstate agreement in 1834, Ellis Island and neighboring Bedloe's Island were declared part of New York State, even though both islands were on the New Jersey side of the main ship channel. In 1861, as the Civil War began, Fort Gibson was dismantled and a naval powder magazine established on Ellis Island.

In 1890 the federal government assumed full responsibility for the reception of immigrants at the Port of New York, and a study of New York Harbor was made to determine the best location for a federal immigration depot. Castle Garden, on the Battery at the southern tip of Manhattan Island and the site of the state-administered immigration station for the Port of New York since 1855, had been found by Congress and the Department of the Treasury to be inadequate for the growing influx of foreigners. On April 11, 1890, Congress decided to remove the naval powder magazine from Ellis Island and appropriated $75,000 to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to improve Ellis Island for a federal immigration station.

While the new immigration station on Ellis Island was under construction, the Barge Office (Customs station) on the

Battery was used for immigrant reception. During its first year of operation in 1891 some 405,664 immigrants, or about 80 percent of the national total, were processed through the Barge Office.

The Immigration Act of 1891 ended the dual system of state-federal administration of immigration matters and established federal control of immigration by creating the Bureau of Immigration under the Department of the Treasury. The office of Commissioner of Immigration for the Port of New York was established with Colonel John Weber as the first appointee. In April 1893, Dr. Joseph Senner, an educated German-Austrian who had been affiliated with leading German newspapers in the United States, replaced Weber.

On January 1, 1892, the new immigration station on Ellis Island was formally opened to process steerage passengers, the first and second cabin passengers being processed on board ship and disembarked directly in Manhattan. At a cost of some $500,000 the new immigration station consisted of a large two-story processing building, separate hospital facilities, laundry, and utility plant, all constructed of wood. In addition, the old brick and stone Fort Gibson and navy magazines were converted for use as detainees' dormitories and other station purposes. Added landfill approximately doubled the original 3.3-acre island (exhibit 3).

Some 445,987 immigrants passed through Ellis Island in 1892 and by June 15, 1897, when the island was virtually destroyed by fire, some 1,500,000 immigrants had entered the United States through its gates, a shift from northern and western Europeans to southern and eastern Europeans becoming evident. Although all immigrants and staff were evacuated safely during the fire, most of the immigration records dating from 1855 that were housed in the former naval magazine were destroyed. Immigration processing was temporarily transferred back to the Barge Office while a new immigration station was constructed on the island.

Later in 1897 Congress authorized funds for new fireproof facilities at Ellis Island, and a contract was awarded to the New York firm of Boring & Tilton to design the new brick and ironwork structures. This was the first important government architecture to be designed by private architects under competition mandated by the Tarnsey Act of 1875. Immigration officials estimated that a maximum of 500,000 immigrants would enter the United States through New York in any one year, and the architects proceeded under that projection (exhibit 4).

While immigration activities were being carried out at the Barge Office reports of serious scandals of graft and brutality among immigration inspectors under the administration of Thomas Fitchie and his assistant Edward F. McSweeney spurred a federal investigation. It was found that many of the reports were true, but only minimal corrective measures were taken in anticipation that the reopening of Ellis Island would rectify conditions.

The new Ellis Island immigration station was opened on December 17, 1900, with a total of 2,251 immigrants received for inspection that day. At a cost of some $1,500,000 the new station complex featured an impressive French Renaissance-style brick structure laid in Flemish bond with limestone trim (photo 1). It was calculated that 5,000 immigrants per day could be processed through the building. Two dormitories with a 600-person sleeping capacity were on the third floor. The largest room in the building was the registry or examination hall on the second floor (200 feet long, 100 feet wide, and 56 feet high) with most of the floor space divided into twelve narrow alleys for the lines of immigrants awaiting examination. Also on the second floor were telegraph and railroad offices, rooms for boards of special inquiry, and a dormitory for detainees. The first floor accommodated administrative offices, a baggage room, and a large railroad waiting area.

North of the main building were a large kitchen and laundry building, with a bathhouse capable of showering 8,000 immigrants per day, and a powerhouse, both of which would be ready for use the following year. Construction was also underway, to be completed by March 1901, for a hospital complex on a second island (Island No. 2), separated from Island No. 1 by a ferry slip and constructed with additional landfill (exhibit 5).

Upon assuming the presidency in 1901, Theodore Roosevelt began to focus on "cleaning house" at Ellis Island following exposure of several scandals under the Fitchie-McSweeney administration. William Williams, a respected young Wall Street lawyer with experience in government legal service, was named the new Commissioner of Immigration for the Port of New York in 1902. Almost immediately he instituted procedures to ensure the efficient, honest, courteous, and sanitary treatment of immigrants. During the two terms (1902-05 and 1909-13) of his capable management and that of Robert Watchorn (1905-09), a career Immigration Service official, Ellis Island operated at peak capacity.

With the United States economy recovering from the lengthy depression of the early 1890s and entering a period of rapid growth and industrial expansion, Europeans came to our shores in record numbers in the pre-World War I years. As early as 1903 some 12,600 immigrants arrived at New York on one day, requiring nearly half to remain in steerage for several days because of inadequate and congested facilities to process all in a day or provide overnight quarters at Ellis Island. By 1905, 821,169 immigrants were processed at the station, causing numerous logistical problems regarding the many detainees who were frequently required to remain on the island for several days or more. This came to be a frequent occurrence during the next decade, with the peak year at Ellis Island coming in 1907 when

1,004,756 were received. On April 17 of that year alone, 11,747 immigrants passed through the station -- an all-time high. Detained immigrants for that year totaled 195,540. Following a decline in immigration after recession in 1907, the number of foreigners landing at the island increased nearly to its earlier levels in the years before World War I, as 878,052 immigrants passed through the Port of New York in 1914.

From the outset the physical plant at Ellis Island bulged at the seams. In spite of improvisation, long-range planning, and new construction, the island's facilities continued to lag behind the demands placed upon them by the massive numbers of immigrants passing through the station. Thus, a number of projects, including construction of new buildings, additions to old ones, and remodeling of others, was initiated before the outbreak of World War I to provide the badly needed space. In 1909 the baggage and dormitory building on Island No. 1 was completed, and the capacity of the hospital on Island No. 2 was doubled with the construction of a new hospital extension and an administration building previously completed in 1907[2]. That same year the kitchen and laundry building was remodeled to convert the entire upper floor to a large dining room accommodating 1,000 people at a sitting, and the main building was altered to provide additional dormitory space and improve the lighting, ventilation, and plumbing systems.

The years 1911-14 witnessed considerable improvements to the island's facilities. The contagious disease hospital complex on Island No. 3, which had been commenced in 1905, was opened for use in 1911 (photo 2). That same year a

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2 Prepared for the U.S. Department of the Interior/National Park Service by Beyer Blinder Belle/Anderson Notter Finegold, Historic Structures Report, Unit One Buildings, December, 1985, 66; Harlan D. Unrau, Historic Structure Report, Ellis Island, Historical Data, (Denver Service Center: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1981, 446.

third story was added to the west wing of the main building to provide day quarters for detainees and administrative space. In addition medical offices were moved from the second floor to a larger space on the lower floor of the main building and the old stairway through the large opening in the middle of the registry room floor was removed and replaced with one beneath the gallery, thus allowing the entire registry room to be used for immigrant inspection. The iron railings dividing the registry room floor into passageways were removed and replaced with simple, more comfortable benches. In 1913-14 a third story was added to the east wing of the main building to provide additional space for medical inspection, and a third story and northern projection were added to the baggage and dormitory building, providing more and better ventilated dormitory space, separate day rooms, and large open-air porches. A new fireproof carpentry and bakery shop was begun on Island No. 1, and the first section of a new concrete, granite-filled seawall was completed, replacing a portion of the rapidly decaying old cribwork.

During World War I there was a sharp decline in immigration, as the numbers of newcomers passing through Ellis Island decreased from 178,416 in 1915 to 28,867 in 1918. Frederic C. Howe, a well-known municipal reformer and recently director of the People's Institute at Cooper Union in New York City, was named the new Commissioner of Immigration for the Port of New York after the war erupted in 1914. He established as his goal a policy of humanizing the "Island of Tears" and making life less grim for detainees.

On July 30, 1916, explosions set off by German saboteurs at nearby Black Tom Wharf in New Jersey severely damaged the Ellis Island buildings. During the next two years repairs of the explosion damage were completed, one of the most notable being a new ceiling over the registry room constructed in the form of a Guastavino arch and augmented by a red-tile floor replacing the old worn asphalt.

When the United States entered the war on April 6, 1917, the Ellis Island facilities were used to hold in custody German merchant ship crews whose ships were lying in anchor in New York Harbor. Numerous suspected enemy aliens throughout the nation were also rounded up and brought to Ellis Island for incarceration. In 1918-19 the United States Army and Navy took over the main building, the baggage and dormitory building, and the hospital complex on Islands Nos. 2 and 3 for use as a way station and treatment of returning sick and wounded American servicemen.

Thereafter, regular inspection of arriving aliens was conducted on board ship or at the docks. The close of the war was accompanied by the "Red Scare," as anti-foreign fears and hatreds were transferred from German-Americans to suspected alien communists, anarchists, socialists, and radicals. Hundreds of suspected alien radicals were interned at Ellis Island, and many were deported under new legislation based on the principle of guilt by association with an organization advocating revolution.

The aging and neglected facilities at Ellis Island were reopened for immigrant inspection in 1920, and postwar immigration quickly revived, with 560,971 immigrants passing through Ellis Island in 1921. Limited appropriations, however, restricted improvements at Ellis Island to the completion of much of the concrete and granite seawall and the beginning of landfill between Islands Nos. 2 and 3.

The first immigration quota law, passed in 1921, added to the problems of administration at Ellis Island since it provided that the number of any European nationality entering the United States in a given year could not exceed three percent of foreign-born persons of that nationality who lived here in 1910. Nationality was to be determined by country of birth, and no more than twenty percent of the annual quota of any

nationality could be received in any given month. The total number of immigrants admissible under the system was set at nearly 358,000, but there were numerous classes exempted from the quota system.

Thereafter, steamship companies rushed to land each month's quota of immigrants in sharp competition, causing considerable congestion in the deteriorating Ellis Island facilities. Frederick A. Wallis, a deputy police commissioner in New York City who was appointed Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island in June 1920, resigned in despair over the quota restrictions as well as Congress' rejection of his proposals to rehabilitate the island. In October 1921 Robert E. Tod, a New York banker and philanthropist, assumed the office of commissioner. While Tod managed to carry out some improvements to the Ellis Island facilities with limited funds, he too resigned in frustration in June 1923 to be replaced by Henry H. Curran, a New York City Republican who had run for mayor and been a magistrate and borough president of Manhattan.

The Immigration Act of 1924 had a significant impact on the operation of Ellis Island. The law further restricted immigration, changing the quota basis from the census of 1910 to that of 1890, and reducing the annual quota immigration to some 164,000. (Later in 1929 the act was amended with new quotas based on the 1920 census, and the maximum number of annual admissions was lowered to 150,000.) It also provided for the examination and qualification of immigrants in their countries of origin with inspections conducted by the staffs of United States consulates overseas. As a result of this law the principal function of Ellis Island was changed from that of a primary immigrant examination center to that of a center for the assembly, detention, and deportation of aliens who had entered the United States illegally or had violated the terms of their admittance. Fewer and fewer new immigrants, all of whom now received a final federal inspection on the ships entering New

York Harbor, were sent to Ellis Island because their papers were not in order, their status was questioned, or they required medical treatment. Accordingly, the buildings at Ellis Island slowly fell into disuse and disrepair.

After the stock market crash of 1929 immigration to the United States was sharply reduced as a result of the lack of economic opportunity. Moreover, President Herbert C. Hoover ordered American consuls to enforce strictly the prohibition against admission of persons liable to become public charges. Following the spirit of Hoover's policy, Secretary of Labor William N. Doak led a national roundup of illegal aliens for prospective deportation and transferred many of them to Ellis Island.

In November 1931 Edward Corsi, an Italian immigrant who had passed through Ellis Island in 1907 and had been active in social service work among New York City immigrants, became Commissioner of Immigration for the Port of New York. During his administration, which lasted until early 1934, Corsi "humanized" the conditions under which the detainees were kept on Ellis Island, oversaw physical improvements to the station, and softened the harsher aspects of Doak's deportation policy.

In 1933 Frances Perkins, a long-time social service worker who had been appointed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt as his Secretary of Labor, established a nonpartisan committee of prominent citizens, under the chairmanship of Carleton H. Palmer, a New York business executive, to undertake a complete analysis of Ellis Island and to make recommendations for future improvements there. As a result of Corsi's efforts and the committee's recommendations issued in early 1934 the last major construction activities at Ellis Island were carried out during the next several years (exhibits 6). Funds from the Public Works Administration allocated for landfill permitted the

addition of recreation grounds on the Manhattan side of the main building, and landscaping of new playgrounds and gardens continued for several years with Works Progress Administration labor, including the area between Islands Nos. 2 and 3. The new concrete and granite seawall, portions of which had been constructed at intervals since 1913, was finally completed in 1934. In 1934-35 the baggage and dormitory building was remodeled to allow better segregation of the different classes of deportees. Other construction activities during the mid-1930s included a recreation hall and shelter on the recently-landscaped area between Islands Nos. 2 and 3; a shelter on Island No. 1; a new fireproof ferry house built at the end of the ferry slip containing a waiting room, lunch counter, and guard room; a new immigration building with fenced-in recreation space on both sides, on the recently landfilled area behind the new ferry house, intended as a place for immigrants to be segregated from deportees; and new fireproof passageways constructed to connect the ferry house and immigration building with Island No. 1.

After World War II erupted in Europe in September 1939, the United States Coast Guard occupied the immigration building, ferry house, and ground floor of the baggage and dormitory building to house and train recruits to patrol the region's waters. In 1940 the Immigration and Naturalization Service was transferred from the Department of Labor to the Department of Justice, symbolic of the fact that immigrants had come to be considered primarily as potential threats to our national security. After the United States entered the war in December 1941 Ellis Island was again used as a detention center for suspected enemy aliens and as a hospital for returning wounded serviceman. The island's facilities were in such demand that administrative functions were transferred to the WPA Headquarters Building in Manhattan in 1943 for lack of room on the island.

Following the decommissioning of the Coast Guard station in 1946, the island remained in use primarily as a detention center for aliens whose status was questioned. A brief flurry of activity occurred on the island after the passage of the Internal Security Act of 1950, which excluded arriving aliens who had been members of Communist and Fascist organizations, and remodeling and repairs were performed on the buildings to accommodate the detainees who numbered as many as 1,500 at one point. In 1951 the United States Public Health Service closed the hospital complex on the island and some of the hospital buildings on Island No. 2 were occupied temporarily by the Coast Guard. As a result of the Immigration and Naturalization Act of 1952 and a liberalized detention policy in 1954, the number of detainees on Ellis Island dropped to less than 30. Accordingly, the Ellis Island facility, consisting of some forty structures, was closed in November 1954 and declared excess federal property.

From 1954 to 1965 Ellis Island was under the jurisdiction of the General Services Administration while a variety of proposals both from the public and private sectors were considered for the future disposition and utilization of the island's facilities. On May 11, 1965, President Lyndon B. Johnson issued Proclamation 3656 adding Ellis Island to Statue of Liberty National Monument, thus placing the island under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service.

## 2. Previous Research and Restoration[3]

A number of studies and historic structure reports provide extensive information about the history and architecture of Ellis Island.

"The Ferry Boat Ellis Island, Transport to Hope", written by Edwin C. Bearss was published by the National Park Service in 1969. This report was prepared to satisfy research needs and is a comprehensive history of the construction, repair and use of the "Ellis Island", to include a full technical description and statement of significance.

"Report on Ellis Island as an Immigration Depot, 1890-1954" was prepared by Thomas Pitkin for the National Park Service in 1966. After further research, this material was published under the title Keepers of the Gate in 1975. Pitkin's work is an administrative history of the island, focusing on the operations of the immigration station.

"Historic Structures Report, Ellis Island", was prepared by Building Conservation Technology/The Ehrenkrantz Group in 1978. The report includes information on the first immigration station, the architectural design competition and construction of the second immigration station, descriptions of the architecture and physical condition of each structure on the island, as well as stabilization recommendations and cost estimates.

In 1980 exterior materials of the administration building underwent stabilization by the Ehrenkrantz Group. This

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[3] Prepared for the U.S. Department of the Interior/National Park Service by Beyer Blinder Belle/Anderson Notter Finegold, Historic Structure Report, The Main Building, June 1, 1984, 24, 25, 26.

work included appropriate removal, repair and replacement of deteriorated, failing and missing materials. August 1980 drawings by the Ehrenkrantz Group record conditions of materials, type and location of repair/replacement. Notes and photographs on each drawing describe the stabilization work completed.

The stabilization work completed by the Ehrenkrantz Group included inspection of all building materials; and appropriate replacement, repair and repointing of masonry; reattachment, repair and repointing of terra cotta block; removal with appropriate repair to masonry of all wire window grilles; installation of wood dormer frames and sash; installation of storm sash in window and door masonry openings; repair and re-installation of existing roof flashing and replacement when necessary with copper flashing; repair, cleaning and coating with "Chemglaze" of round dormer copper trim; removal, repair, coating with "Chemglaze" and reinstallation with new copper drip strip of all copper cornice cresting; and the removal, cleaning, repair, coating with "Chemglaze" and re-installation of sheet iron cresting and supports with appropriate replacement of missing and severely corroded brackets.

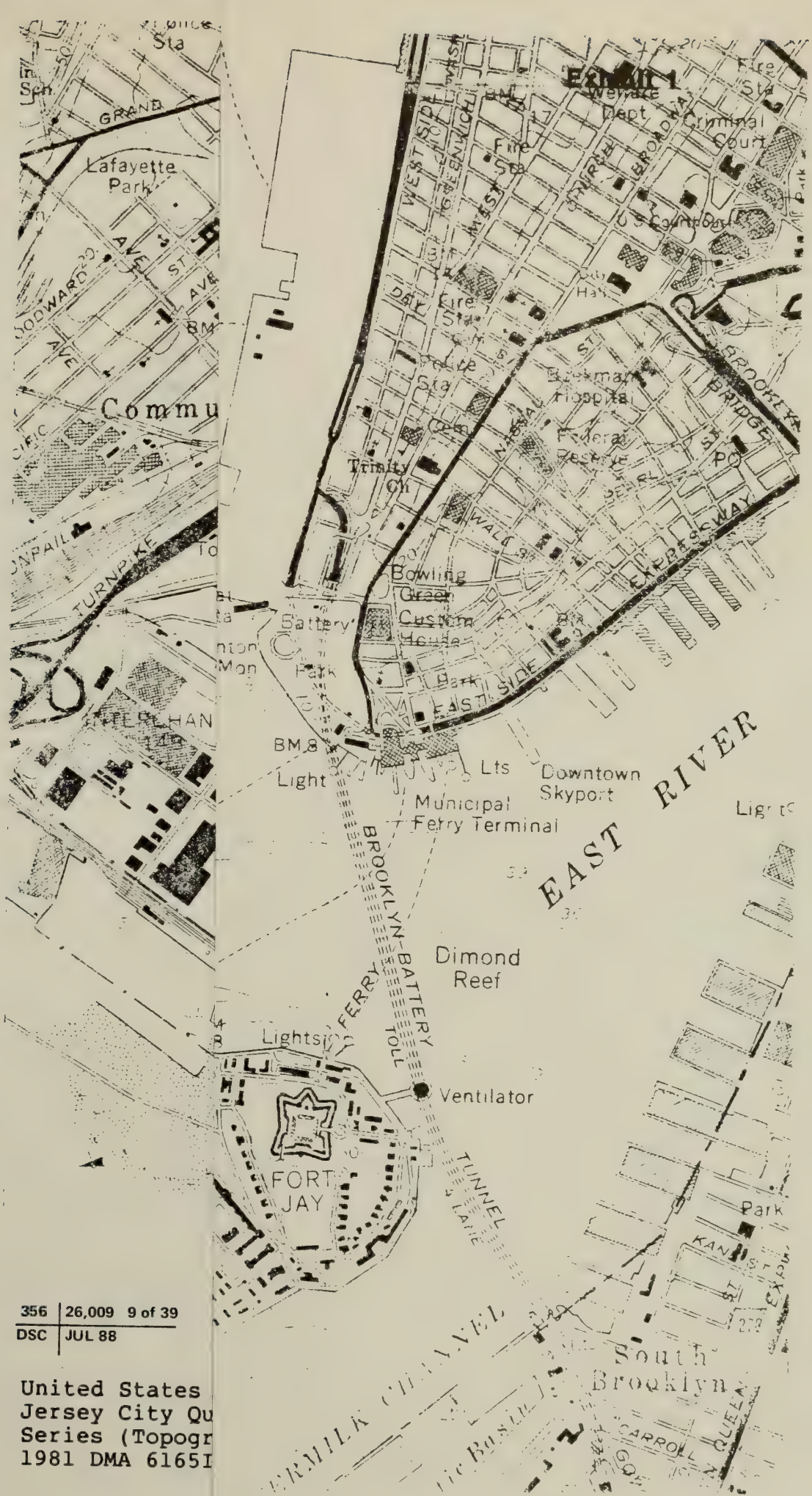
The "Historic Structure Report; Ellis Island; Historical Data", written by Harlan D. Unrau, was published by the National Park Service in 1981. This report focuses on the main building, the baggage and dormitory building, the kitchen and laundry building, and the powerhouse. Less extensive treatment is given to the buildings on Islands 2 and 3.

In 1982, The Museum Studies Program of New York University, under the direction of Professor Flora S. Kaplan, prepared an "Inventory of Historic Furnishings at Ellis Island". This publication was the product of an eight-week effort to locate, identify and catalog as many movable furnishings on the island as possible.

An "Historic Resource Study (Historical Component)", written by Harlan D. Unrau, was published by the National Park Service in May, 1984. This document consists of a series of studies on selected historical topics including American immigration policy and laws, immigration statistics, administrative history of Ellis Island, the hospital and public health service activities on the island, Ellis Island during World War I and II, detention and deportation, the immigrant experience, and building use.

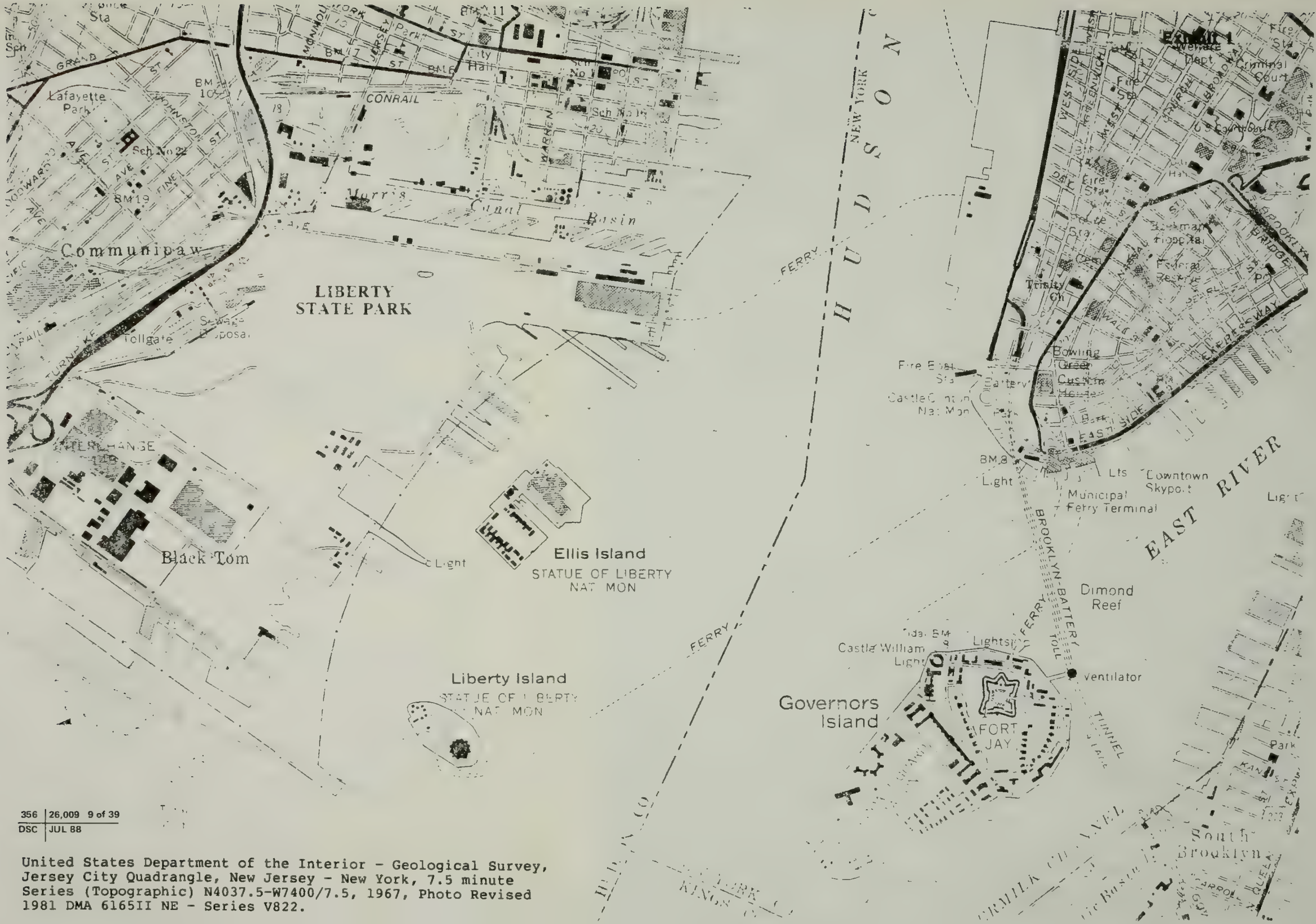
In 1984, HSR I, "Historic Structure Report, The Main Building" was prepared for the U.S. Department of Interior/National Park Service under Work Directive No. 3-0002-83-04 by Beyer Blinder Belle/Anderson Notter Finegold and in 1985, HSR II, "Historic Structures Report, Unit One Buildings" was prepared under Work Directive No. 3-0002-83-05. These two reports provide documentation of the architectural history and "as found" for all existing structures of Unit 1.

For complete references to the above documents see the bibliography, section III-B of this report.



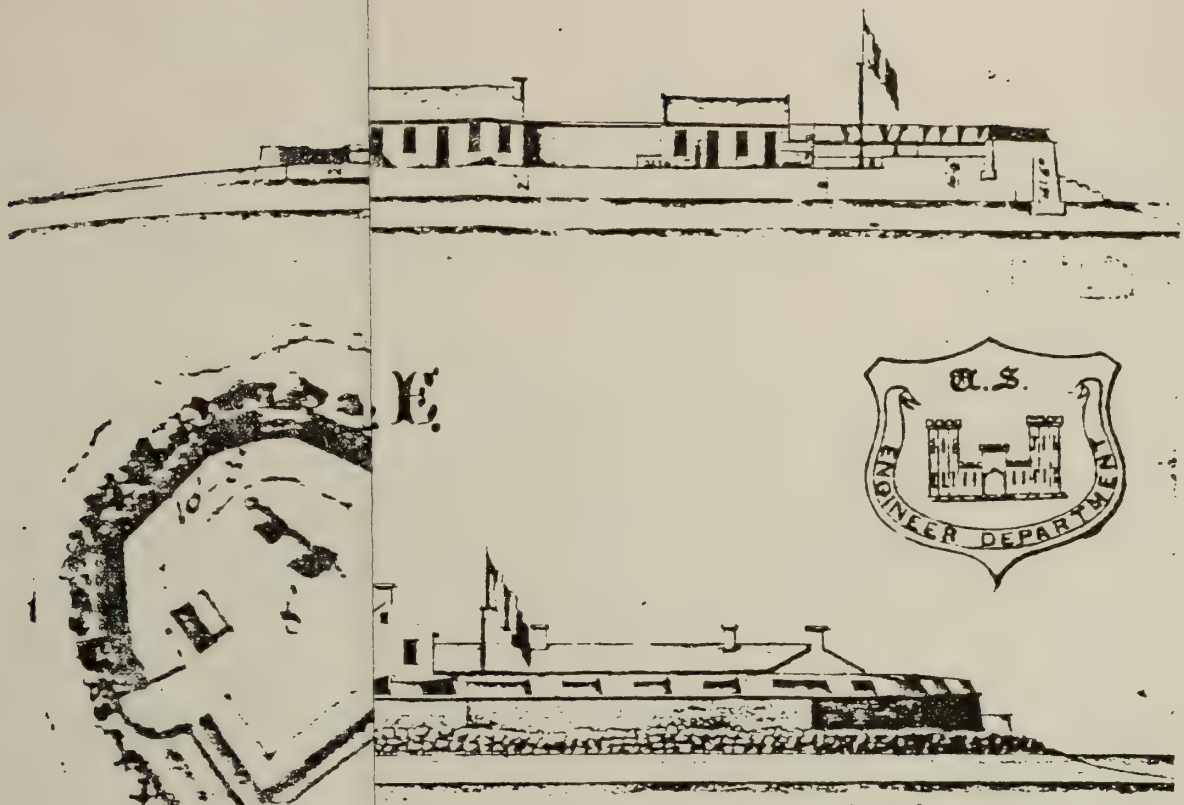

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United States Department of the Interior - Geological Survey, Jersey City Quadrangle, New Jersey - New York, 7.5 minute Series (Topographic) N4037.5-W7400/7.5, 1967, Photo Revised 1981 DMA 6165II NE - Series V822.




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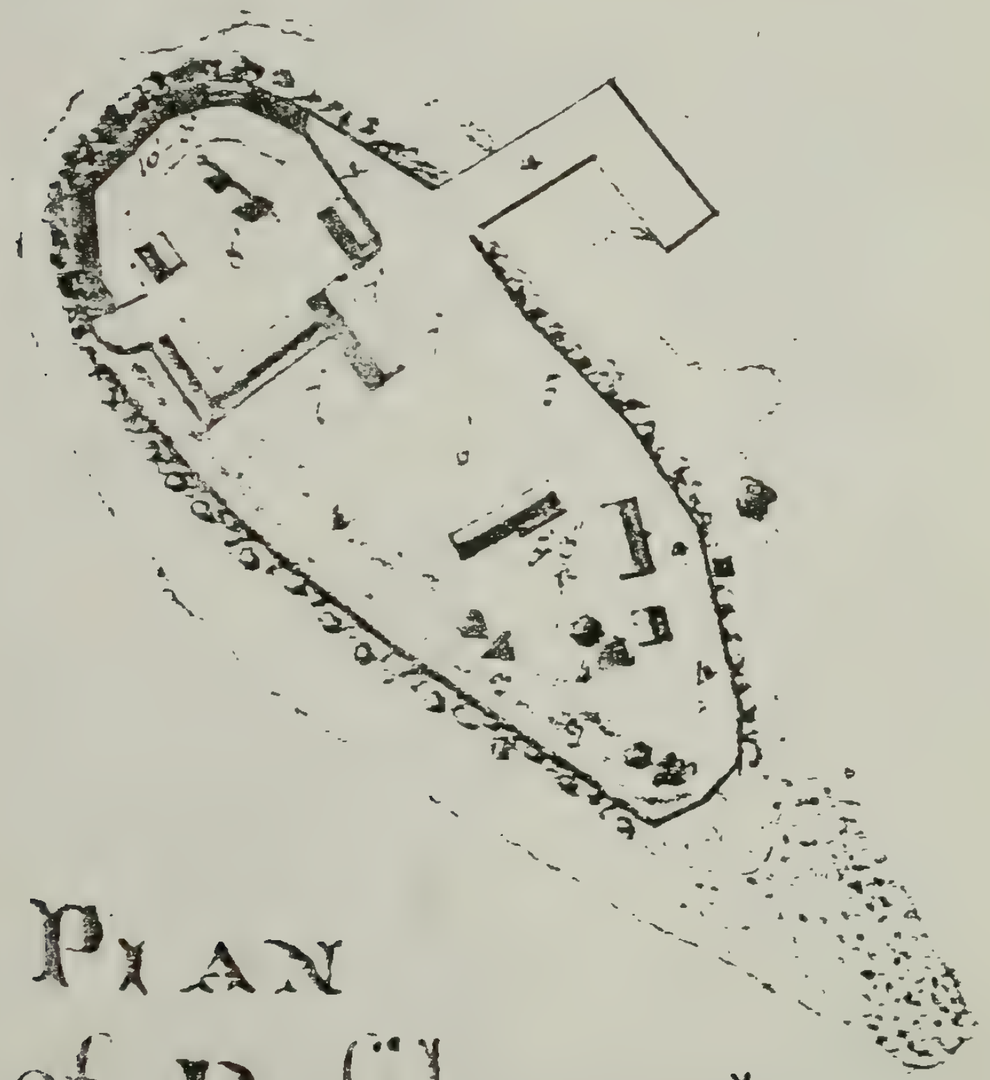
FORTIFICATIONS IN NEW YORK HARBOR

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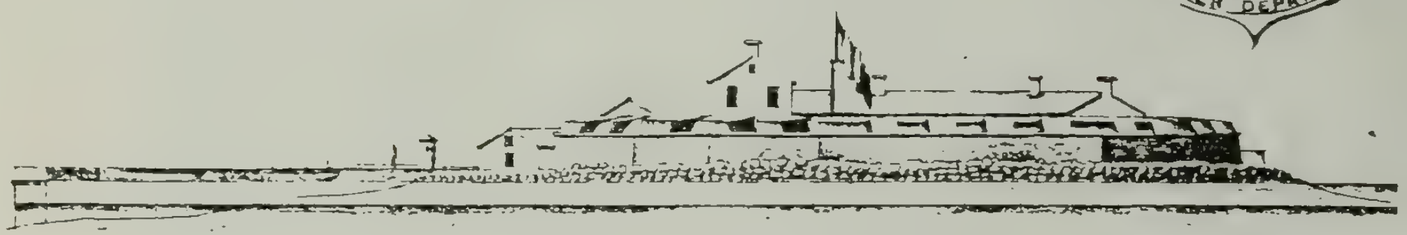
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– 1 inch equals 50 feet.

Archeological Resour
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Team, Rockville, Mar





# Plan of Defilement



# Profile

a front view of its Battery

# *Ellis's Island*

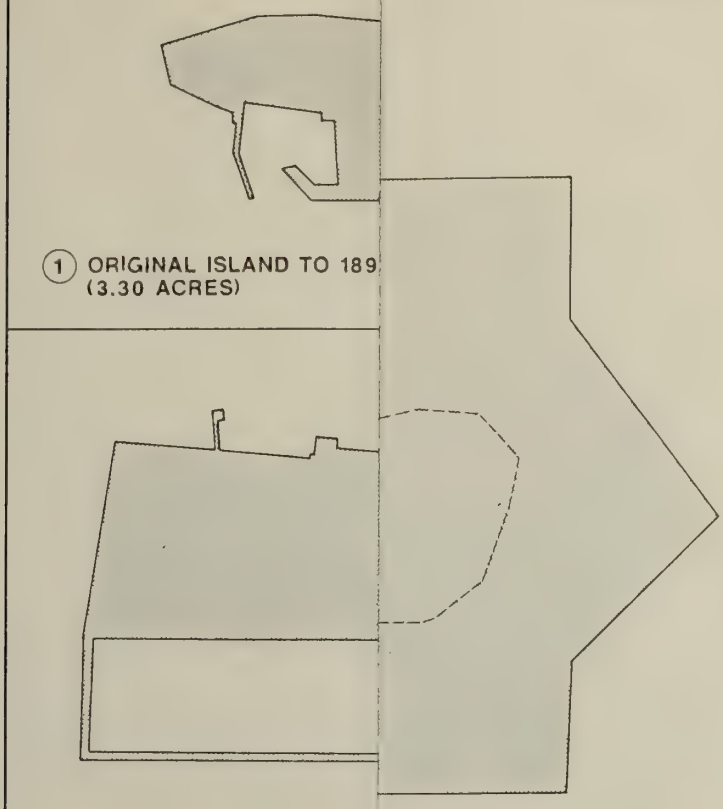
**DETAILS FROM 1813 DRAWING OF FORTIFICATIONS IN NEW YORK HARBOR**

(National Archives, Record Group 77, Dr. 36, Sht. 20).
The approximate scales here are: plan – 1 inch equals 100 feet,
profile & front view – 1 inch equals 50 feet.

Archeological Resource Assessment and Overview, April 1986, Review Draft, Statue of Liberty, Ellis Island, National Monument/New York, by John F. Pousson, Denver Service Center, Eastern Team, Rockville, Maryland, 21.

356 | 26,009 10 of 39
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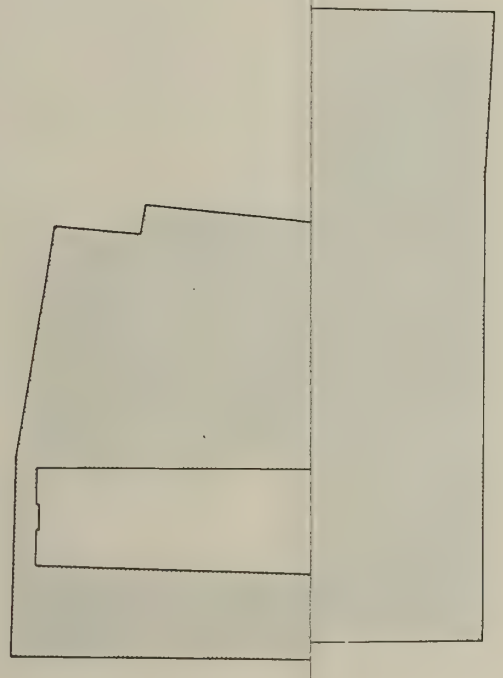
# Exhibit 3



(1) ORIGINAL ISLAND TO 189
(3.30 ACRES)



(2) AREA INCREASED IN 189
(11.07 ACRES)



(3) AREA INCREASED IN 189
(15.52 ACRES)

356 | 26,009 | 11 of 39
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OF THE INTERIOR

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# SURVEY OF STRUCTURES UNIT 234

## ELLIS ISLAND

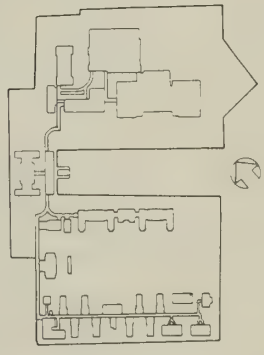
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NEW YORK / NEW JERSEY

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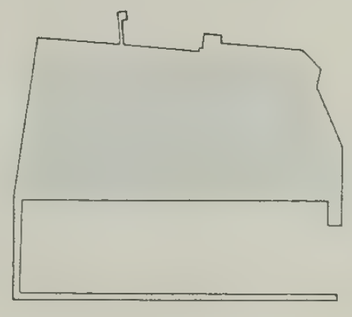
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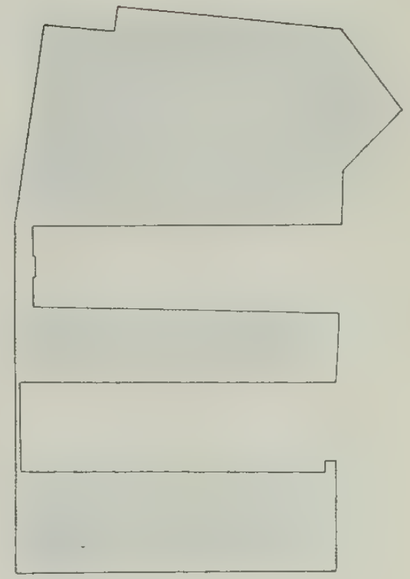
Exhibit 3



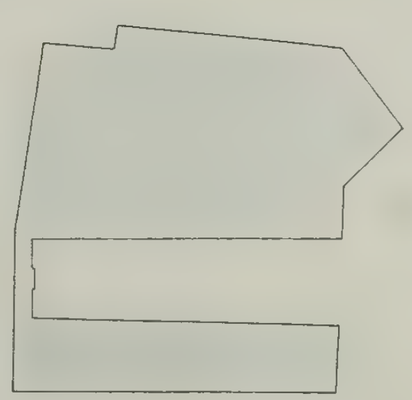
(1) ORIGINAL ISLAND TO 1890
(3.30 ACRES)



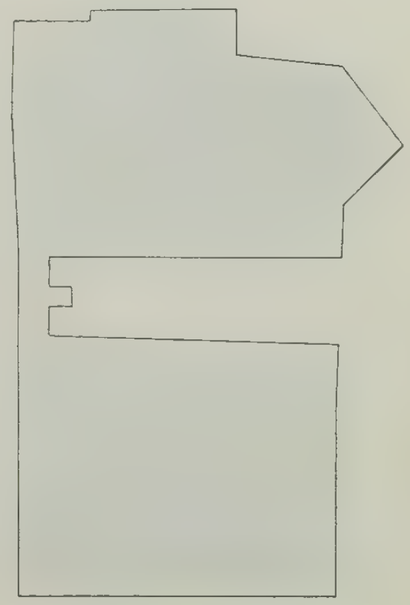
(2) AREA INCREASED IN 1890–1892
(11.07 ACRES)



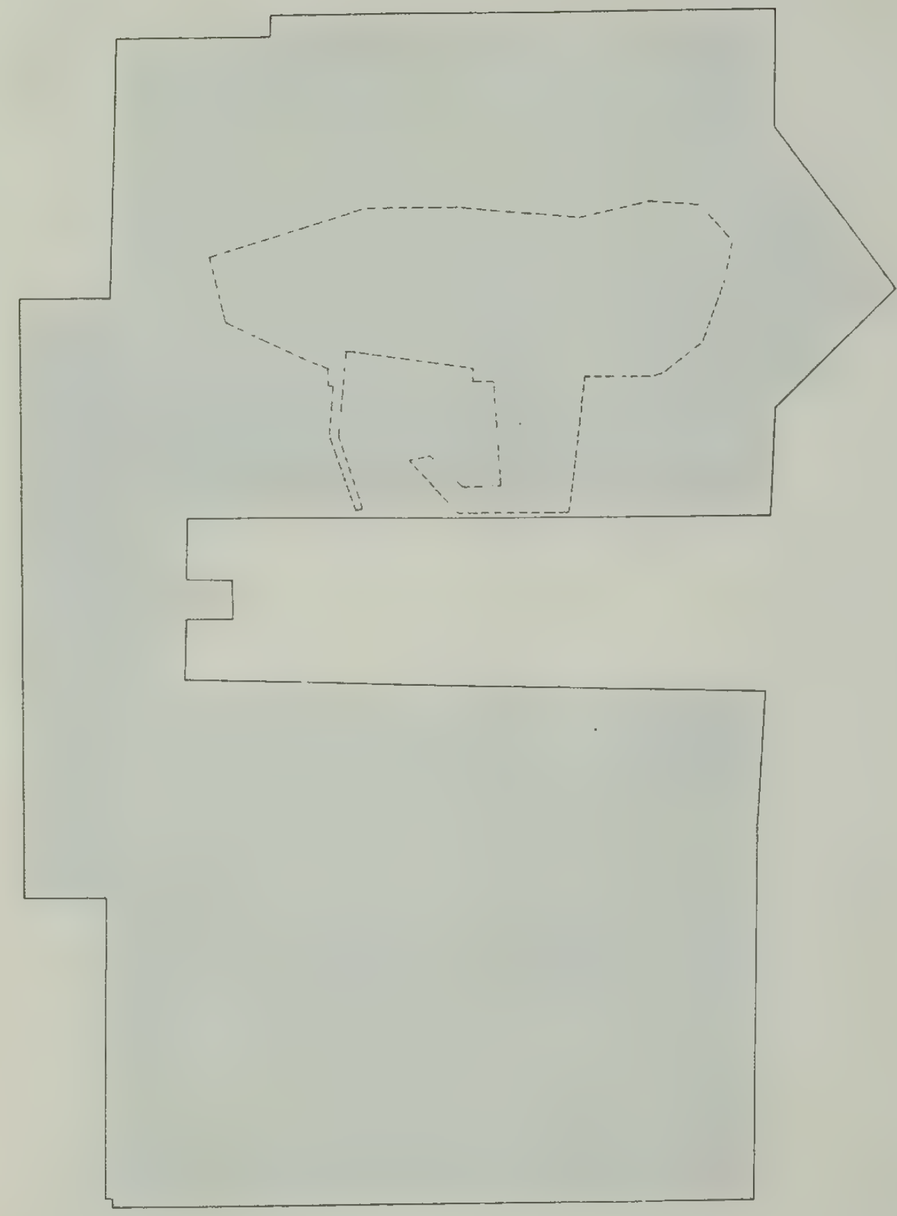
(4) AREA INCREASED IN 1905–1906
(20.27 ACRES)



(3) AREA INCREASED IN 1896–1899
(15.52 ACRES)



(5) AREA INCREASED IN 1923–1924
(24.35 ACRES)



(6) AREA INCREASED IN 1933–1934
(27.50 ACRES TOTAL AREA)

356 | 26,009 | 11 of 39
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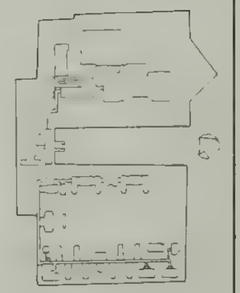
## ELLIS ISLAND

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TITLE OF SHEET
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Exhibit 4

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Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Postmaster General.

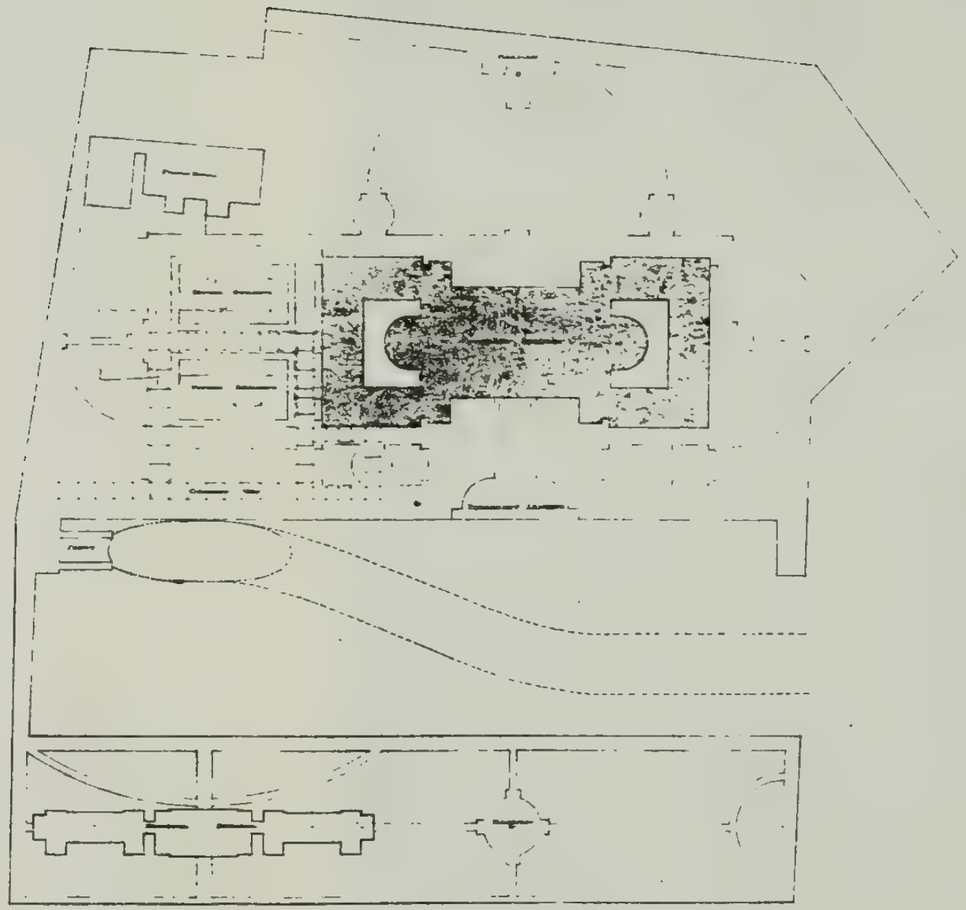
Secretary of the Interior.

James Knox Taylor.
Supervising Architect
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Sheet 1 of 28

REDUCED SIZE REPRODUCTION

Exhibit 4



BLOCK PLAN
U.S. IMMIGRANT STATION
ELLIS ISLAND

SCALE

Drawing BT-№ 0
Boring and Tilton
ARCHITECTS

Approved under Act of March ...
Acting Secretary of the Treasury
Supervising Architect
Secretary of the Interior

James Knox Taylor
Supervising Architect
Treasury Department

REDUCED SIZE REPRODUCTION

Block plan, Island no. 1 and no. 2, Boring and Tilton, 11/18/97.
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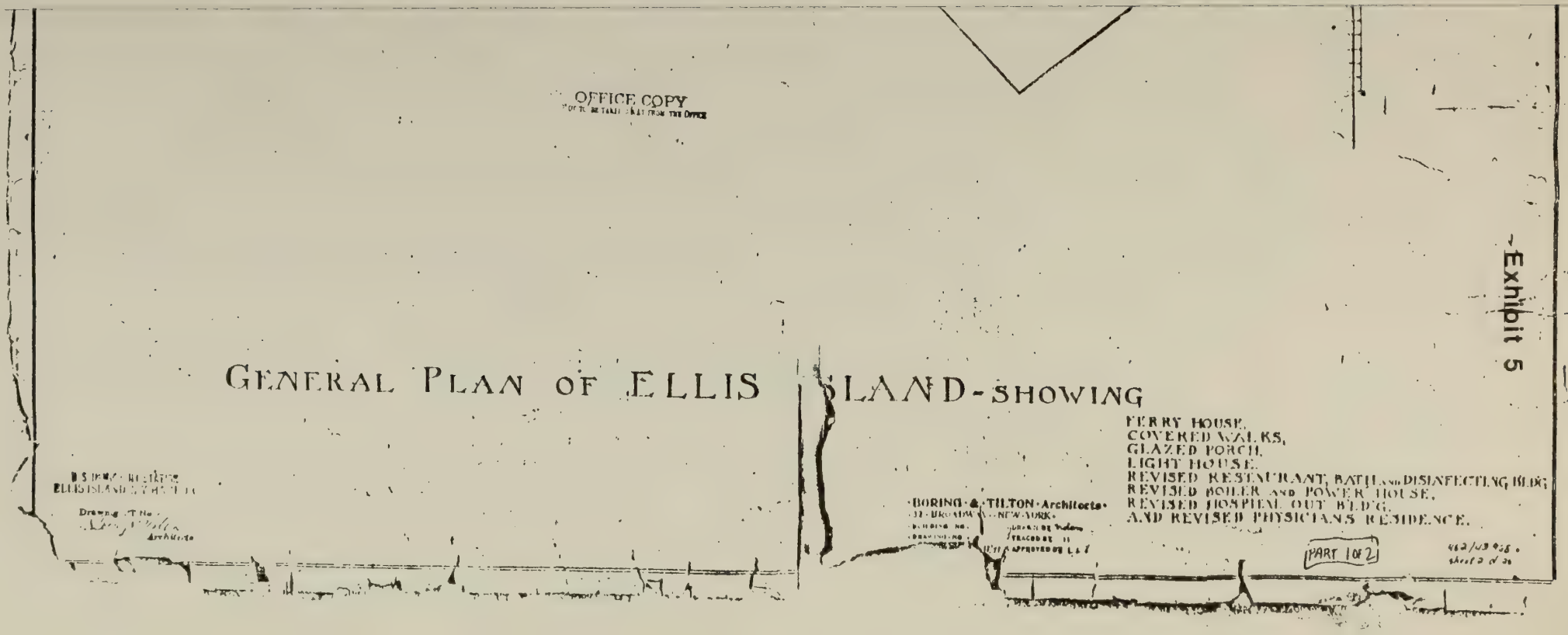
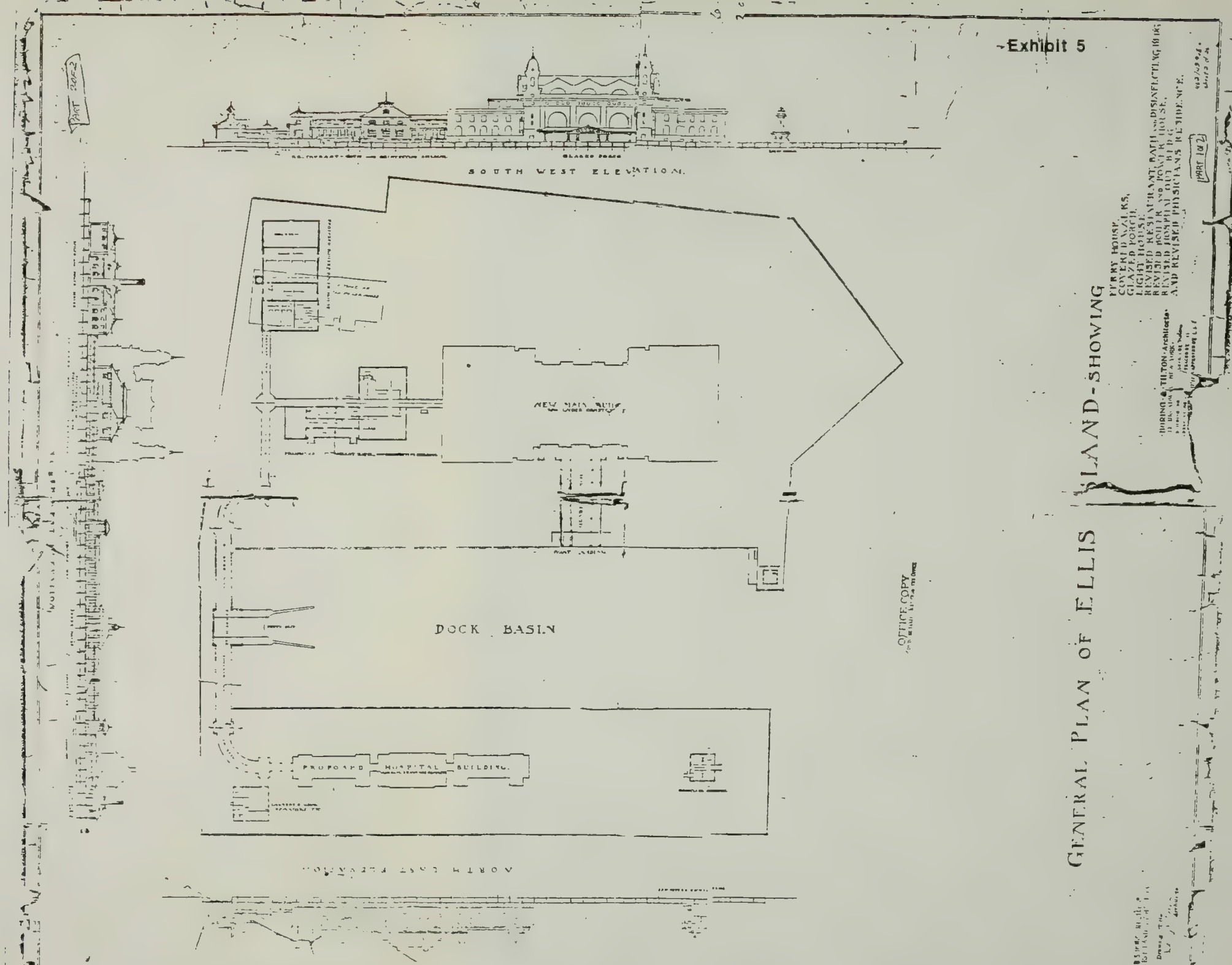
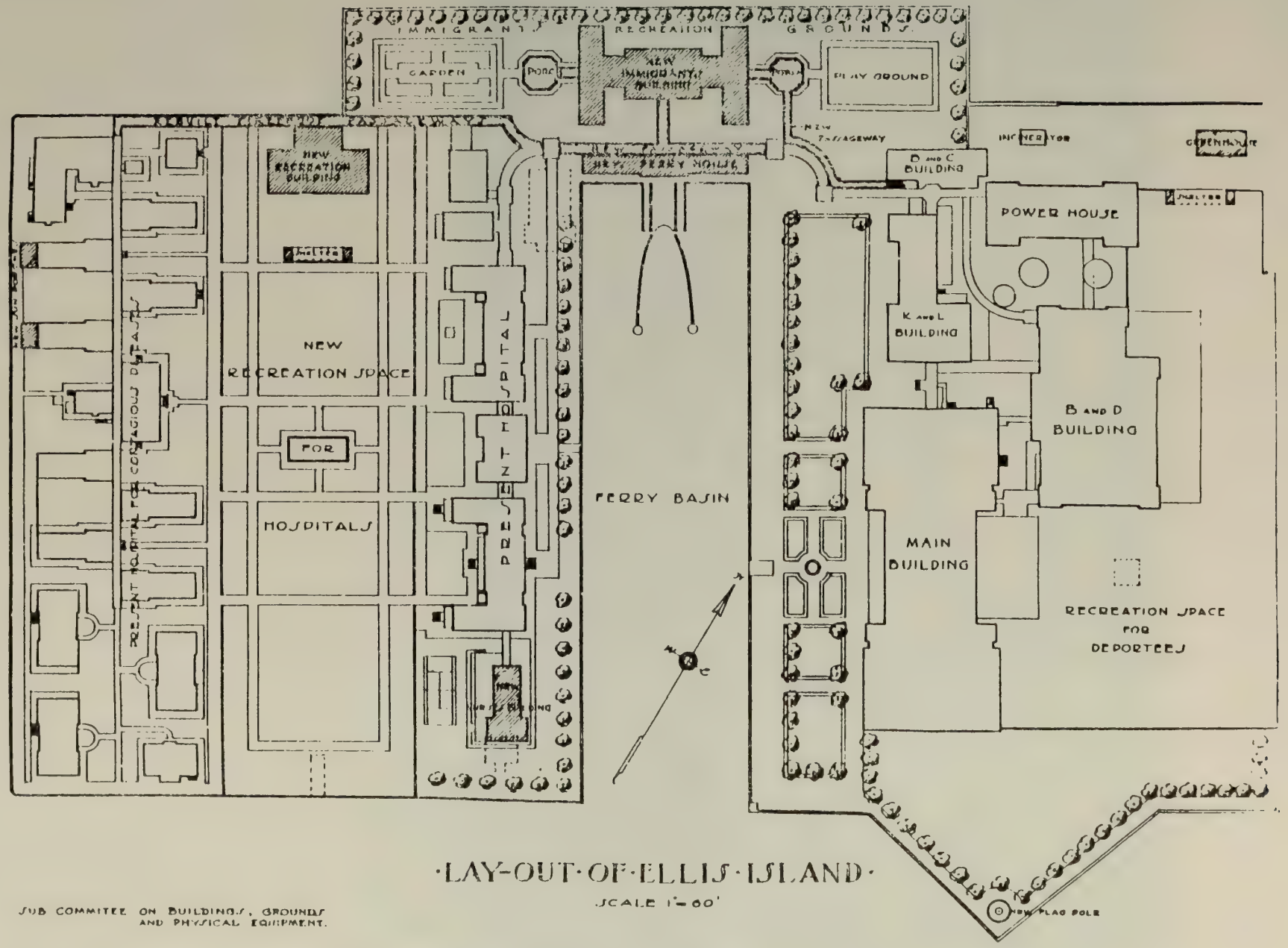

OFFICE COPY
GENERAL PLAN OF ELLIS ISLAND - SHOWING
FERRY HOUSE,
COVERED WALKS,
GLAZED PORCH,
LIGHT HOUSE,
REVISED RESTAURANT, BATH and DISINFECTING BLDG
REVISED BOILER AND POWER HOUSE,
REVISED HOSPITAL OUT BLD'G,
AND REVISED PHYSICIANS RESIDENCE.
BORING & TILTON Architects
PART 1 of 2
Exhibit 5

Exhibit 5




Revised plan with elevations, Ellis Island, Boring and Tilton, c. 1899.

| 356 | 43,968 / 2 |
|---|---|
| DSC | JUL 88 |




·LAY-OUT·OF·ELLIS·ISLAND·

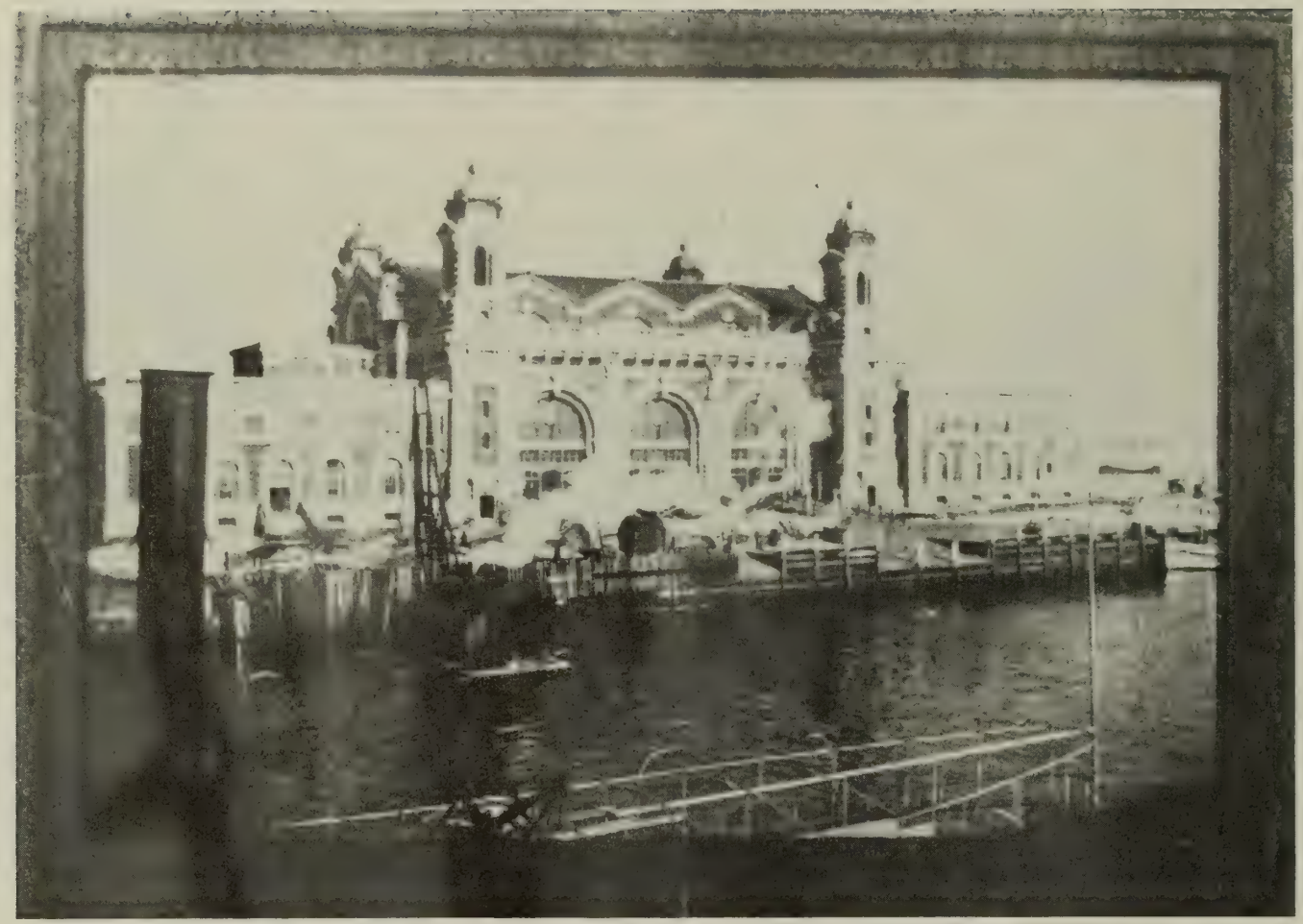
SCALE 1"=60'

SUB COMMITEE ON BUILDINGS, GROUNDS AND PHYSICAL EQUIPMENT.

Layout of Ellis Island prepared by Ellis Island Committee in a 1934 report.
From Harlan D. Unrau, Historic Structures Report, 269.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 356 | 26,009 | 12 of 39 |
| DSC | JUL 88 | |

Exhibit 6

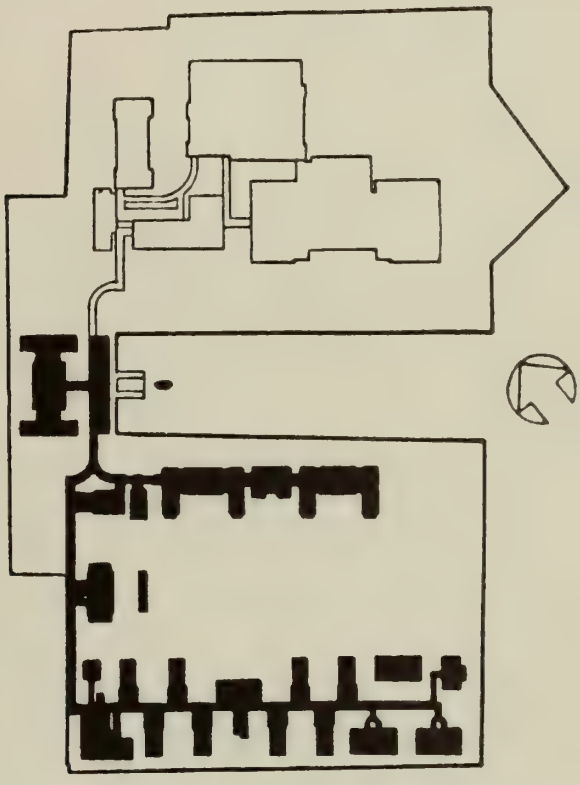


1. Main Building, Unit 1, c. 1900. Powderly Papers and Photographs, Department of Archives and Manuscripts, The Catholic University of America.

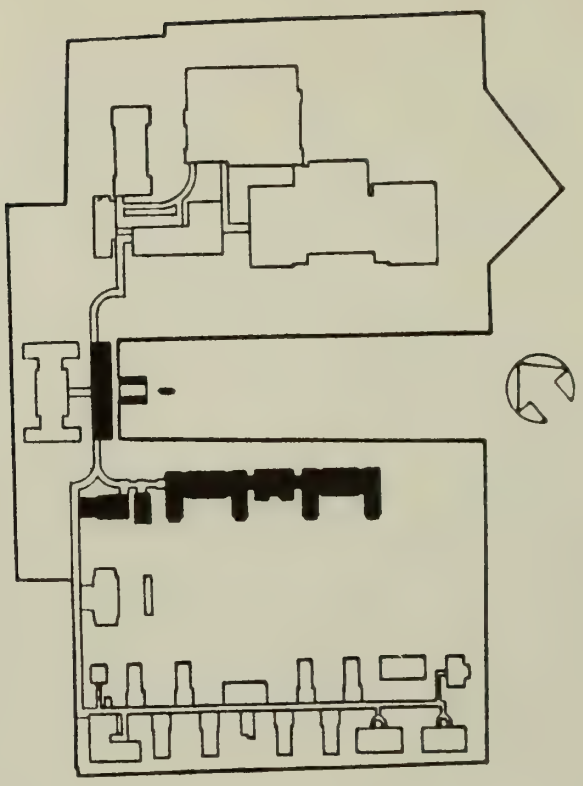


2. Aerial view, 1920's. National Archives.

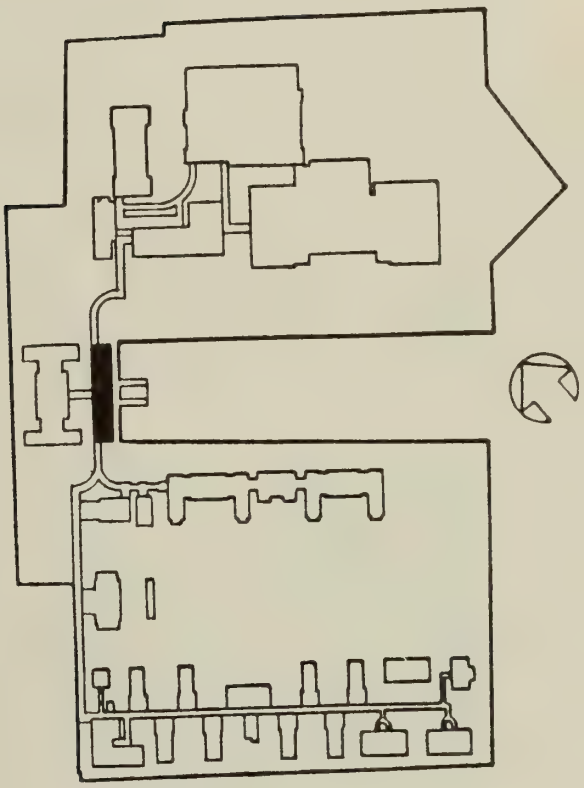
# C. ARCHITECTURAL DATA COMPONENT



UNIT 2



# FERRY HOUSE



HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT UNITS 2, 3 & 4
ELLIS ISLAND NATIONAL MONUMENT, NEW YORK/ NEW JERSEY

## 1. Ferry House

### a. Construction History

The ferry house was constructed between the fall of 1934 and January of 1936. The building was designed to replace a 1901 structure, demolished in 1934, which was located on the same site, and served as a prior ferry terminal.

The present ferry house is possibly the third structure to be utilized by ferry passengers on Ellis Island. The first ferry slip site, of 1892, consisted of a landing located near a shelter shed which may have been used for the reception of ferry passengers. The landing and shelter shed were located at the northerly end of the 1890 breakwater at its juncture with Island 1 (exhibit 1).[1] This first ferry house, was destroyed by the 1897 fire, with the damaged portion of its landing, the pontoon and bridge, collapsing into the water.[2] It was removed in late October of 1897.[3] An 1898 site plan proposed by Boring & Tilton shows the second ferry house to have originally been intended for this prior location (exhibit 2). Its siting was revised, however, and the structure was located centrally on the gangway (exhibit 3).

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1 Harlan D. Unrau, Historic Resource Study (Historical Component), Volume III, (U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1984), 1211.

2 Harlan D. Unrau, Historic Structure Report, Ellis Island, Historical Data (Denver Service Center: United States Department of the Interior, 1981), 31, 573.

3 Ibid., 31.

The second ferry house was constructed in 1900 - 1901. It was proposed to be a plain, durable, fireproof structure designed without decoration or ornamentation consisting of a central ferry house with waiting rooms on either side.[4] Its construction was part of a larger contract let to Attilio Pasquini of New York City which included a surgeon's house, hospital outbuilding and covered way.

The 1901 ferry house was a metal clad structure designed in the Victorian style with an open central receiving area and two side wings containing waiting rooms which connected with the existing brick pavilions of the covered way (photo 1). In December of 1904 the ferry house was widened, presumably in response to increased immigration.[5] A wooden wharf faced the northern wing of the building and led from the main island to a wooden ferry bridge which connected the ferry house and the ferry slip (photo 2). A coal hoist and coal bunkers were located to the rear of the ferry house. Covered ways connected the ferry house with the buildings on Islands 1 & 2. In 1934 the Ellis Island Committee recommended the building of a new structure due to its old and dilapidated condition.[6]

The 1934 ferry house, constructed on the same site as the second ferry house, was to be fireproof, connect with existing covered pavilions and contain waiting rooms, lunch counter, guardroom, toilets for men and women, and a repair shop. New connecting passages of fireproof construction were to

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4 Unrau, Historic Resource Study, 1213.

5 Unrau, Historic Structure Report, 575.

6 Ibid., 577.

be built with spaces provided for pipe lines and mechanical systems.[7]

Construction of the new ferry house was undertaken as part of $1,151,800 fund for improvements on Ellis Island allotted by the Public Works Administration.[8] Drawings were prepared by the Public Buildings Branch of the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department, with Louis A. Simon acting as supervising architect and Chester Aldrich, 126 East 38th Street, New York City, as consulting architect in October, 1933 (exhibits 4 and 5). A $133,000 contract to construct the building was let to George F. Driscoll with Carroll-McCreary Co. Inc. of Long Island providing the steel in October, 1934.[9] The building was completed in January, 1936 (photo 3).

b. Exterior

i. Drawings

In December, 1985 an architectural team measured the ferry house as part of the overall HSR III effort. Drawings at 1/8" scale were prepared that depict "as found" conditions. See exhibit 6.

ii. History

The ferry house, covered way 7A adjoining the west elevation of the ferry house and connecting with existing pavilions on either side of the structure, and covered way 7B leading to the new immigrant building, were

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7 Ibid., 577, 578.

8 Ibid., 578.

9 Ibid.

completed in January, 1936. Documented alterations to the exterior of the building are few. Work of a waterproofing nature was done on the building exterior shortly after its completion, and an acoustical tile ceiling and lunch counter with food preparation facilities were constructed four months after the building's completion (exhibit 7).[10] In 1939 a new roof was installed or roofing renovation work done by the WPA.[11] During the tenancy of the Coast Guard, 1939-46, the south wing was partitioned into office spaces. In 1952, a new outside fire protection system and indoor sprinkler system was installed on Ellis Island. The ferry building was included in this system.[12]

### iii. Description

The ferry house is sited at the westerly head of the ferry slip and connects at the rear with covered ways 7A and 7B leading to the main island buildings to the north, to the immigrant building to the west and the hospital buildings to the south (exhibit 8). The ferry house has a stepped high central pavilion with tower and two one-story flanking side wings. Its structural system consists of one-way concrete joists spanning on masonry bearing walls. The tower is constructed with structural steel. The structure is supported by concrete spread footings on wood piles. The building's exterior is clad in red, 8" x 2 1/4" brick laid in Flemish bond with joints of 1/2" fairly fine, gray mortar having a random 1/16" pebble aggregate. Ornamentation consists of light buff, sand rubbed, finished

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10 Ibid., 579.

11 "List of Units of Work Accomplished at Ellis Island by the Work Projects Administration from December 1937 to Date," October 31 1939, Works Progress Administration: WPA Projects, 1939, (Denver Service Center: Ellis Island Architectural and Maintenance Records, 1898-1955), FF 331.

12 Unrau, Historic Resource Study, 1264.

limestone used in a three foot high base which includes window sills. Light buff glazed terra cotta, the color of limestone, was used in the central pavilion window surround, roof coping, and lintel course and roof coping of the flanking wings. All exposed bronze, copper and lead was left with its natural finish and allowed to weather (photo 4).

The building is three part in plan with a central pavilion projecting beyond the frontal or east building line. The north and south portions of the structure serve, therefore, as wings. The flat roofed wings are four bays in length and are each pierced by four twenty-light steel sash windows having an eight-light casement portion on the front or east elevation (photo 5). Two nine-light steel sash windows having two six-light lower casement portions and an upper three-light fixed sash pierce the north elevation of the north wing. A double, plate glass, six-light, center-opening hollow metal door with upper six-light, double, fixed steel sash and frame pierces the south facade of the south wing (photo 6). The wings are faced with a limestone base which extends to the window sill level. A buff glazed 2'-6" x 1'-0" terra cotta block, flat faced belt course runs across all side and frontal elevations of the wings serving as lintels above all windows with the exception of those of the north end where it serves as decorative string coursing due to the smaller window size (photo 7). Buff glazed terra cotta coping runs along the upper edge of the roof parapet. Sheets of copper clad the interior face of the roof parapet. The roof area of the wings, originally constructed of composition roofing, is now surfaced with tar and pebble aggregate. The roof surface of each wing is pierced by two metal air vents (photo 8) and one roof scuttle, the latter providing roof access from the interior.

Covered way 7A adjoins the rear or westerly elevation of the ferry building utilizing the ferry building's exterior facade as its interior easterly side wall

(photo 9). Two double four-light metal doors open to the covered passage from the south wing, one-half of the most southerly door being a plywood replacement door. One double hollow metal and plate glass door, two single hollow metal doors and one wood "Dutch" type door, open to the covered passage from the north wing.

The front or easterly facade of the central pavilion of the ferry house (photo 10) is faced with a limestone base as are its two flanking wings (photo 10). It is pierced at its center by a forty-eight-light fixed steel sash and frame window above three double metal doors each having an upper four-light steel sash and frame transom. Each door is crossed by two parallel bronze push bars (photo 11). A wooden marquee having a cast iron fascia (originally specified to be copper covered), and coffered wooden soffit crosses the central door and window opening at the level of the transom lintel. It is suspended from the brick facade by two wrought iron chains (photo 12). A terra cotta surround borders the central opening.

A rectangular decorative stone panel containing two wings on either side of a central roundel is positioned above the central opening. A clock face with mechanism was designed for the position of the roundel but was never constructed (exhibit 9). The lower stepped portion of the central block of the ferry house is capped by buff colored, glazed, terra cotta coping having ornamental corner blocks (photo 13). The roof parapet of the uppermost, central stepped portion is also capped by buff, glazed terra cotta coping and is molded in a Greek fret motif which extends across the entire facade (photo 14).

The northerly and southerly facades of the lower stepped portion of the building's central block are each pierced by a sixteen-light, four-part steel sash and frame window with the rear or westerly elevation pierced by a twenty-

four light, three-part steel sash and frame clerestory window (photos 15 and 16). A series of 3/8" steel rungs are attached to both faces of the southerly stepped facades of the central pavilion and act as a ladder ascending to the base of the central tower (photo 17). The roof treatment of both stepped levels is similar to that of the building's flanking wings, being tar containing small aggregate over original composition of two-to-five ply of roof felt, depending on location, topped with asphalt and ballast. The roof of the lower level is raised in the center of the east elevation to accommodate access to the clock, which was planned but never installed.

The central pavilion of the ferry house is surmounted by a two level tower constructed of lead sheet or plates on wood block over a steel and wood frame. The tower's base is faced with lead plates applied in a chevron design and is surmounted by four cast lead eagles, one in each of its corners (photo 18). The upper tower has a nine light fixed steel sash and frame window on each face. A glass beacon light with a red lens is positioned above the uppermost easterly or front window (exhibit 10). A door, currently extant, but detached and clad in lead plate opens to the interior of the tower.

### iv. Existing Conditions

A field survey of the existing conditions of the ferry house was conducted in December of 1985. A number of types of deterioration can be observed on the exterior of the ferry house. A description of the various types of deterioration can be found in section III, appendix A.

The buildings of Units 2, 3, and 4 have, as those of Unit 1, experienced exposure to high winds (particularly from the north), fog, salts, intense solar radiation, condensation and other harsh weathering conditions. Constant, erosive forces such as moisture, salt penetration and

solar radiation seem to have been the primary agents for most of the deterioration mechanisms observed.[13]

A special survey form has been developed which offers a descriptive summary of the types, levels and locations of deterioration for each material utilized in the buildings of Units 2, 3 and 4, as well as a relative assessment of condition for each material used and for the building as a whole. See section III, appendix A.

The limestone base exhibits general surface weathering resulting in granular surface areas with some cracking, displacement and loss occurring at the building's northeast corner (photo 19). Iron staining of the limestone base occurs under all windows of the east and north elevations (photo 20). Brick surfaces suffer from widespread areas of flaking loss of surface glazing and exhibit areas of mortar deterioration and loss. Efflorescence occurs on all elevations, and seems most severe on the east, north, and west facades. The upper areas of the central stepped pavilions' north, south, and east elevations exhibit general dark staining which forms a fluid flow or drip pattern, and is particularly noticeable on the east facade. There is some cracking of the east elevation of the flanking wings at their juncture with the central pavilion (photo 21). Evidence of green biological staining is infrequent and occurs at the northern end of the north wing on some east elevation window sill areas.

Terra cotta glazed surfaces are generally weathered with some random cracking, flaking and minor loss. Window and door lintels of the east and south elevations,

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13 Prepared for the U.S. Department of the Interior/National Park Service for Beyer Blinder Belle/Anderson Notter Finegold, Historic Structures Report, Unit One Buildings, December 1985, 30.

however, are severely cracked and evidence some surface iron staining due to rusting of interior steel framing (photo 22). Steel window sash and frames exhibit general surface rusting with random cracking, breakage and loss, infill and opaque glass replacement of glass panes. All metal doors of the east and south elevations exposed to the weather are severely deteriorated (see photo 6). The cast iron fascia of the marquee exhibits surface rusting with the coffered wooden undersurface of the marquee being in a severely deteriorated condition with portions collapsing (photo 23). A section of lead plate cladding on the east side of the tower base and the entire lead plate face of the south side is missing, with detached sections lying on roof and ground surfaces (photo 24). Tarred roof surfaces appear to be in fair condition.

The relative structural and exterior/interior finish conditions for the buildings of Units 2, 3 and 4 have been depicted on plans of the various building complexes, and can be found in section II, Physical History and Analysis Section, sub-section A-1, Project Scope of this report. See exhibits 5, 6, 7 and 8 of that section.

c. Interior

i. Drawings

In December, 1985, the architectural team measured the ferry house. "As found" plans and sections were prepared at 1/8" scale. See exhibits 11 and 12. Room identification numbers were assigned by the survey team.

ii. Description

The interior spaces of the ferry house consist of three rectangular volumes, the central pavilion, and two flanking wings. The central pavilion presents the sense of

greatest interior volume and ascends thirty-six feet to the base of the tower, thereby providing an impressive introduction to persons disembarking from the ferry. Windows on all interior elevations above the roof level of the wings, provide ample light to the central space. Doors on the east and west walls allow passage from the ferry dock and bridge through the central pavilion to the rear of the building and covered way 7A and 7B which lead to the buildings on Islands 1 and 2 and the immigrant building to the west. A wooden platform supported by steel framing lies directly above the level of the original ceiling, now mostly destroyed. Access to this platform is provided by stairs descending from the pavilion roof on which the tower base was constructed. Access to the uppermost roof appears to have been limited to the iron rungs attached to the south elevation (exhibits 13 and 14).

The north and south flanking wings, entered from the central pavilion, were constructed as similar large volumes with that of the north having its most northerly portion utilized for toilet facilities accessible solely from the covered way. A small room was built into the south wing's northwest corner. Four large east elevation windows provided light and air to each wing. Both wings exited to the covered way, the south through two double doors and the north through one double and three single doors. Double doors on the south wall of the south wing also provided egress to Island 2. The south wing has been partitioned into five smaller areas plus two entry foyers.

## iii. History

### 1. Historic Room Use

The original floor plan of February, 1934 (see exhibit 5) shows the central pavilion planned as a waiting room with access to a small room in the northwest corner of the south wing designated as space for a guard.

The south wing was designed for use by the U.S. Customs with the north wing serving as a lunch room. The north end of the lunch room wing was utilized for men's and women's toilets. This portion of the building could not be entered from the ferry house interior, and was therefore accessed from the covered way running along the building's rear or west wall. Access to the wing roofs was provided by ladders; one to the south wing roof attached to the south outer wall of the guard room located in the U.S. Customs wing, and one to the north wing roof located in a small room off the passage leading to the men's toilet. Space for a suggested repair shop mentioned in the Ellis Island March 1934 recommendations was not included in the plans.

The ferry house was used for its intended purpose until 1939. At the onset of World War II in Europe in September of that year, portions of the building were turned over to the Coast Guard for training purposes.[14] At that time, the south wing was subsequently partitioned into five rooms plus two interior entry foyers (see exhibit 11). The most southern rooms, 102A and 102B, were further divided vertically by lofts supported by steel posts, abutting the south and east walls (photo 25). This alteration disallowed use of the double doors exiting from 102A to Island 2. A small entry vestibule served both rooms 102A and 102B and opened to the covered way to the west. A large L shaped entry provided access from the covered way to the three remaining rooms 102C, 102D and 102E.

In 1942, the ferry house was utilized daily by the Coast Guard in their trips by ferryboat to the Barge Office at the Battery, which they had occupied since

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14 Unrau, Historic Structure Report, 581.

April of that year.[15] The Coast Guard was decommissioned in August 1946 and the ferry house was left untenanted, for a time, until the Public Health Service regained possession in November. From that date, the ferry house reverted sparingly to its intended use. In 1954, a space utilization report listed a canteen being operated by the Organization for the Blind and occupying 1,600 square feet presumably in the north wing of the ferry house, and the toilet area of the building designated for use by employees.[16] One south wing office of 100 square feet, was occupied by the Ferry Boat engineer with three offices, a total of 778 square feet not being in use. All rooms had been created by the Coast Guard during its tenancy from 1939-46. In 1978, following the 1976 opening of Ellis Island to public visitation, staff toilets and a small workshop was located in the ferry house.[17] In 1976 and 1977, the north wing, or former lunch room, was used by the Youth Conservation Corps. Since 1976, the National Park Service has utilized areas of the ferry house, with the most recent space usage being rooms 102B and 102C as staff locker rooms, room 102D as a locked store room or fire cache and rooms 102A, 102E and 103 being used for general storage. The men's and women's toilets retain their original designations, and use while the waiting room and guard room have been abandoned since 1954.

Exhibits 15 and 16 depict the historical development and room use of the ferry house. A summary of the historic use of each building of Units 2, 3 and 4 has been depicted on a site plan, and can be found in section II,

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15 Unrau, Historic Resource Study, 826.

16 Ibid., 1080.

17 National Park Service, Ellis Island Study, (Washington, D.C.: United States Department of the Interior), A-11, A-12.

Physical History and Analysis Section, sub-section A-1, Project Scope, of this report. See exhibits 9 and 10 of that section.

2. Historic Room Finishes

Proposed as an improvement over the old and dilapidated prior structure. The new ferry house was the first building entered by most immigrants as well as visitors to Ellis Island. Its design and finish, therefore, reflected its purpose as a suitable first impression of Ellis Island, which for many, was to constitute an initial contact with American architecture.

Three pairs of double, baked enamel finish, metal doors each having a lower single panel and upper plate glass single light, crossed by two bronze push bars and set within a metal paneled enframement led to the waiting room (see exhibit 9). The interior of the waiting room rose thirty-six feet to the uppermost level of a stepped plaster ceiling that was painted a lighter shade of the wall color; the central portion of the ceiling having a cornice with frieze. A bronze lamp with crackle glass hung suspended from the center of the ceiling (exhibit 17). A 13-14" x 8" light cream, terra cotta wainscot with mottled pink and tan pulsichrome finish and gray 3/8" mortar joints, finished the walls to an 8'-1 3/4" height below painted plaster walls. Two cast bronze grilles enclosed cast iron radiators set within niches on the floor level of the east and west walls with one located on the south wall of the central block. Two additional grilles covered niches located just above the wainscot level on the east and west lower stepped portion of the waiting room elevations (exhibit 18). Two bronze bracket lamps were mounted 7'-2 1/4" above floor level on each of the east and west elevations at the juncture of the stepped ceiling levels (exhibit 17). One high-back oak bench sat in each corner of the room. These benches were originally finished with a silver gray acid stain and a dull lacquer. An incised linear motif decorated the bench back rest (exhibit 19).

Painted steel sash windows pierced the plaster walls of all elevations, differing only in size, that of the front being forty-eight-lights, the rear or west twenty-four-lights, and the north and south being sixteen-lights (exhibit 20). Flooring was terrazzo composed of black, white and light buff marble chips with a border and base of black and white marble chips, division strips being of brass.[18] Three pairs of single-panel, baked enamel finish, hollow metal doors with four upper plate glass lights exited to covered way 7A to the rear or west (exhibit 18). Two nine-light, French type, hollow metal doors of similar finish led to the U.S. Customs area and to the guardroom in the south wing (photo 26). A wall mounted bulletin board was centrally positioned between the two doors. Three swinging doors led to the lunch room in the north wing.

The lunch room located in the north wing was finished similarly to the waiting room with the exception of the terra cotta wainscot which was reduced to a height of 6'-1", and the absence of a ceiling cornice. April 29, 1936 plans show a U-shaped lunch counter with restaurant equipment to be installed in the lunch room at the central to north area of the room (see exhibit 7). The counter was to be constructed of plywood having a black rubber top with an outer (customer area) face of enameled panels, and a marble tread and riser foot rest. The interior of this counter was to be constructed of stainless steel with sliding doors opening to the work area.[19]

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18 Archival Drawings, First Floor Plan, New Ferry Building, February 17, 1934, Park Service Number 43.945:1, Original Number 2-1; Miscellaneous, Finish Schedules, February 17, 1934, Park Service Number 43.950:1, Original Number 7-1.

19 Archival Drawing, Plan of Lunch Counter and Restaurant Equipment in New Ferry Building, May 25, 1936, Park Service Number 43.955.1, Original Number 2009.

The plans also show the north door from the lunch room to the covered way being removed and a wood dutch door with flush panels and upper glass observation light being installed. This door, when installed, provided access to the lunch counter work area. An acoustical tile ceiling of 12" x 12" light buff tile laid in a diamond unit field with 8" border was installed at this time also. Eight ceiling fixtures are indicated on the plan and were probably the white enameled metal fixtures currently in place. Evidence of circular objects having been bolted to the floor in the U-perimeter line of the proposed lunch counter would indicate that the installation of a lunch counter did indeed occur.

The men's and women's toilets were finished with a 6'-0" high, 6" square buff colored tile wainscot with continuous cream joints and cove base below plaster walls. Flooring was of a material similar to the tile wainscot (photo 27). Ceilings were of plaster. Toilet stall partitions were of 6'-0" light buff structural glass to blend with the wainscot color. Trim and door plinths were also of buff tile. The entry hall to the men's toilet and adjoining janitor's closet had cement floors, base and plinths, plaster walls and ceiling and wood trim.[20]

The south wing was finished more simply than the rest of the building. Walls were finished with a 6'-0" painted cement plaster wainscot without dado, and a 6" flat cove cement base below a painted plaster upper wall. The plaster ceiling, originally painted a lighter shade of the wall color, had no cornice or ceiling molding. The floor was rectangularly

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20 Archival Drawing. Miscellaneous, Finish Schedules, January 27, 1934, Original Number, 7-1. Park Service Number 43.950:1.

scored poured cement. Window and door trim was of metal. During 1939-46, the period of the Coast Guard's utilization of the south wing for training purposes, partitioning was installed which resulted in the interior of the wing being converted to five rooms of varying sizes with some loft space in rooms 102A and 102B (see photo 25). Partition walls and doors were of wood or plywood and were probably painted gray and gray-blue when installed. In following years, successive overcoats of paint were applied to walls, doors and to the walls of covered way 7, the most recent being, in some areas, a 1985 beige applied by the National Park Service. A rolled linoleum floor and screen door was installed in the original guard room, room 101A, at an undetermined date.

The waiting room and the lunch room also received several coats of overpaint during the period 1936-54. The cornice of the waiting room last received an overcoat of black paint. Plastered wall areas, are painted gray, and doors to the covered way, turquoise blue over red with a black, 10" long rectangle painted around the central door hardware. The original lighting fixtures have been removed, with one sconce base remaining on a waiting room pilaster. The corner benches remain in place (photo 28).

The 1936 acoustical tile ceiling remains in the lunch room as do the eight white ceiling fixtures. As in the southern wing, the plaster wall surfaces have been overpainted, the west, north, and part of the east walls being pale blue with the remaining wall surfaces being a dark blue-green. The plaster walls of the men's room have been overpainted with turquoise paint, the women's room with peach-beige paint. The structural glass toilet stalls remain extant, with some removal of stall doors.

## iv. Existing Conditions

In December, 1985 an "Existing Condition Survey" of the interior spaces of the ferry house was conducted to evaluate existing conditions. The survey consisted of a room-by-room analysis of all visually accessible finishes, decorative trim, doors, lighting, plumbing, heating and ventilation equipment. Forms were completed for each space (exhibits 21 and 22 are sample forms). The surface materials and fixtures in each space are described on these forms and assessed for their existing condition and approximate date. A summary condition and date was tabulated based on this information. Photographs of each room supplement the written description.

The condition of each space was evaluated according to criteria that were specifically developed for the buildings on Ellis Island. A range of conditions was defined for each material in the building following careful field inspection. The condition of a finish was evaluated relative to other similar finishes in this building using the standard terms "good," "fair," "poor," and "destroyed." Since the Ellis Island buildings have experienced extensive deterioration, no surfaces or fixtures were considered to be in "excellent" condition (exhibit 23 represents an example of the definitions that were used for a particular finish).

The results of the condition survey for the ferry house have been plotted on graphically-coded floor plans which illustrate the relative condition of each space (exhibit 24). The complete survey with a full discussion of methodology and criteria is included in section III, appendix A.

The ferry house's interior finishes are generally in good to fair condition. The ceiling of the waiting room exhibits the greatest deterioration, its central section having fallen to expose the now rusting metal grid to which the

metal lathe was attached. The cornice, destroyed in the west and east but extant in the northern and southern areas, has been overpainted with black paint and exhibits some surface loss due to spalling. The condition of ceilings in other areas of the building vary. Little utilized areas show some loss of plaster. The rooms now used by the National Park Service for staff locker purposes have newly applied finishes. The 1936 acoustic tile ceiling has experienced some loss of tile.

Terrazzo and poured cement base flooring appear in good condition with some marring of terrazzo surfaces in the area of the removed lunch counter, room 103. Plaster walls exhibit spalling and loss with resultant exposure of structural tile in the waiting room and a gaping hole on the south wall caused by the removal of the bulletin board (photo 29). All plaster walls suffer from flaking of painted finish with the exception of rooms 102B and 102C which have been overpainted by the National Park Service (photo 30). Terra cotta wainscot, generally intact, exhibits general crazing of surface glazing and random chipping. All doors suffer from loss of glass, rusting and surface delamination with the exterior metal doors of the east and south elevations being in a severely deteriorated state (photo 31). The wooden screen door of room 101A is in fairly good condition.

Many of the original ceiling mounted metal light fixtures remain. The central bronze hanging lamp and metal wall sconces of the waiting room area have been removed, however.

The oak benches of the waiting room remain as well, having experienced some surface lifting of grain and separation of laminated parts of wooden side panels, arm rests and seats due to water penetration (see photo 28).

The interior has also experienced loss of miscellaneous items such as the bronze radiator niche grilles as a result of probable theft and vandalism.

d. Architectural Significance

The "Existing Condition Survey" (Appendix A) also evaluated the rooms for architectural significance. A range of significance was developed for existing architectural spaces in each structure. The ranking of spaces for architectural significance is relative to the specific architectural context of each building. Certain factors were considered in evaluating the spaces:

- Volume, size, monumentality, proportions
- Quality of materials
- Overall design
- Uniqueness of the design, rare features

The classification of "most architectural significance" was assigned to spaces which have the greatest architectural character in the building. Such spaces generally exhibit monumental proportions and their design, materials, and workmanship are of a high quality. They are often unique volumes with significant interior finishes. Room 101, formerly the waiting room, was determined to be of "most" significance for the building. This large volume is distinguished by a spacious stepped interior volume rising to 36' at its highest level, terra cotta wainscot and terrazzo floor (see photo 29).

The classification of "some architectural significance: was assigned to spaces which have a moderate amount of architectural character. Volume, size, monumentality, and proportions may distinguish them from the more common and generally smaller spaces in the building. Careful attention was given to the use of materials and the execution of details. For

example, room 103 features a large interior volume, walls having a terra cotta wainscot and terrazzo floor.

The classification of "minor architectural significance" was assigned to spaces which exhibit few architectural pretensions. Materials and workmanship are standard. Volume, proportions and finishes are relatively undistinguished.

The classification "negligible architectural significance" was assigned to spaces which have no particular architectural character. They are often very small and of standard materials and design, such as closets and utility areas.

The findings of architectural significance for the ferry house have also been plotted on a graphically-coded floor plan (exhibit 25).

e. Structural System[21]

i. Description and Existing Conditions

The ferry house is a long, one-story structure with central tower. Its structural system consists of one way concrete joist roof spanning between brick bearing walls, and a similar one way concrete joist system for the ground floor. The tower has a structural steel frame. The foundation is on piles.

The east facade has severe horizontal cracks above the windows in the terra cotta lintel course (photos

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21 Based on Robert Silman Associates, P.C., "Ellis Island, Historic Structures Report, Units 2, 3 & 4, Structural Systems", May - June 1986.

32 and 33), and there is a diagonal crack in the parapet at the north corner (photo 34). A vertical crack occurs in the main wall just north of its juncture with the tower (photo 35), and a second one just south of the wall and tower juncture (photo 36). The limestone base is badly cracked at the north corner of the east elevation and a large piece is missing on the east corner of the north facade (photo 37).

On the south facade horizontal cracks occur in the terra cotta coursing above the door, similar to those on the east facade (photo 38).

The interior of the ferry house exhibits general falling ceilings due to moisture penetration through roof and ceilings. No structural deficiencies were found, however ceilings obscure most of the roof structure preventing visual assessment. The tower steel was inspected and found to be in good condition.

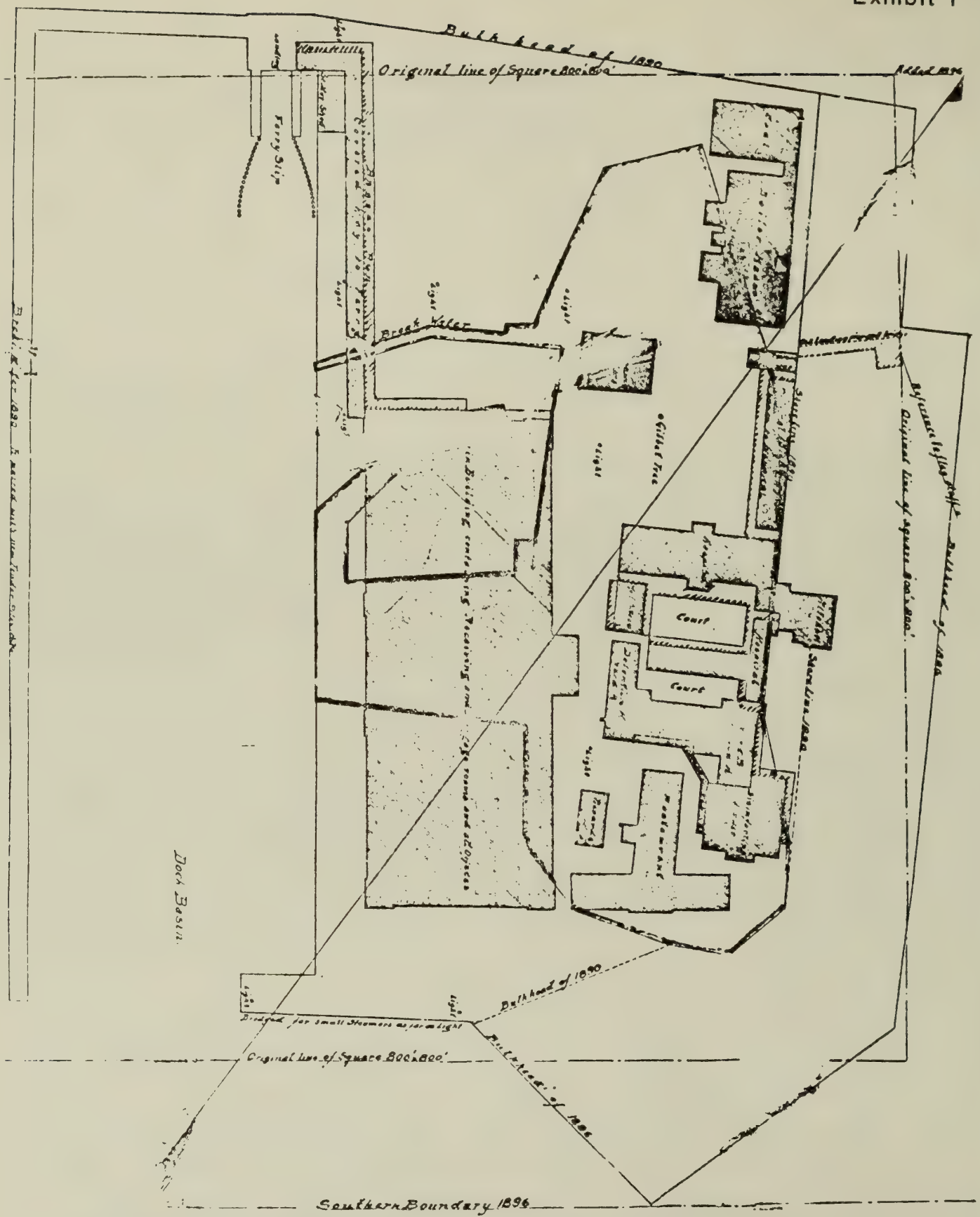
ii. Recommendations

It is probable that the horizontal cracks over the windows were caused by severe rusting of the lintels which expanded, cracking the terra cotta. When this building is rehabilitated, the terra cotta over the windows and door should be removed, the lintels cleaned, reinforced, painted, and new terra cotta installed.

The vertical cracks in the east wall north and south of the tower are evidently due to expansion and contraction of the unheated building. It is recommended that the cracks be routed out and an expansion joint installed. The cracking and spalling of the limestone base at the northeast corner is also evidently caused by expansion and contraction of the east wall. The installation of the expansion joints previously mentioned should alleviate this condition.

The interior of the ferry house will require removal of ceilings in areas of water penetration to determine the extent of structural deterioration.

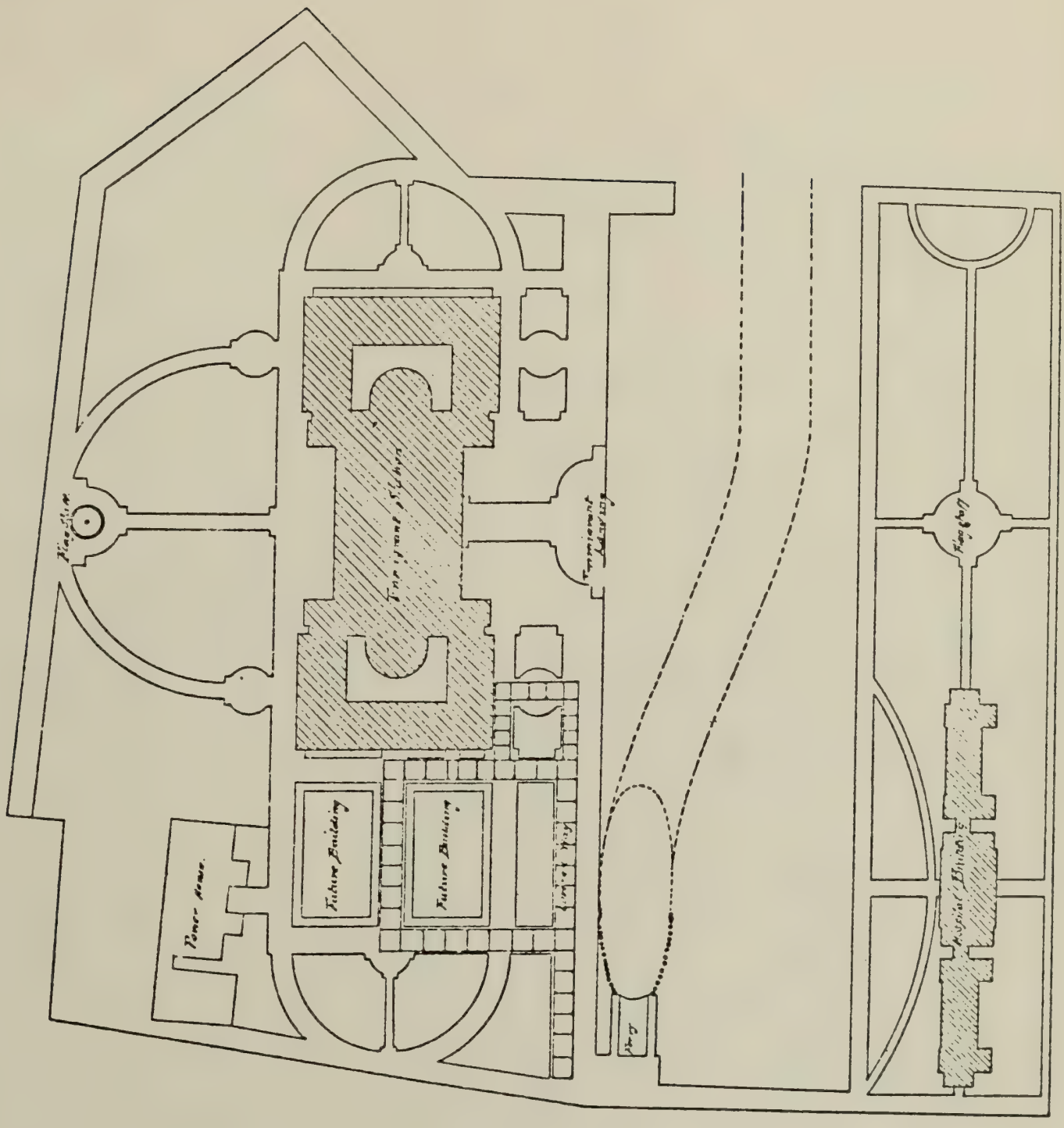
Exhibit 1



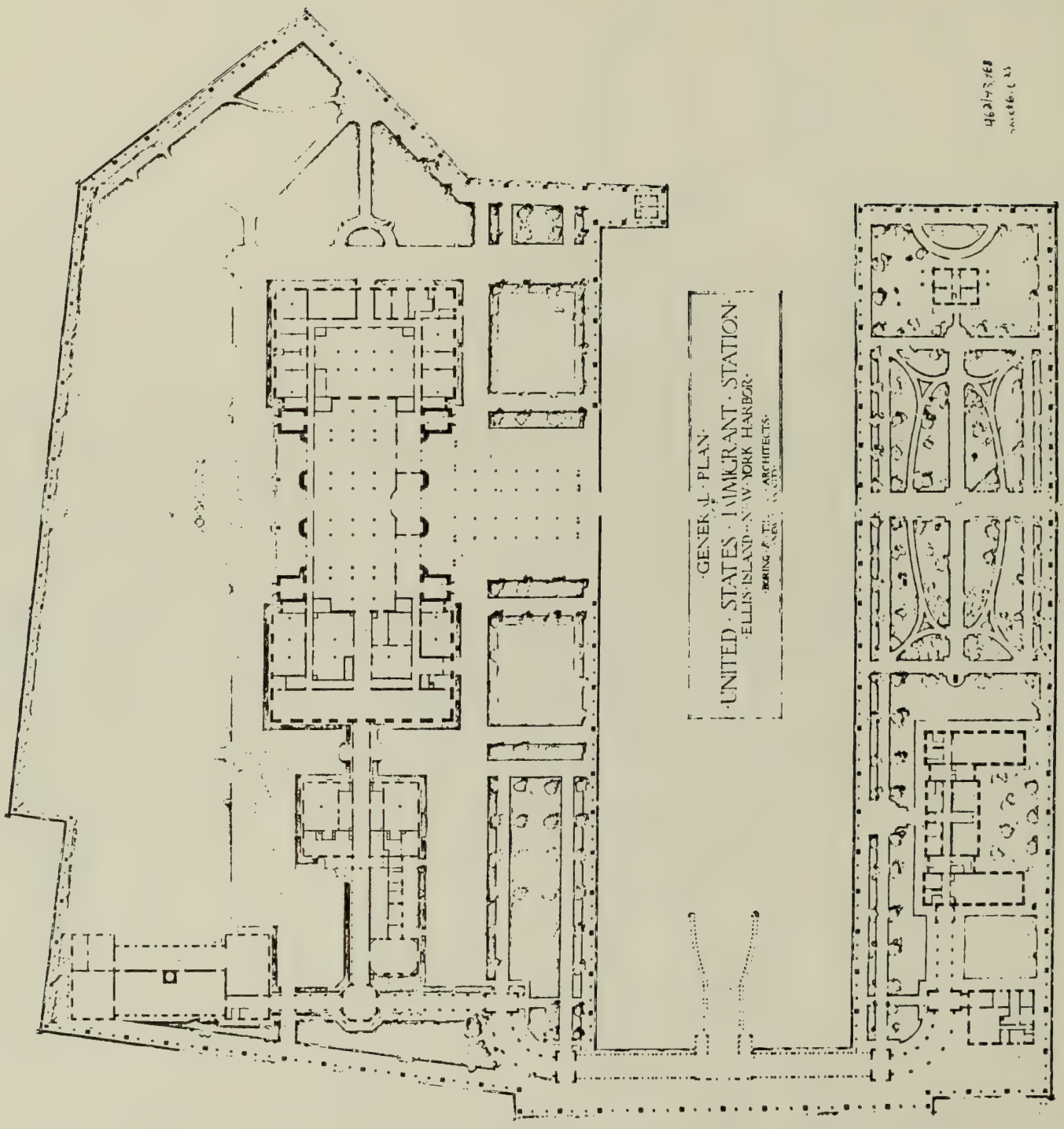

1896 plan of Island showing original buildings, redrawn 12/15/13

NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 43,967 / 6

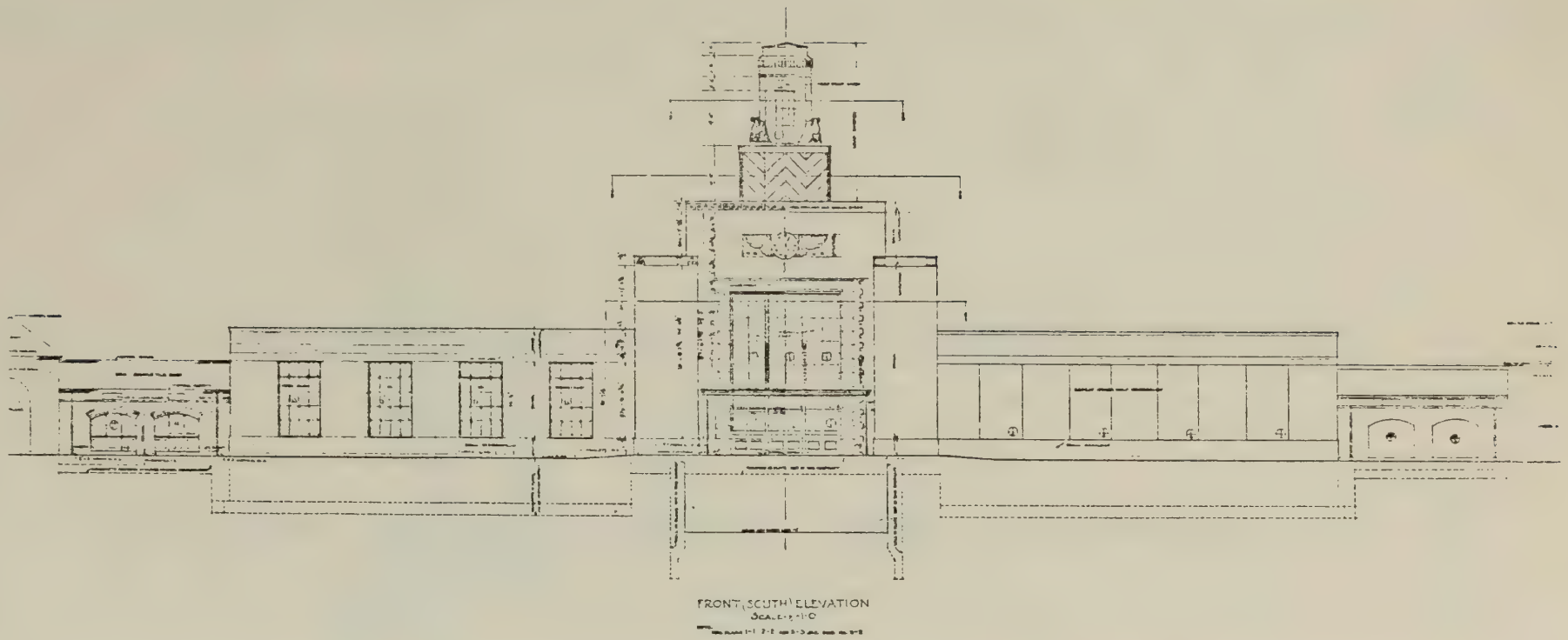
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Block plan, Ellis Island, 10/24/98.
NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 41,962 / 1
DSC | JUL 88

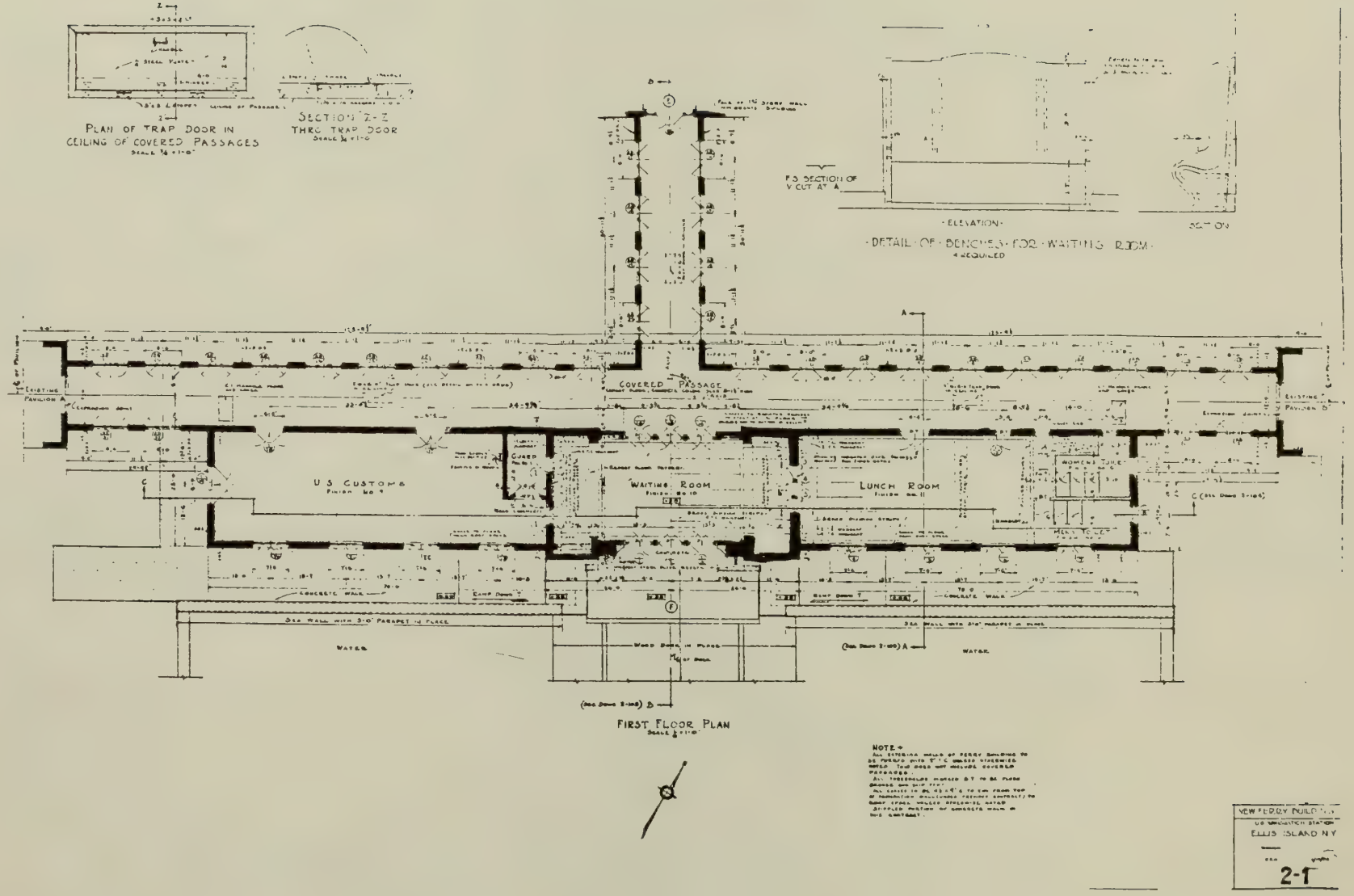



General plan of U.S. Immigration Station, c. 1902-05.
NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 43,968 / 6
DSC | JUL 88




Front elevation, ferry house, 10/11/33.
NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 43,957 / 1
DSC | JUL 88

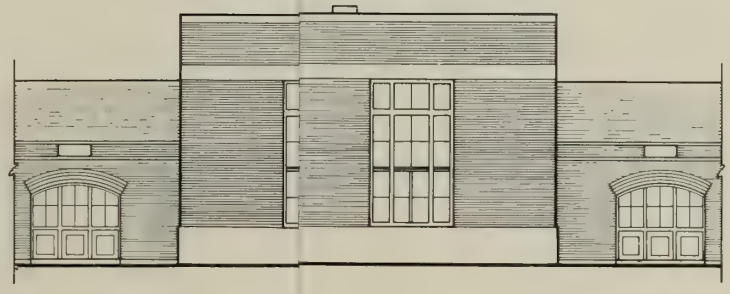
Exhibit 4




Plan, ferry house, 2/15/34.
NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 43,945 / 1
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Exhibit 5

Exhibit 6



:T 1/8"=1'-0"

TERS 1:96

8 0 8 16

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## ELLIS ISLAND

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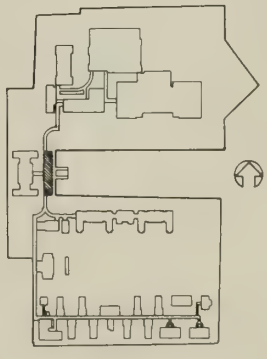
NEW YORK / NEW JERSEY

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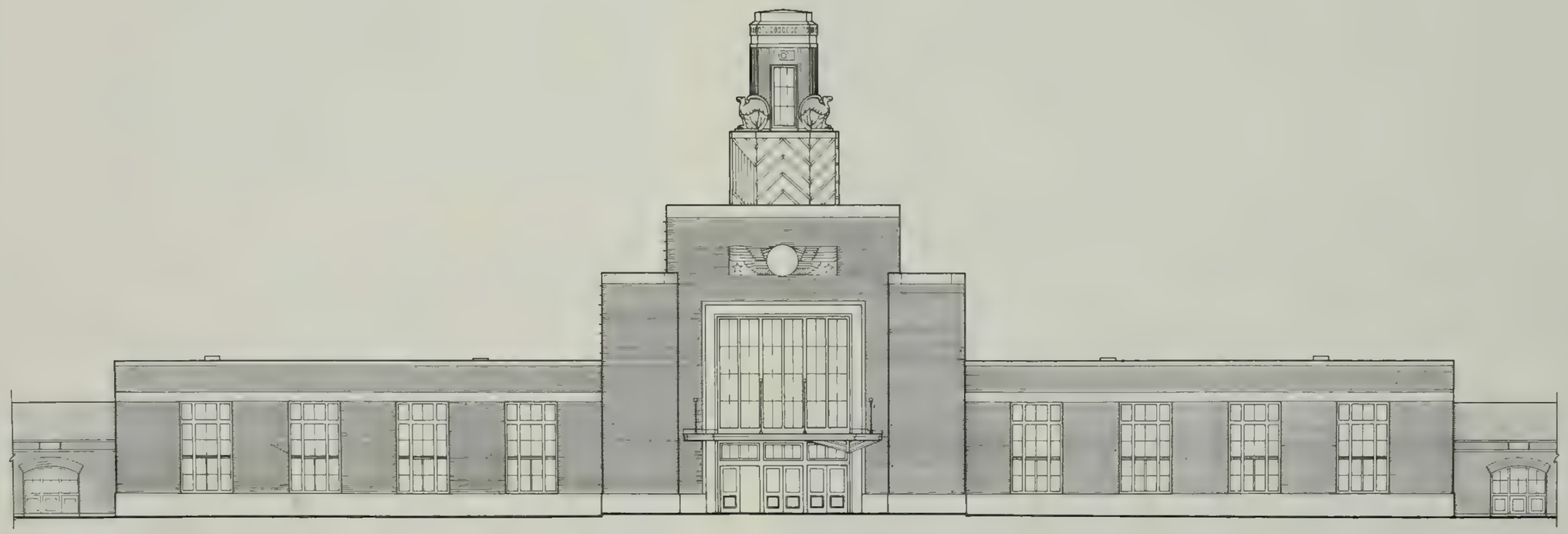


TITLE OF SHEET
FERRY HOUSE
EAST ELEVATION

SUB SHEET NO. | DRAWING NO.

PKG. NO. | SHEET | OF

Exhibit 6



356 | 26,009 13 of 39
DSC | JUL 88

FEET 1/8"=1'-0" 8 0 8 16
METERS 196 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5

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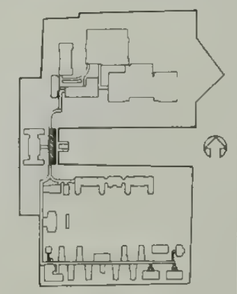
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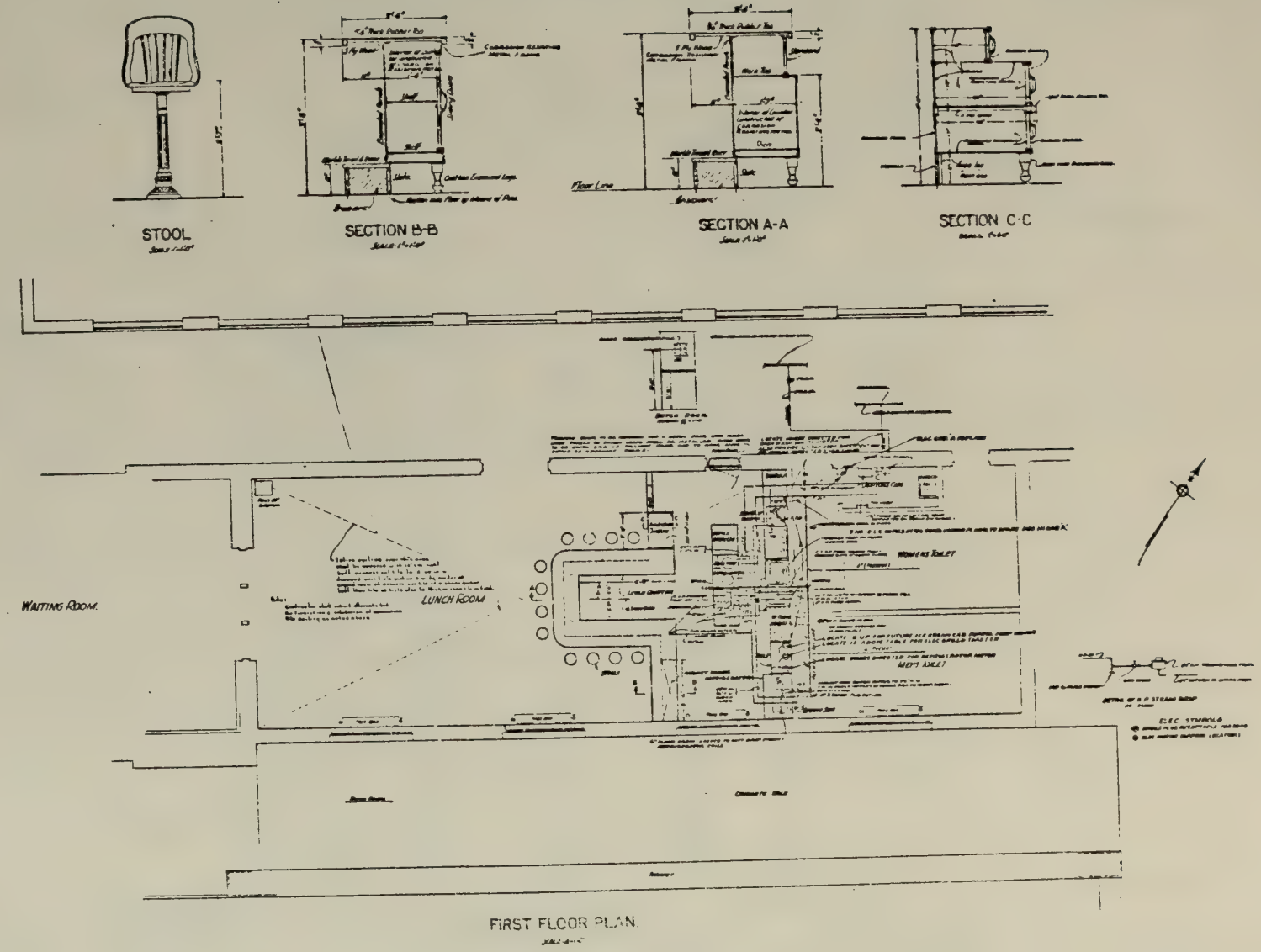
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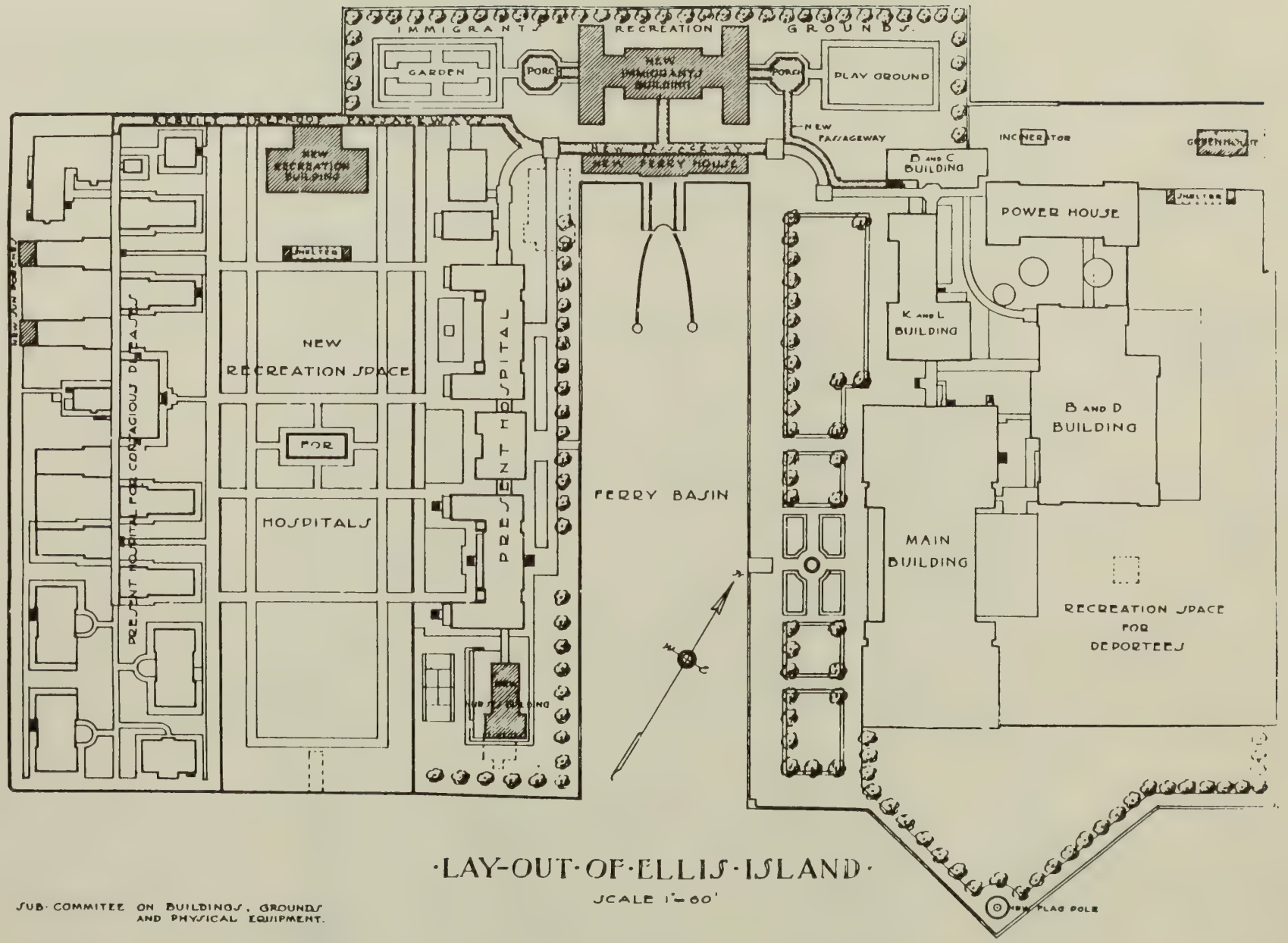
TITLE OF SHEET
FERRY HOUSE
EAST ELEVATION

SUB SHEET NO | DRAWING NO.
PKG. NO | SHEET OF




Lunch counter and restaurant equipment, floor plan and section, 4/29/36. NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 43,955 / 2
DSC | JUL 88

Exhibit 7

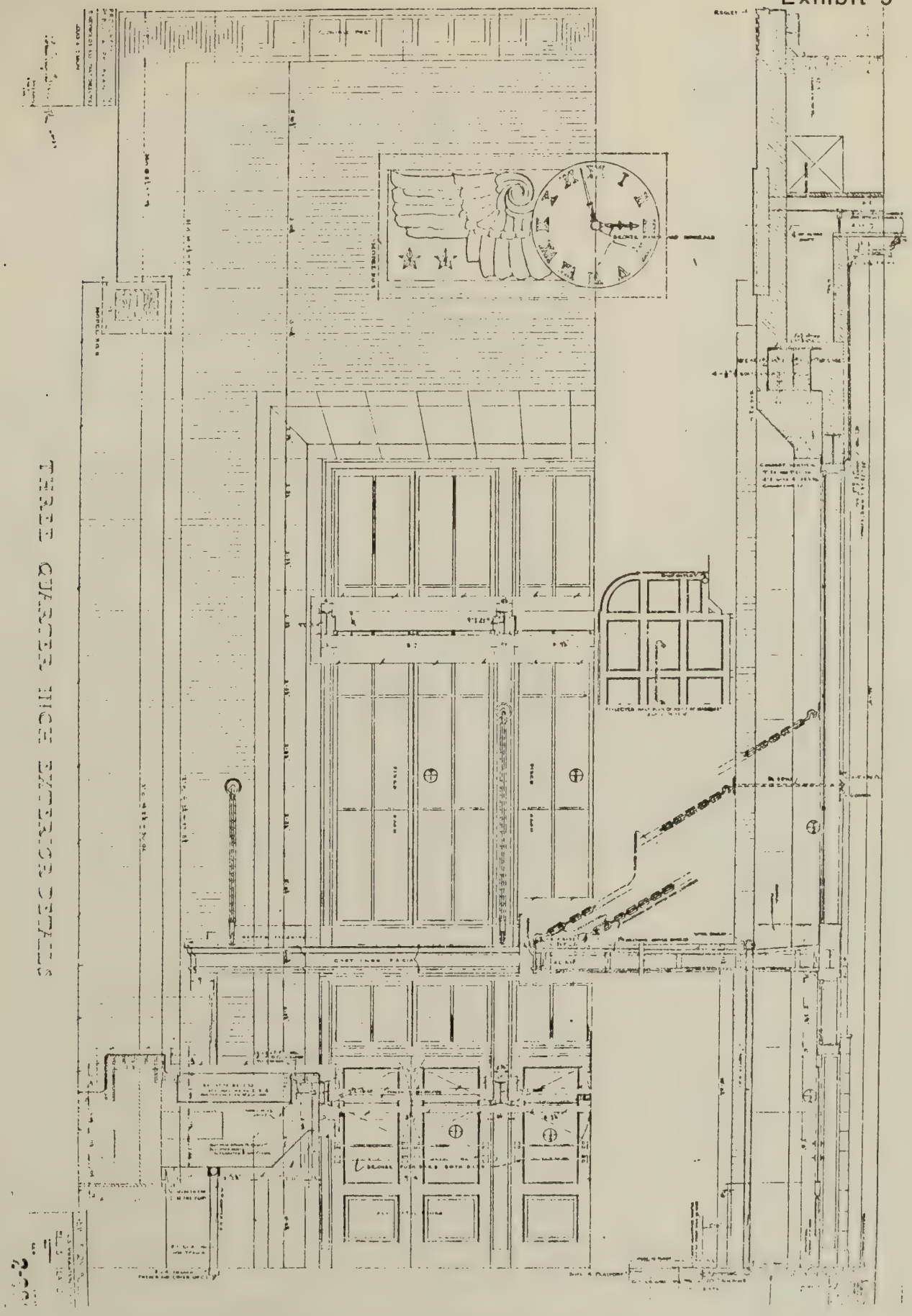



Layout of Ellis Island Prepared by Ellis Island Committee in a 1934 report. From Harlan D. Unrau, Historic Structures Report, 269.

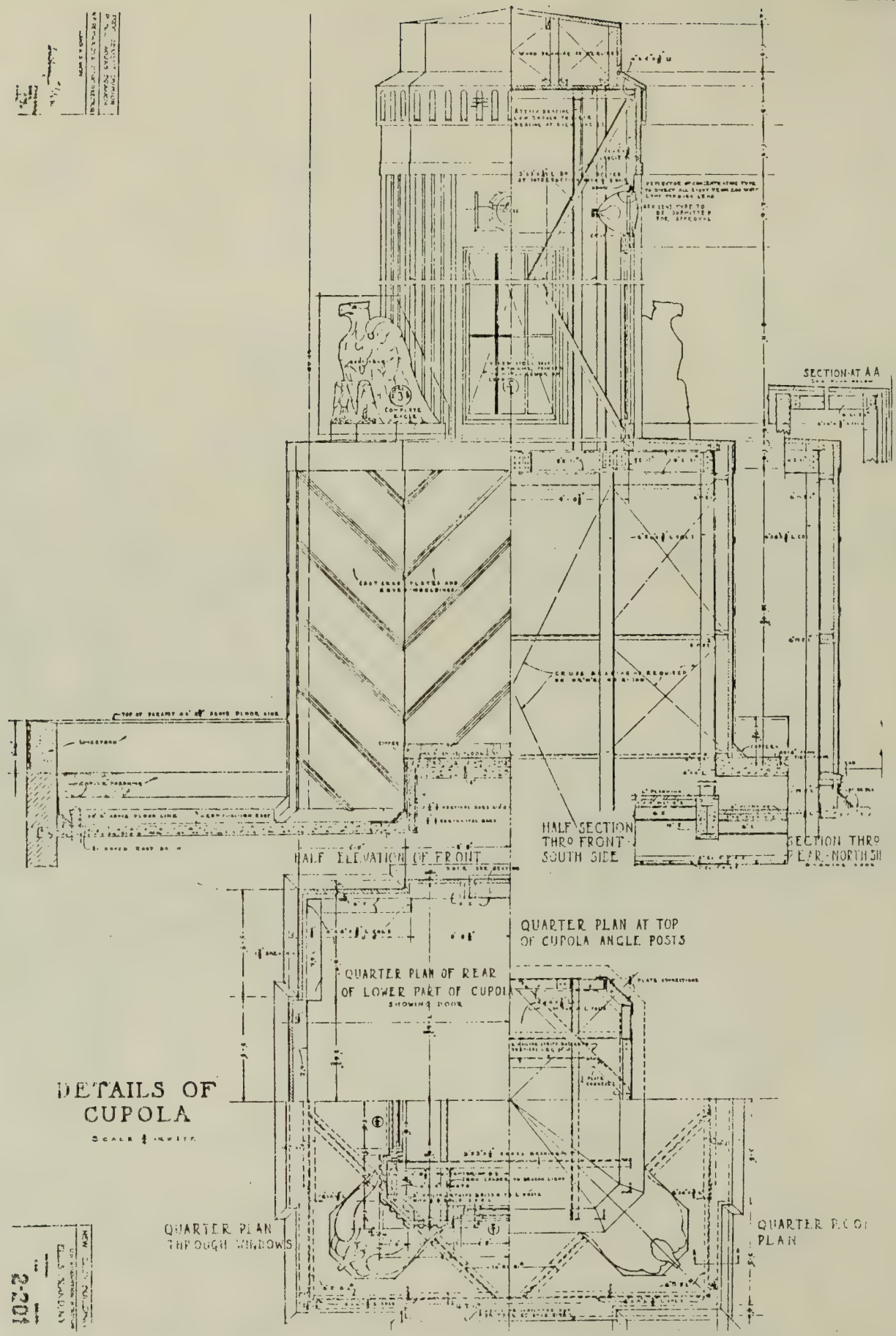
| 356 | 26,009 | 14 of 39 |
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Exhibit 8

Exhibit 9

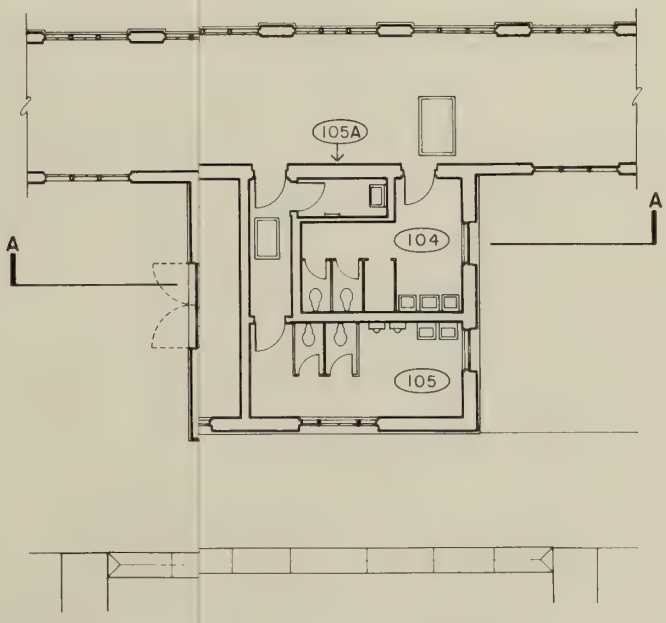


Three-quarter inch exterior detail, ferry house, 2/15/34.
NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 43,945 / 9
DSC | JUL 88




Detail of cupola, ferry house, 2/15/34.
NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 43,945 / 11
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# Exhibit 11




FEET 1/8"=1'-0" 8 0 8 16

METERS 1:96 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5

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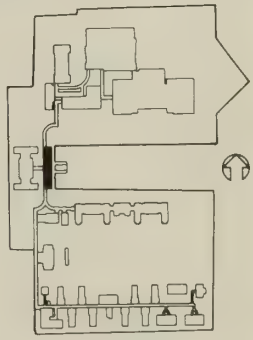
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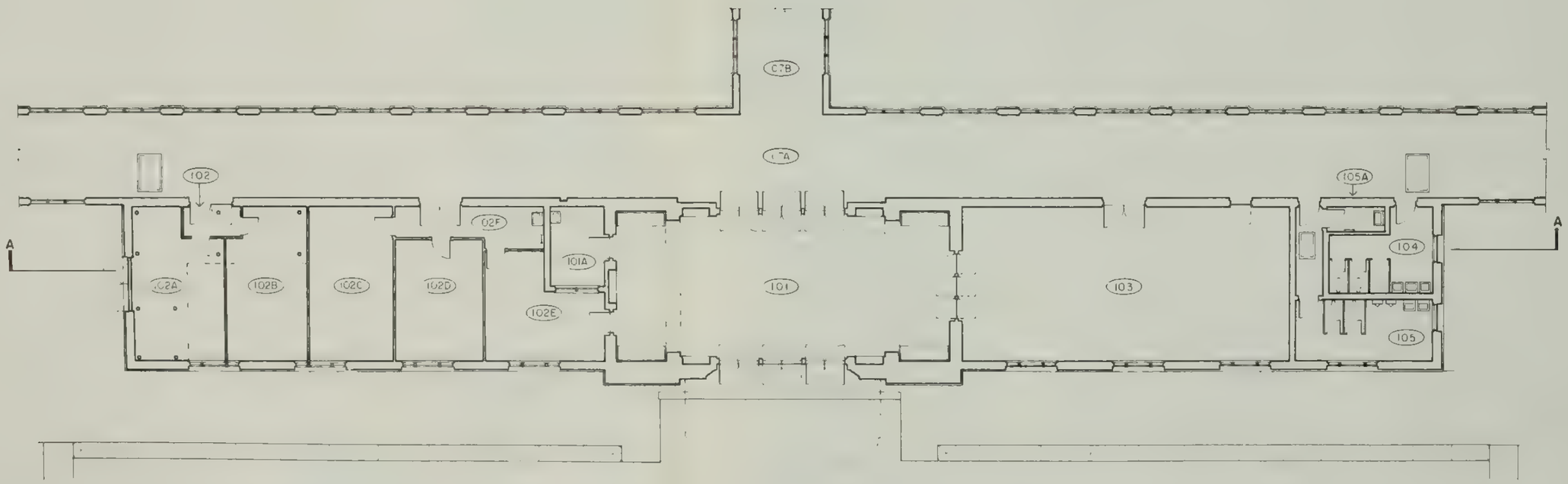
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TITLE OF SHEET
FERRY HOUSE
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

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Exhibit 11




356 | 26,009 15 of 39
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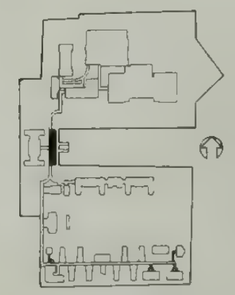
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FIRST FLOOR PLAN

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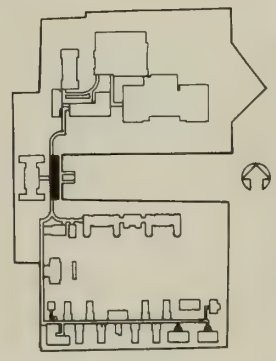
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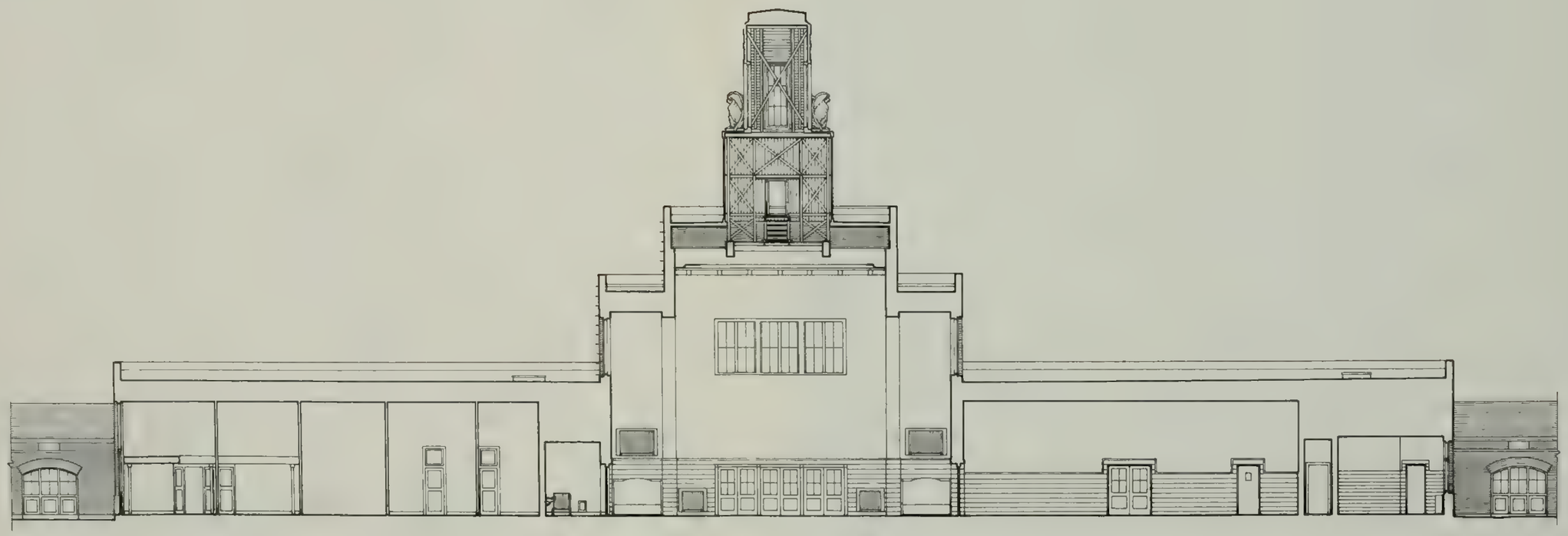
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TITLE OF SHEET
FERRY HOUSE
SECTION A-A

| SUB SHEET NO. | DRAWING NO. |
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Exhibit 12



356 | 26,009 16 of 39
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FEET 1/8"=1'-0" 8 0 8 16
METERS 196 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5


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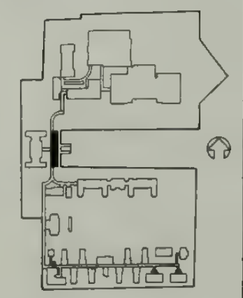
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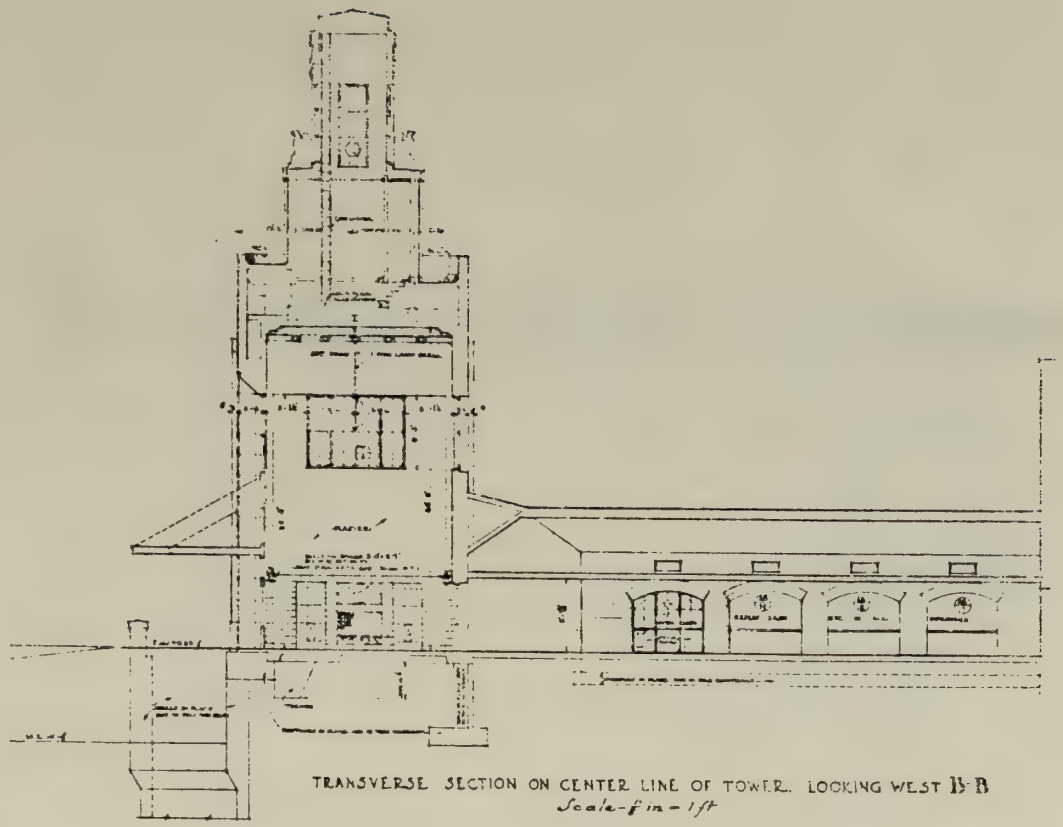
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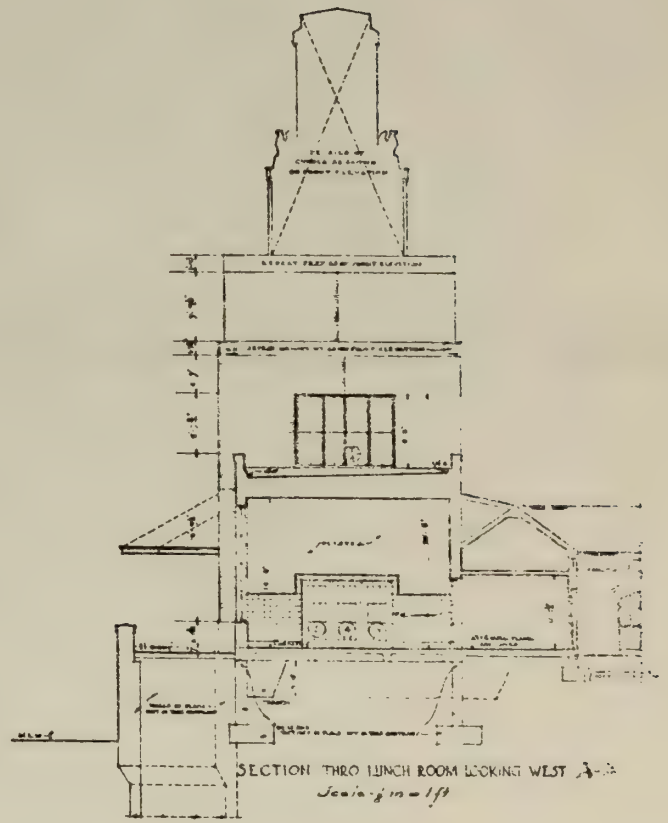
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TITLE OF SHEET
FERRY HOUSE
SECTION A-A

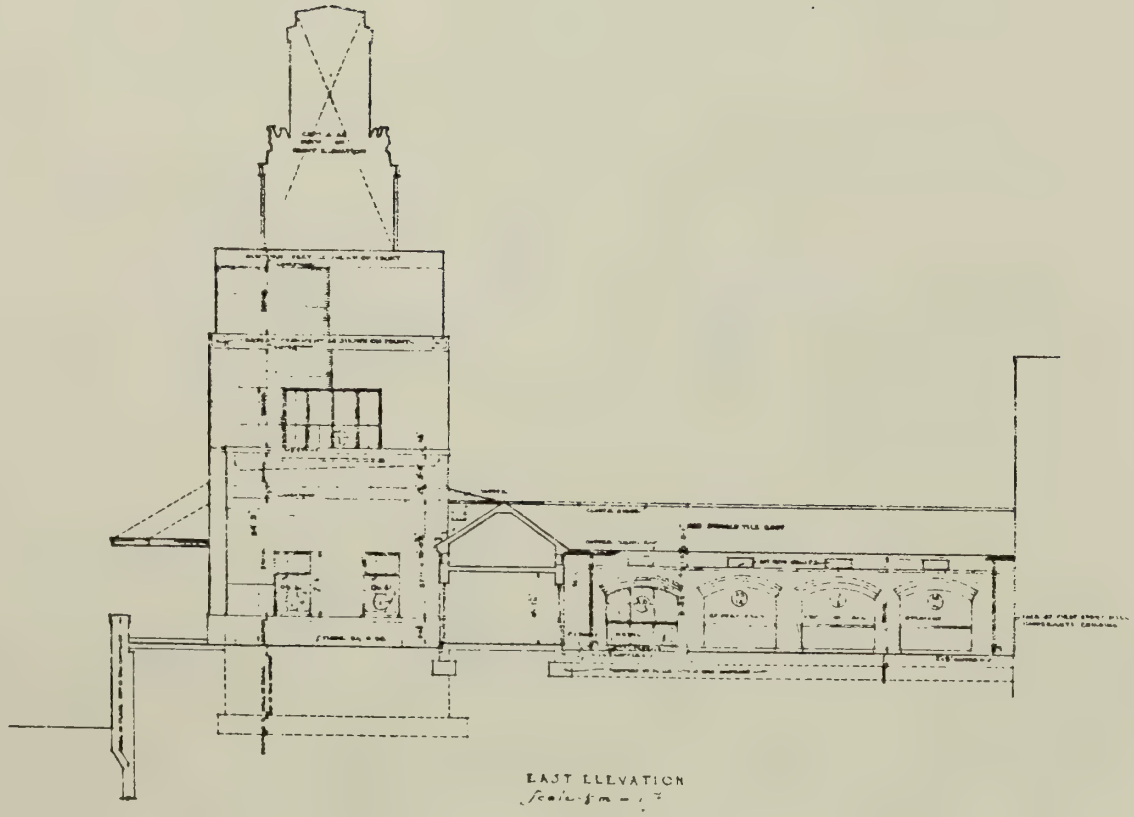
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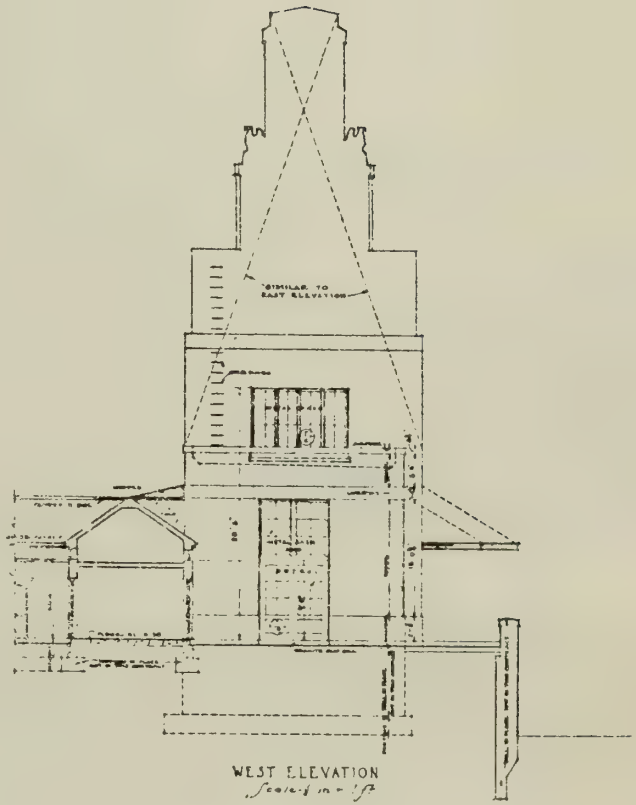



Sections, ferry house, 2/15/34.
NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 43,945 / 6
DSC | JUL 88

Exhibit 13



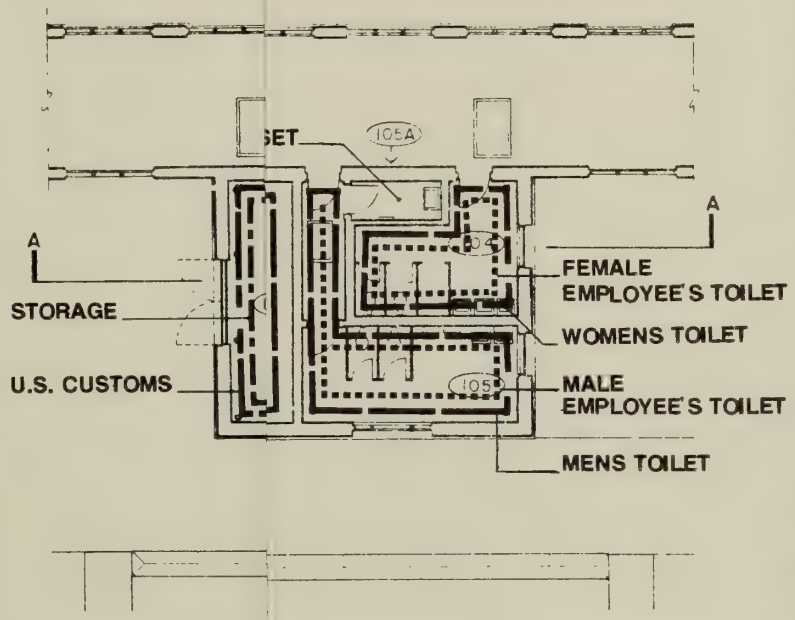




Elevations, ferry house, 2/15/34.
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Exhibit 14

HIST

Exhibit 15












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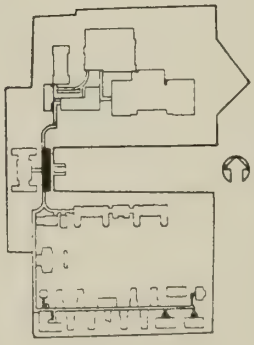
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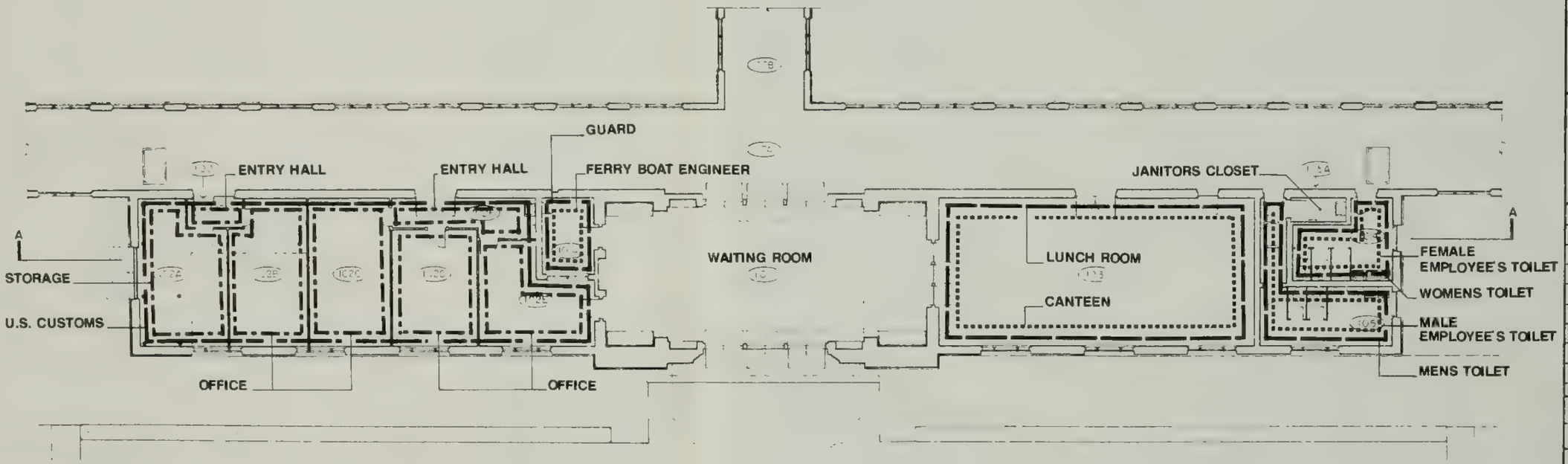
TITLE OF SHEET
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## HISTORICAL ROOM USE

1934–1939
1939–1950
1951–1954

Exhibit 15




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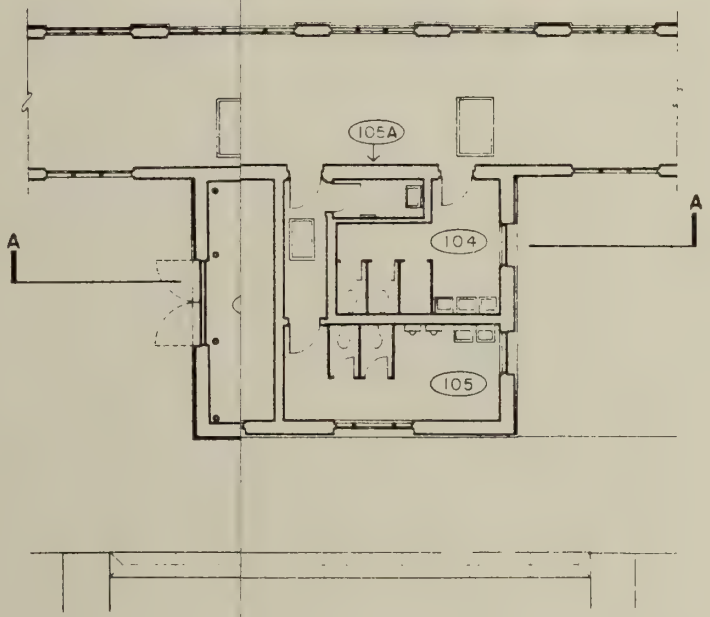
KEY

TITLE OF SHEET
FERRY HOUSE
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SUE SHEET NO | DRAWING NO
PKG. NO | SHEET OF

HIST

Exhibit 16








FEET /METERS 196

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DENVER SERVICE CENTER

ARCHITECTS

BEYER BLINDER BELLE /
NOTTER FINEGOLD & ALEXANDER

41 EAST 11 STREET
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STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS

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SYSKA & HENNESSY INC.

# SURVEY OF STRUCTURES UNIT 2

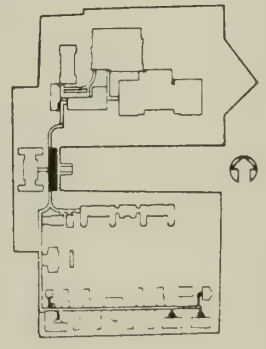
## ELLIS ISLAND

STATUE OF LIBERTY
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| DESIGNED: | DATE: |
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TITLE OF SHEET
FERRY HOUSE
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

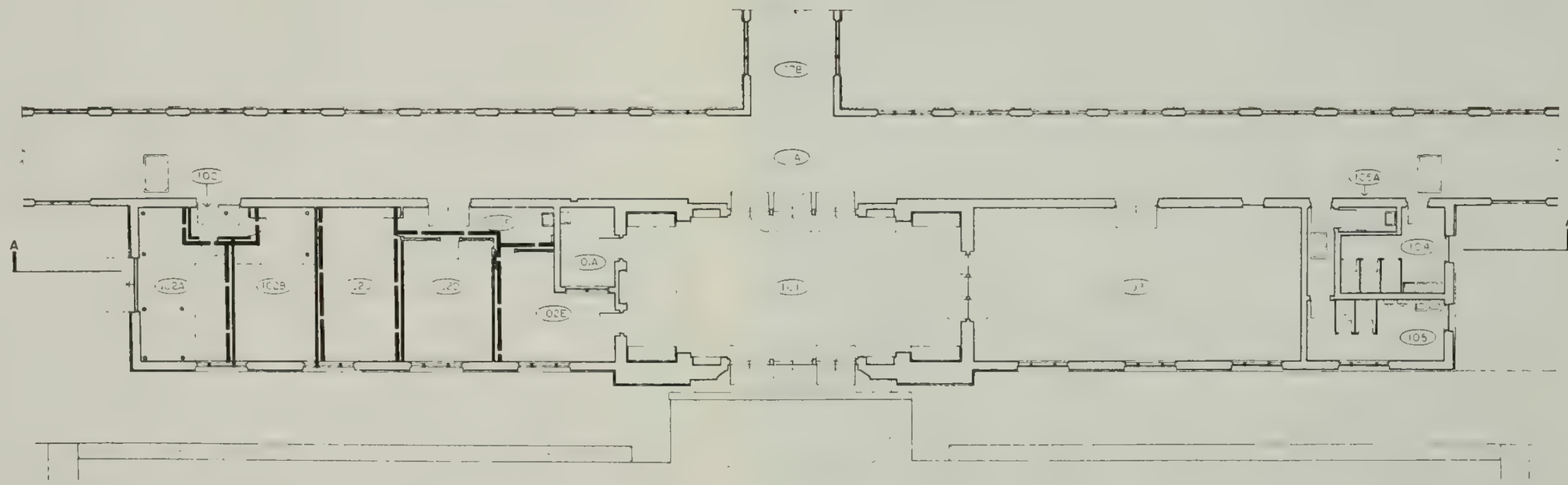
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| | PKG. NO. / SHEET / OF |

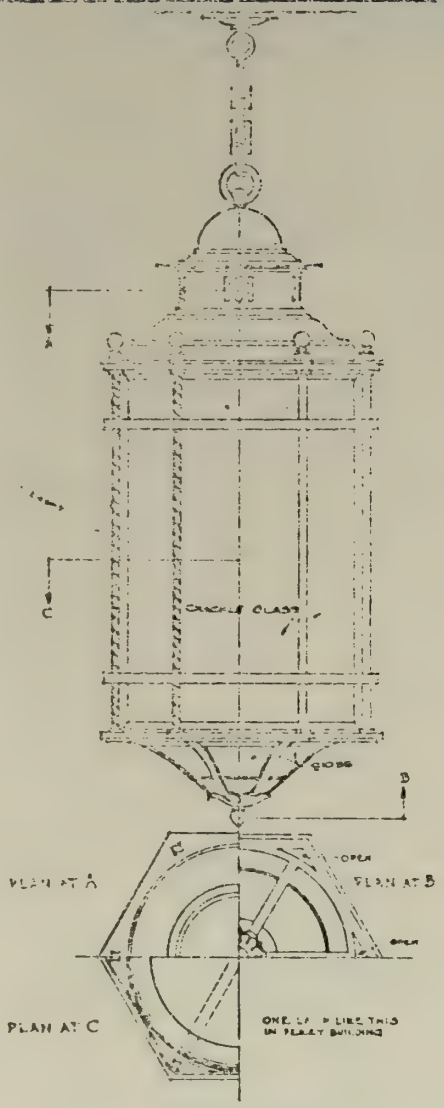
## HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

1939–1946

1946–1954

Exhibit 16

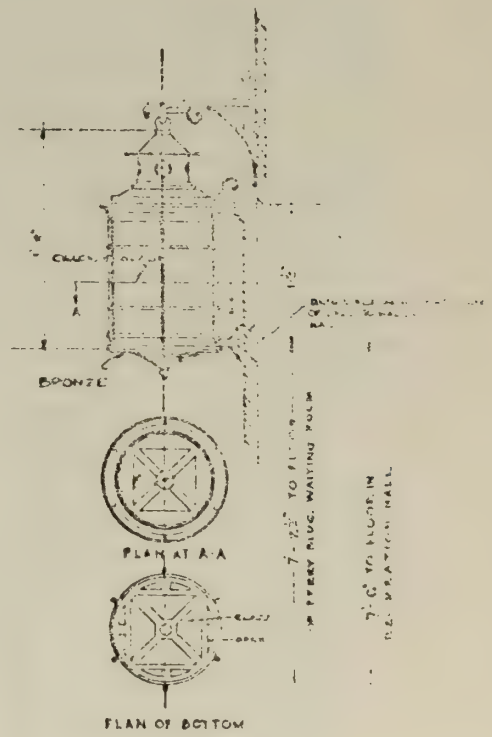





BRONZE LAMP
FOR MAIN HALL OF FERRY BLDG.
SCALE - 1½" - 1'-0"



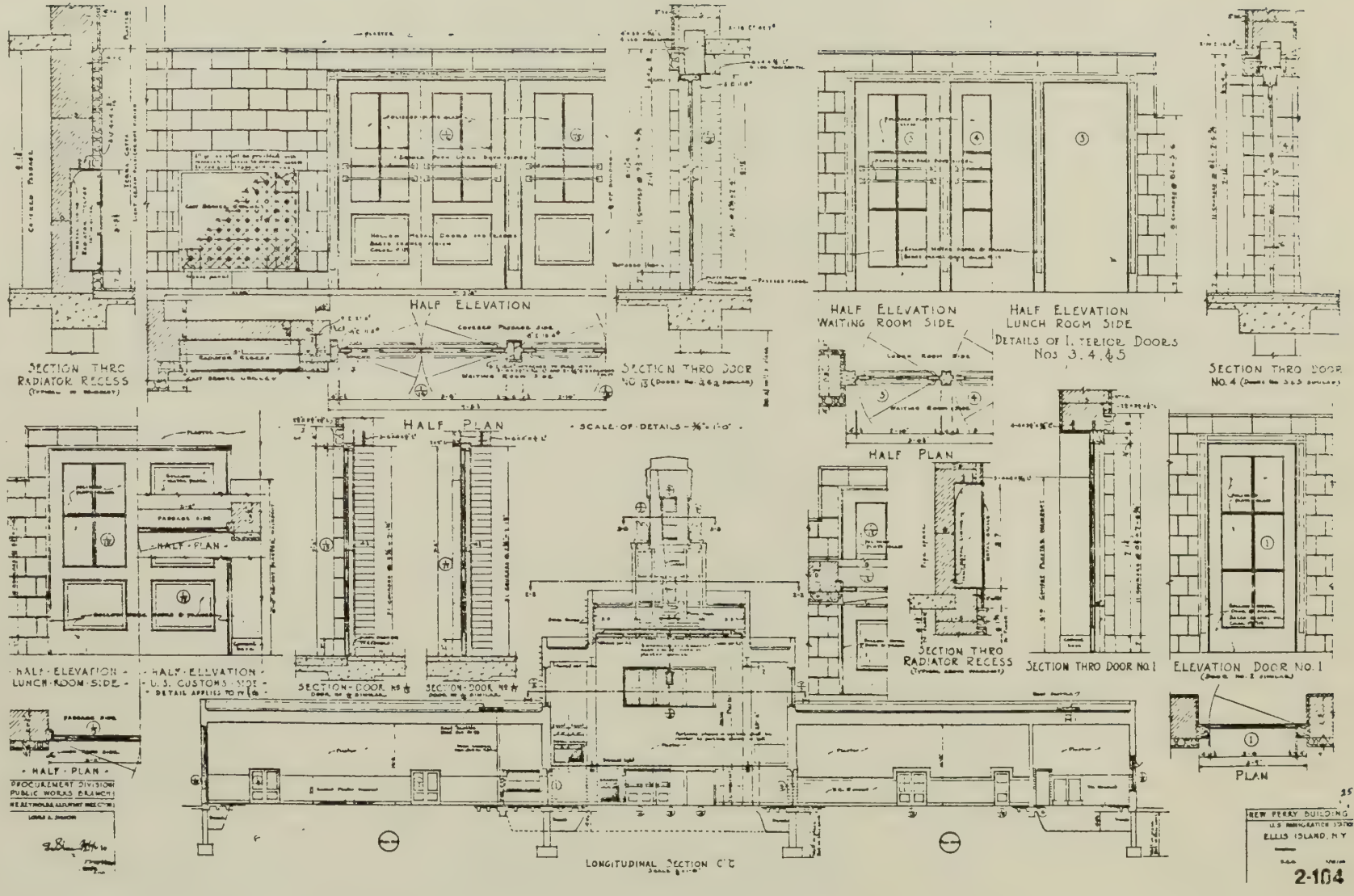
BRONZE CEILING LAMPS
FOR RECREATION HALL
SCALE - 1½" - 1'-0"




4 BRACKET LAMPS LIKE THIS FOR FERRY BUILDING
12 " " " " " RECREATION HALL
SCALE - 1½" - 1'-0"

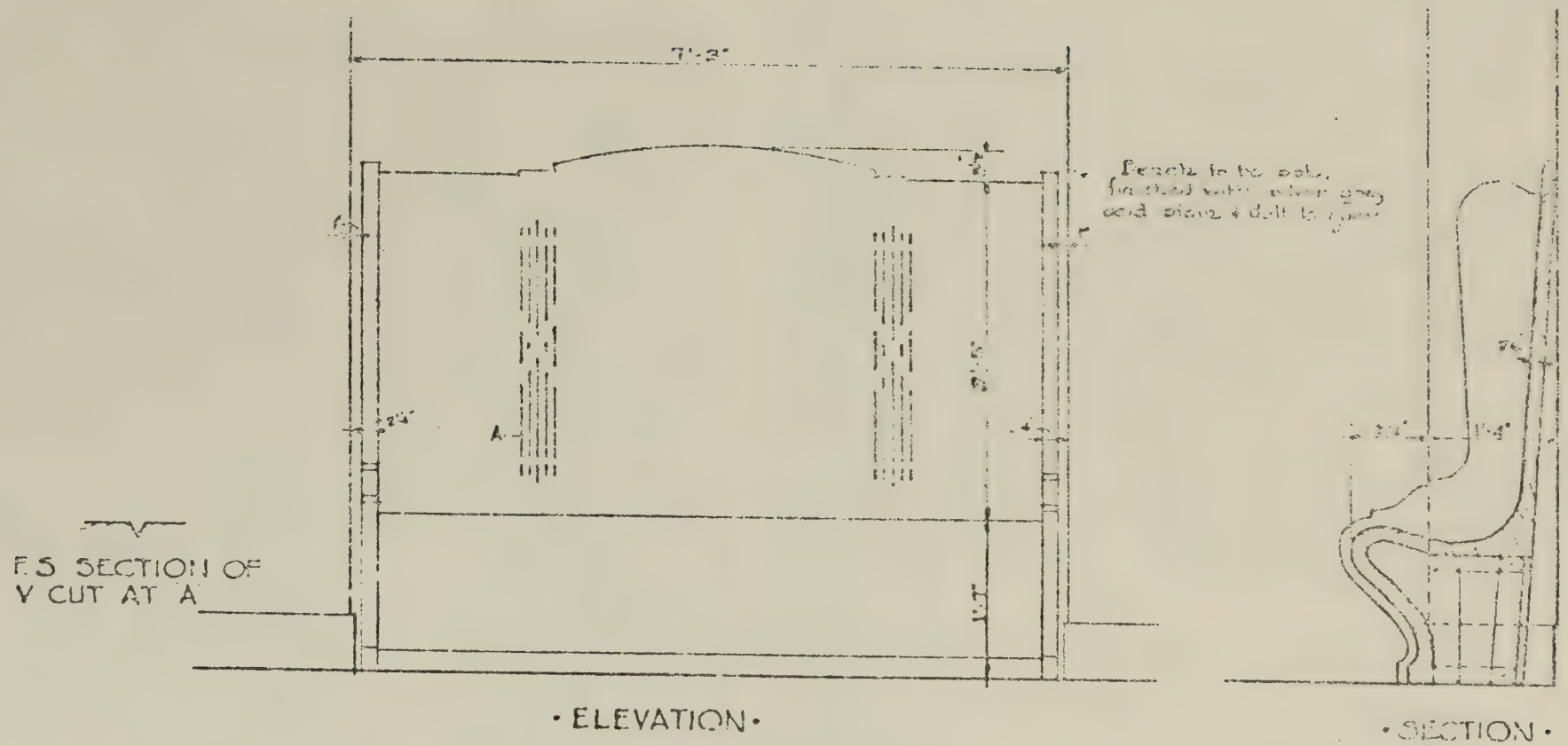
Fixture details, ferry house, 1/27/34.
Excerpt, NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 43,950 / 1
DSC | JUL 88

Exhibit 17




Section and elevation details, ferry house, 2/15/34.
NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 43,945 / 7
DSC | JUL 88

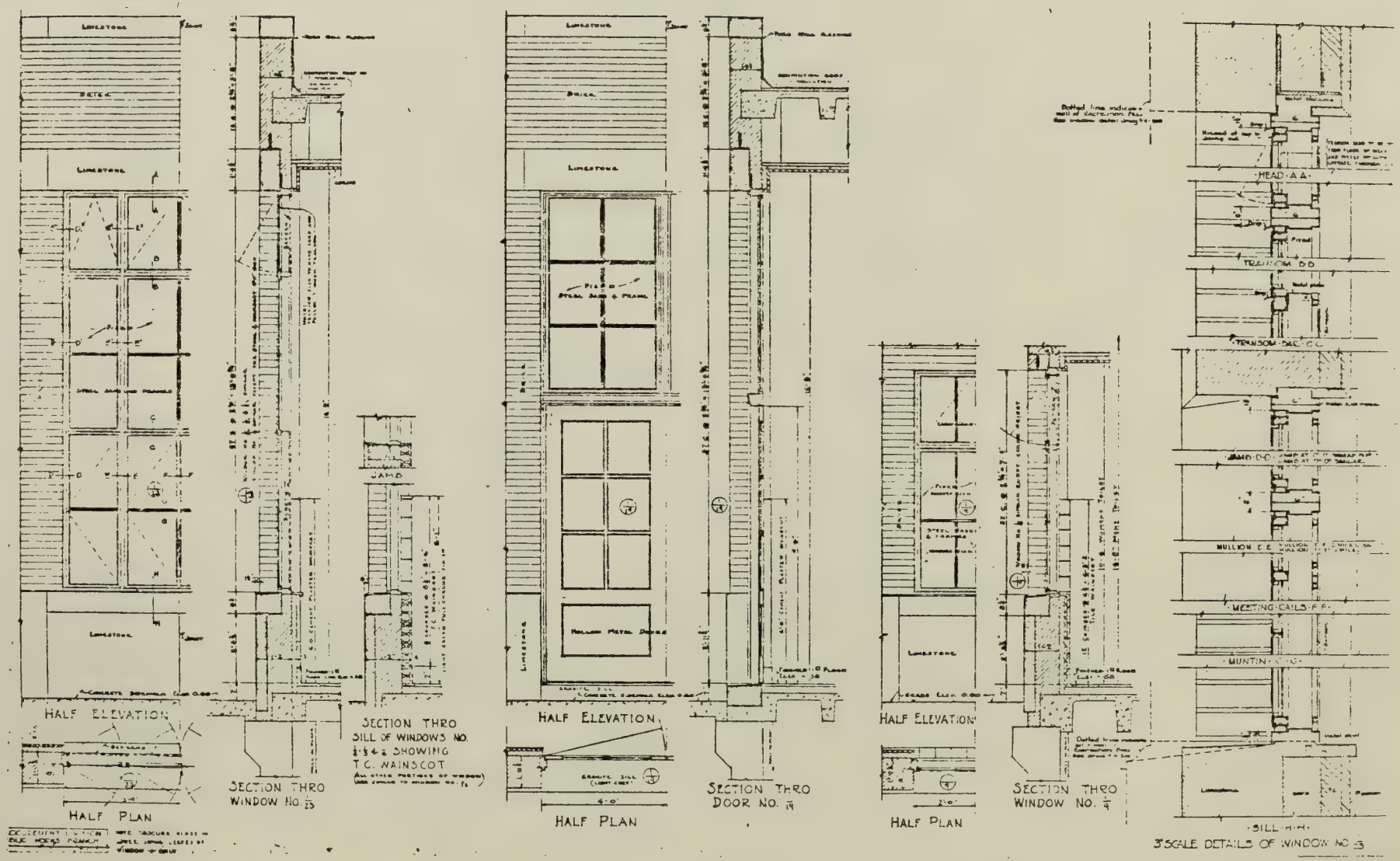
Exhibit 18




· DETAIL · OF · BENCHES · FOR · WAITING · ROOM ·
(4 REQUIRED)

Bench detail, ferry house, 2/15/34.
Excerpt, NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 43,945 / 1
DSC | JUL 88

Exhibit 19




Window details, ferry house, 2/15/34.
NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 43,945 / 13
DSC | JUL 88

Exhibit 20

# ELLIS ISLAND EXISTING CONDITION SURVEY — Ferry House — page:

ROOM NO: 103 LAST KNOWN USE: SQUARE FEET: CEILING HEIGHT: DATE: 9 Dec. 1985

| | FINISHES: | CONDITION: | DATE: | NOTES: |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **FLOOR:** | ☐ Tile/Concrete<br>☐ Resilient<br>☐ Wood<br>☒ Other: Terrazzo | ☒ Good<br>☐ Fair<br>☐ Poor<br>☐ Destroyed | ☐ 1911-1923<br>☐ 1924-1933<br>☒ 1934-present<br>☐ In question | Black, white, light buff marble chips. Brass division strips. |
| **BASE:** | ☒ Tile/Concrete<br>☐ Resilient<br>☐ Wood<br>☐ Other: | ☒ Good<br>☐ Fair<br>☐ Poor<br>☐ Destroyed | ☐ 1911-1923<br>☐ 1924-1933<br>☒ 1934-present<br>☐ In question | Beige Tile. |
| **WALLS:** | ☒ Plaster<br>☐ Partitions<br>☐ Tile Wainscot<br>☐ Other: | ☒ Good<br>☐ Fair<br>☐ Poor<br>☐ Destroyed | ☐ 1911-1923<br>☐ 1924-1933<br>☒ 1934-present<br>☐ In question | |
| **CEILING:** | ☐ Plaster<br>☒ Acoustic ~~panels~~ tiles<br>☐ Cove<br>☐ Other | ☐ Good<br>☒ Fair<br>☐ Poor<br>☐ Destroyed | ☐ 1911-1923<br>☐ 1924-1933<br>☒ 1934-present<br>☐ In question | Patches of missing acoustic tiles. |
| **DOORS/ OPENINGS:** | ☐ Wood/Glass Panelled<br>☐ Wood Veneer<br>☒ Galvanized Metal<br>☐ Other: w/ glass | ☐ Good<br>☒ Fair<br>☐ Poor<br>☐ Destroyed | ☐ 1911-1923<br>☐ 1924-1933<br>☒ 1934-present<br>☐ In question | 1 double door: W. wall, 4 lights each.<br>1 triple door: S. wall, 6 lights each.<br>1 single door with small square light and screen door behind. |
| **LIGHTING:** | ☐ Incandescent/Type A<br>☒ Incandescent/Type B<br>☐ CML/Sconce<br>☐ Other: | ☐ Intact ☐ Destroyed<br>8 Intact ☐ Destroyed<br>☐ Intact ☐ Destroyed<br>☐ Intact ☐ Destroyed | ☐ 1911-1923<br>☐ 1924-1933<br>☒ 1934-present<br>☐ In question | |
| **HEATING/ VENTILATION PLUMBING:** | ☐ Radiators<br>☒ Vents/Fans<br>☐ Sink/Toilet/Urinal<br>☐ Other: | ☐ Intact ☐ Destroyed<br>1 Intact ☐ Destroyed<br>☐ Intact ☐ Destroyed<br>☐ Intact ☐ Destroyed | ☐ 1911-1923<br>☐ 1924-1933<br>☒ 1934-present<br>☐ In question | 1 wall mounted rotary fan on S. wall<br>Radiators, if they exist, are obscured by storage items. |
| **MISCELLANEOUS:** | | ☐ Good<br>☐ Fair<br>☐ Poor<br>☐ Destroyed | ☐ 1911-1923<br>☐ 1924-1933<br>☒ 1934-present<br>☐ In question | 1 shelf, NW corner.<br>1 strip on ceiling, N. end running e/w. 1 chain hangs from it. |
| **SUMMARY:** | | ☒ Good<br>☐ Fair<br>☐ Poor<br>☐ Destroyed | ☐ 1911-1923<br>☐ 1924-1933<br>☒ 1934-present<br>☐ In question | **ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:** ☐ Most ☒ Some ☐ Minor ☐ Negligible |

Exhibit 21

PHOTOGRAPHS: ① View north ② View south ROOM NO. 103





# ELLIS ISLAND EXISTING CONDITION SURVEY — Ferry House — page:

ROOM NO: 102A LAST KNOWN USE: SQUARE FEET: CEILING HEIGHT: DATE: 9 Dec. 1985

| | FINISHES: | CONDITION: | DATE: | NOTES: |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **FLOOR:** | [X] Tile/Concrete<br>[ ] Resilient<br>[ ] Wood<br>[ ] Other: | [ ] Good<br>[X] Fair — obscured<br>[ ] Poor<br>[ ] Destroyed | [ ] 1911-1923<br>[ ] 1924-1933<br>[X] 1934-present<br>[ ] In question | |
| **BASE:** | [ ] Tile/Concrete<br>[ ] Resilient<br>[X] Wood<br>[X] Other: | [ ] Good<br>[X] Fair<br>[ ] Poor<br>[ ] Destroyed | [ ] 1911-1923<br>[ ] 1924-1933<br>[X] 1934-present<br>[ ] In question | Wooden partition walls have wood base. Bases of original walls — obscured by debris. |
| **WALLS:** | [X] Plaster<br>[X] Partitions<br>[ ] Tile Wainscot<br>[ ] Other: | [ ] Good<br>[X] Fair<br>[ ] Poor<br>[ ] Destroyed | [ ] 1911-1923<br>[ ] 1924-1933<br>[X] 1934-present<br>[ ] In question | N. + part of S. wall - wood partitions. Gray paint. 2" wood strips over seams in wood sections. |
| **CEILING:** | [X] Plaster<br>[ ] Acoustic panels<br>[ ] Cove<br>[ ] Other | [ ] Good<br>[ ] Fair<br>[X] Poor<br>[ ] Destroyed | [ ] 1911-1923<br>[ ] 1924-1933<br>[X] 1934-present<br>[ ] In question | exposed iron lath. |
| **DOORS/ OPENINGS:** | [X] Wood/Glass Panelled<br>[ ] Wood Veneer<br>[ ] Galvanized Metal<br>[ ] Other: | [ ] Good<br>[X] Fair<br>[ ] Poor<br>[ ] Destroyed | [ ] 1911-1923<br>[ ] 1924-1933<br>[X] 1934-present<br>[ ] In question | Wood vestibule addition w/ stippled glass panels, 8 panes. Entrance to 102B from vestibule. White paint. New plywood door. |
| **LIGHTING:** | [ ] Incandescent/Type A<br>[X] Incandescent/Type B 2<br>[ ] CML/Sconce<br>[ ] Other: | [ ] Intact [ ] Destroyed<br>[ ] Intact [ ] Destroyed<br>[ ] Intact [ ] Destroyed<br>[ ] Intact [ ] Destroyed | [ ] 1911-1923<br>[ ] 1924-1933<br>[X] 1934-present<br>[ ] In question | |
| **HEATING/ VENTILATION PLUMBING:** | [X] Radiators 1<br>[ ] Vents/Fans<br>[ ] Sink/Toilet/Urinal<br>[ ] Other: | [ ] Intact [ ] Destroyed<br>[ ] Intact [ ] Destroyed<br>[ ] Intact [ ] Destroyed<br>[ ] Intact [ ] Destroyed | [ ] 1911-1923<br>[ ] 1924-1933<br>[X] 1934-present<br>[ ] In question | small floor mounted sectional in vestibule, supported on bricks. |
| **MISCELLANEOUS:** | | [X] Good<br>[ ] Fair<br>[ ] Poor<br>[ ] Destroyed | [ ] 1911-1923<br>[ ] 1924-1933<br>[X] 1934-present<br>[ ] In question | Wood balcony supported by 8 iron columns. Blue-gray paint. Room filled with stacks of green wood benches. |
| **SUMMARY:** | | [ ] Good<br>[X] Fair<br>[ ] Poor<br>[ ] Destroyed | [ ] 1911-1923<br>[ ] 1924-1933<br>[X] 1934-present<br>[ ] In question | **ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:** [ ] Most [ ] Some [ ] Minor [ ] Negligible |

Exhibit 22

PHOTOGRAPHS: ① View East

ROOM NO. 102A



# WALLS & CEILINGS
## Plaster

GOOD

70-100% intact. Minor surface spalling, cracking and peeling of paint.



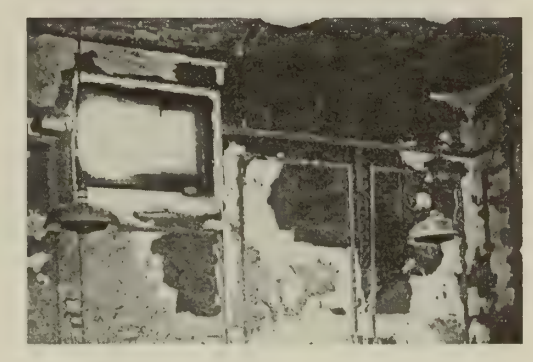
FAIR

50-70% intact. Substantial surface spalling, cracking and peeling of paint. Unit masonry and/or basecoat exposed in certain areas.



POOR

20-50% intact. Majority of plaster is severely cracked with buckling and spalling. Exposure of significant areas of base surface.



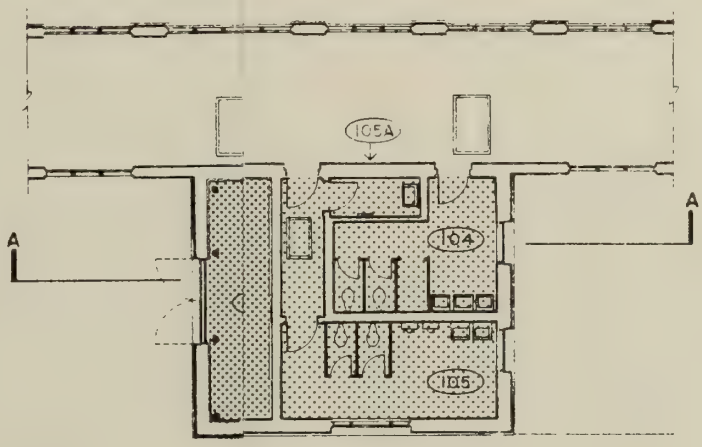
DESTROYED

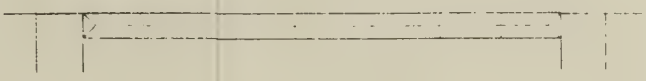
0-20% intact. Material is completely missing or is destroyed beyond practical retrieval.



EXIS

Exhibit 24





8 0 8 16

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STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS

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MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

SYSKA & HENNESSY INC.

# SURVEY OF STRUCTURES UNIT 2

## ELLIS ISLAND

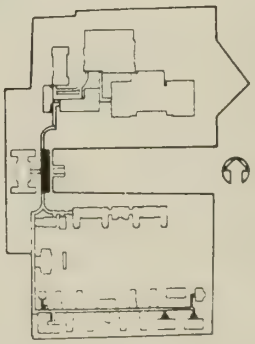
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FERRY HOUSE
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SUB SHEET NO | DRAWING NO

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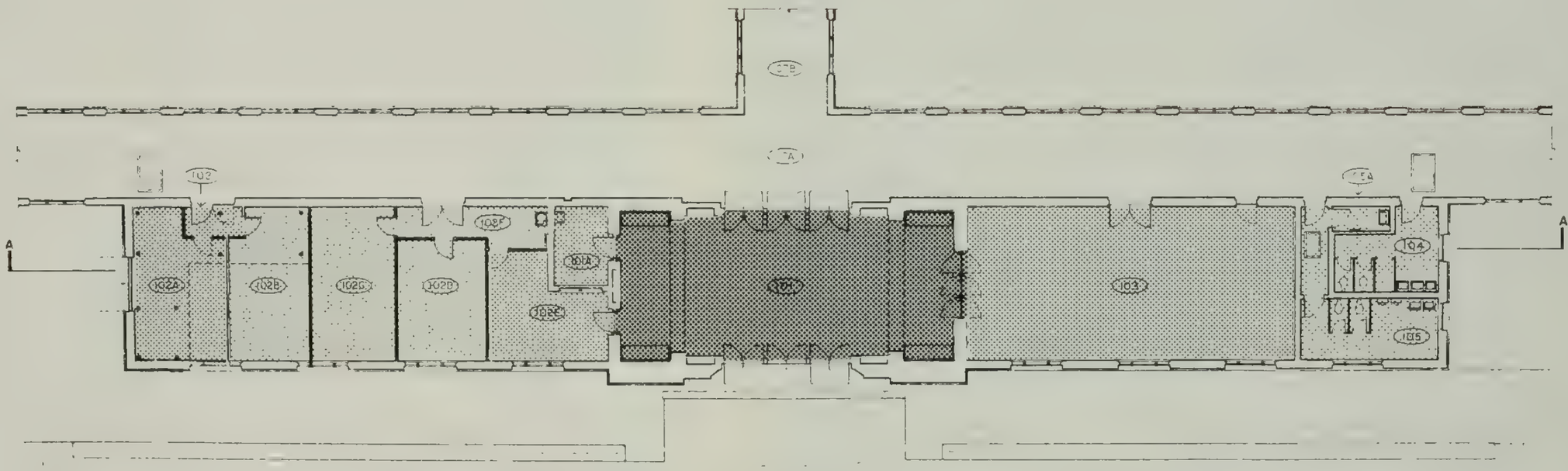
## EXISTING CONDITIONS

GOOD

FAIR

POOR

DESTROYED




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Exhibit 24


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ELLIS ISLAND

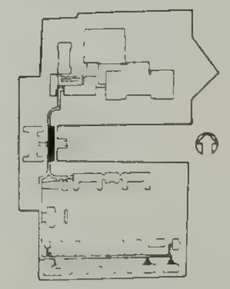
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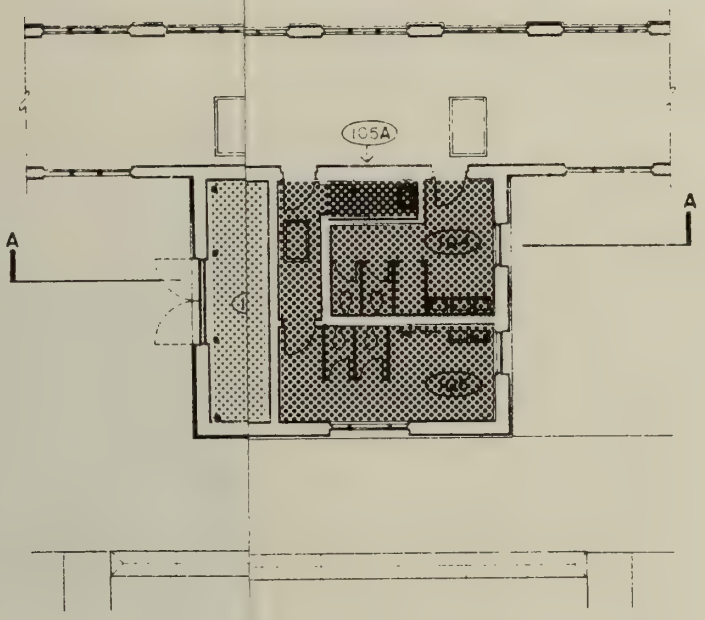
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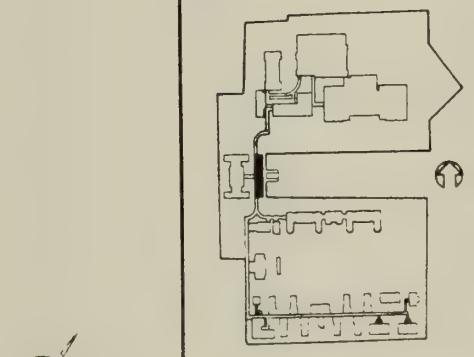
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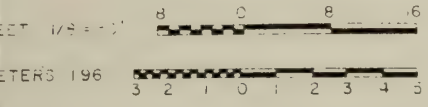
ARC

Exhibit 25








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# SURVEY OF STRUCTURES UNIT 2

## ELLIS ISLAND

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FIRST FLOOR PLAN

| SUB SHEET NO | DRAWING NO. |
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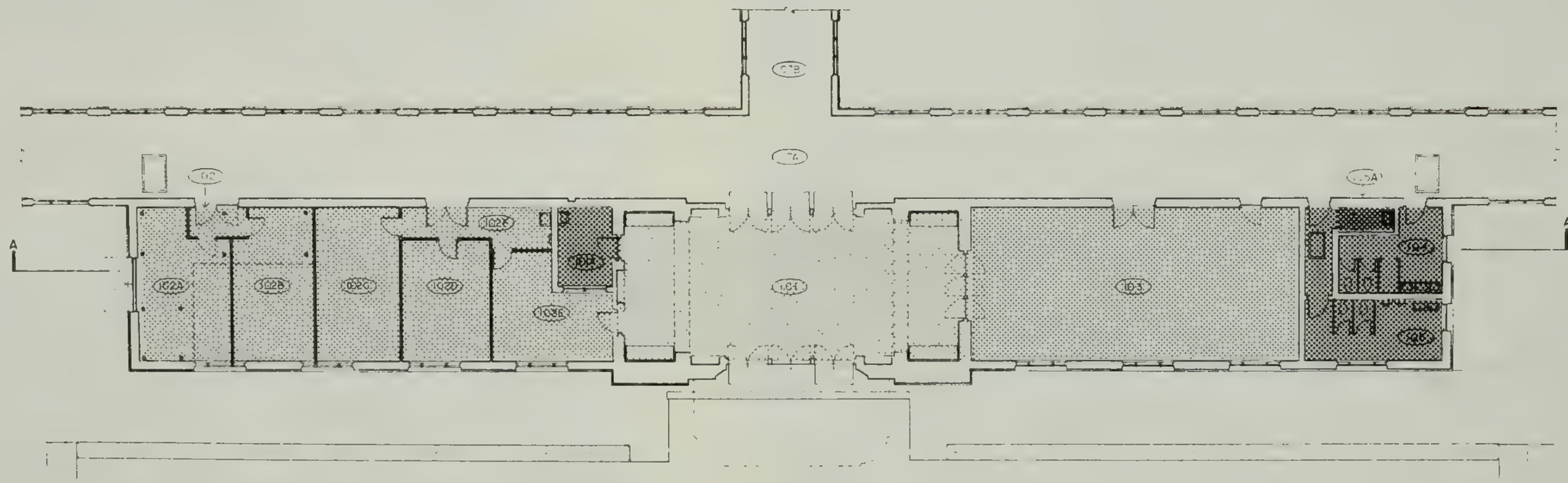
Exhibit 25

MOST

SOME

MINOR

NEGLIGIBLE




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ELLIS ISLAND

STATUE OF LIBERTY
NATIONAL MONUMENT

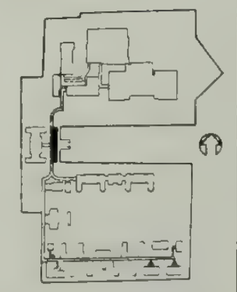
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KEY



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FERRY HOUSE
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SUB SHEET NO | DRAWING NO

PKG NO | SHEET

OF



1. 1901 ferry house, c. 1911-1913 William Williams collection, New York Public Library.



2. 1901 ferry bridge, c. 1910. National Archives.



3. New ferry house, c. 1936.
Library of Congress.



4. East facade.



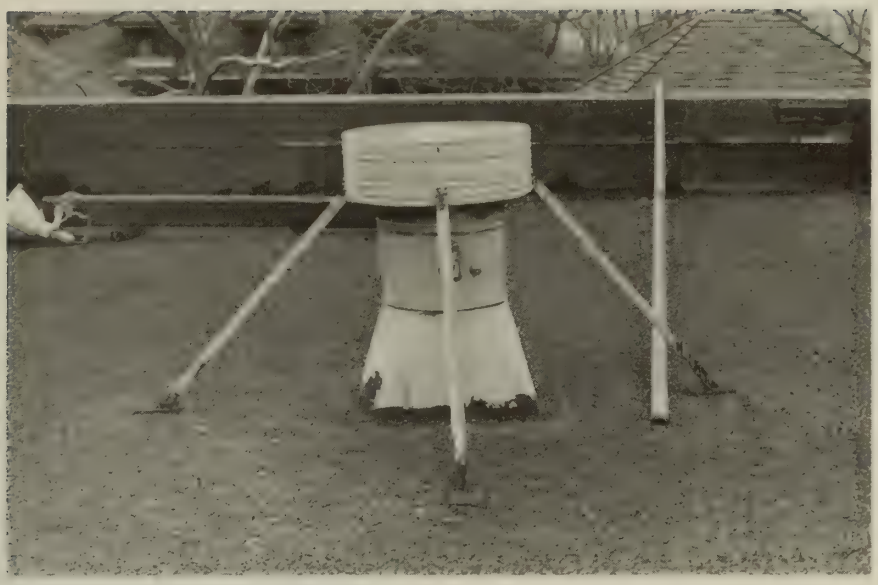
5. South wing, east facade, view northwest.



6. Door, south facade.



7. North facade, view southwest.



8. Air vent, copper clad parapet walls, roof.



9. Covered way 7A, view south. Exterior wall of ferry house on left.



10. Central pavilion, east facade.



11. Central doors, east facade.



12. Marquee, view northwest.



13. Terra cotta corner block, central pavilion.



14. Terra cotta coping.



15. Tower, south facade.



16. West facade.



17. Ladder, tower, south facade.



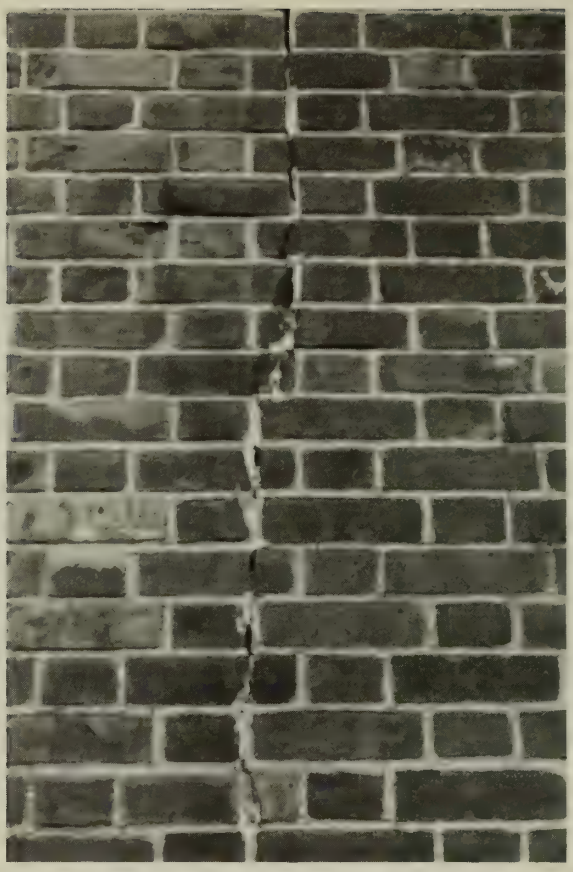
18. Tower.



19. Cracking, limestone base.



20. Iron staining, limestone base, east facade.



21. Vertical crack, east facade, rear juncture of north wing with central pavilion.



22. Cracked terra cotta lintel course, east facade.



23. Deterioration of marquee.



24. Torn and missing lead cladding, tower.



25. Room 102B, view west.



26. Waiting room, room 101, view south.




27. Men's toilet, room 105.



28. Bench, room 101.



29. Room 101, view south. Note space in wainscot where bulletin board has been removed.



30. Room 102C, view east.



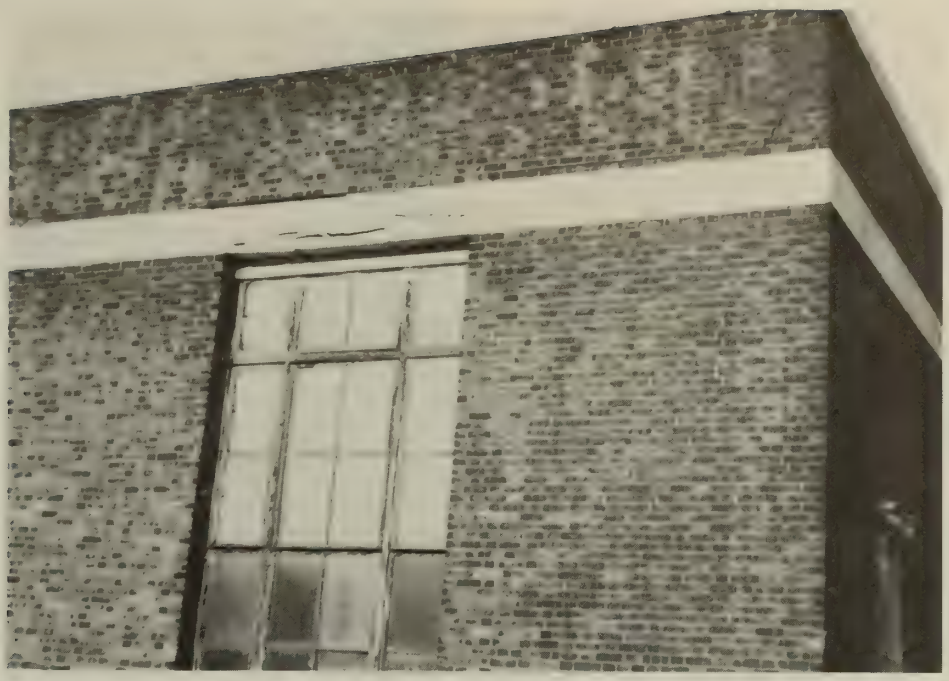
31. Eastern doors, room 101.



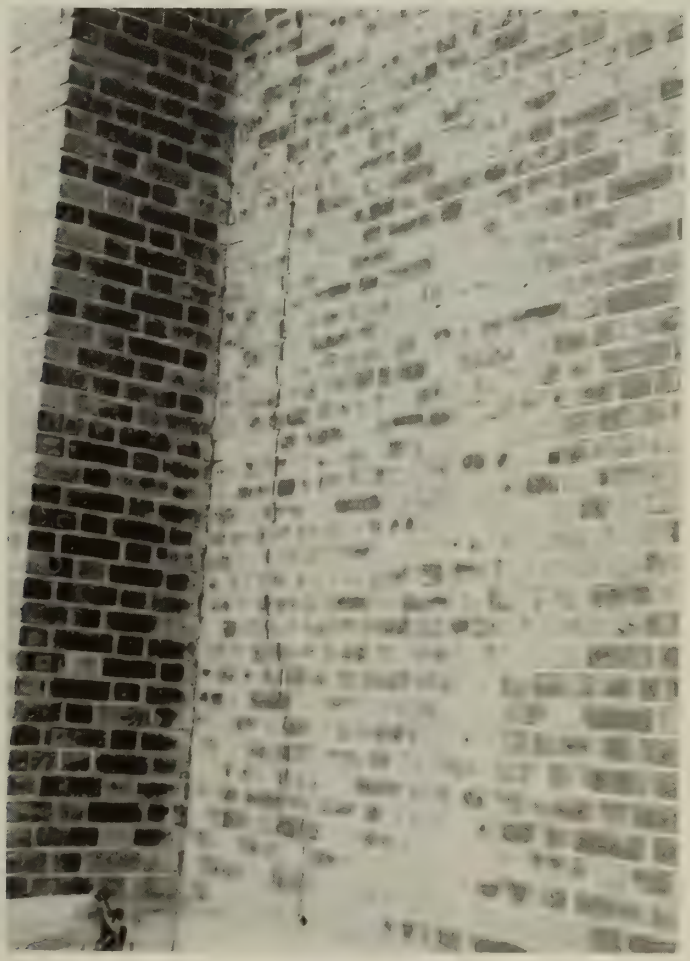
32. Cracks, terra cotta lintel course, east facade, north wing.



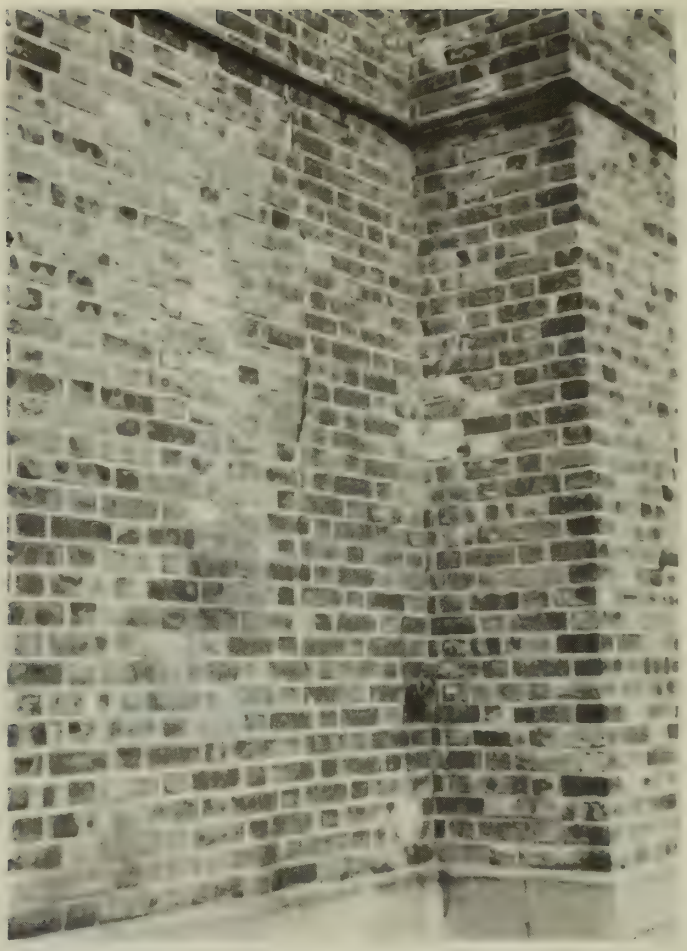
33. Cracks, terra cotta lintel course, east facade, south wing.



34. Horizontal cracks, lintel course; diagonal crack, parapet wall, north corner, east facade.



35. Vertical crack, east facade, north of juncture of wing with tower.



36. Vertical crack, east facade, south of juncture of wing with tower.

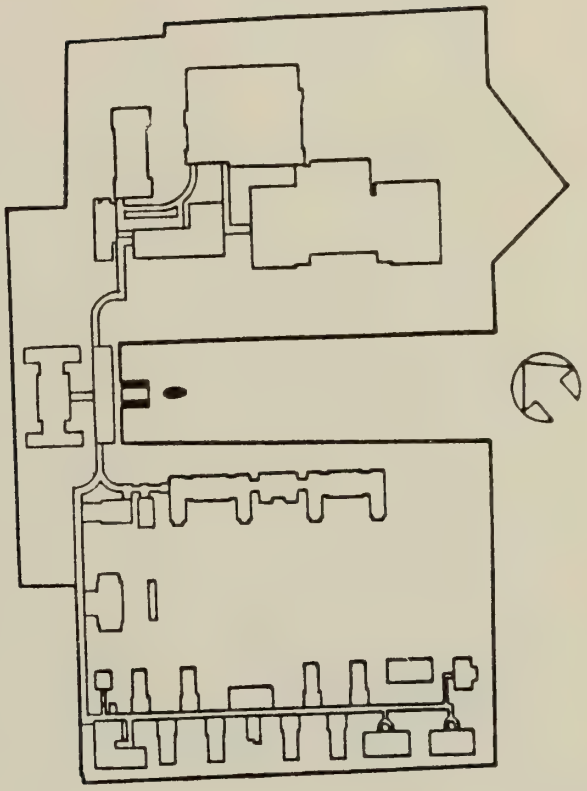


37. Cracked and missing limestone base, east corner, north facade.



38. Cracks, terra cotta lintel course, south facade.

FERRY



## 2. Ferry

### a. Construction History

A report, The Ferryboat "Ellis Island," Transport to Hope by Edwin C. Bearss, was published on April 30, 1969 by the National Park Service, to satisfy the research needs as set forth in the Historical Resource Study Proposal SL (Ellis Island) - H-2, Structural Study and Elevation of the U.S. Ferryboat, "Ellis Island". This report documents the construction, repair, and usage of the "Ellis Island", and includes a full technical description and statement of significance for the vessel.

The HSR III discussion of the ferryboat, "Ellis Island" is based on information taken from the 1969 Edwin Bearss report; the Historic Structure Report, Ellis Island, Historical Data by Harlan D. Unrau published by the National Park Service in 1981; the Historic Resource Study (Historical Component) by Harlan D. Unrau published by the National Park Service in 1984; and a number of archival drawings and specifications for repair work on the ferry undertaken during the years 1915-1941.

The ferryboat "Ellis Island" was constructed in 1903-1904, and, fifty years later, in August of 1968, sank at her berth at the head of the Ellis Island ferry slip. Designed to transport aliens, and others having business at Ellis Island, between New York and the Immigration Station, she shared and continued the work of a variety of seagoing craft, such as barges and ferryboats, which had preceded her (photos 1 and 2).[1] During the years of the first immigration station on

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1 Harlan D. Unrau, Historic Structure Report, Ellis Island, Historical Data (Denver Service Center: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1981), 577.

Ellis Island, 1892-1897, transportation of newly admitted immigrants and employees of the station between the Battery and Ellis Island was undertaken by "the oldest and most worn-out types of steam vessels."[2] The "John G. Carlisle," chartered by the immigration department for use as a ferryboat, plied the waters between New York and the Battery, prior to being replaced by the "Ellis Island" in June of 1904.[3]

In 1903, Commissioner-General of Immigration Frank Sargent submitted a budget to the 57th Congress which included a request for $110,000 for the construction of a ferryboat to be owned and operated by the Immigration Service. The request was granted and on July 1, 1903, a contract was awarded to Harlan & Hollingsworth of Wilmington, Delaware for the construction of a screw two-deck steel hull ferryboat. According to a New York Times reporter, with the entire lower deck used for passengers and baggage, a maindeck cabin occupying the entire house guard to guard, a hospital room for twelve beds and a padded cell for any violent insane immigrants, her interior design was unlike any ferryboat yet built.[4]

Construction of the "Ellis Island" by Harlan & Hollingsworth began in August of 1903 with H. H. Coy of Wilmington producing the vessel's two Scotch boilers. Her steel hull and wooden superstructure were complete by March of 1904, and the vessel was launched in a gala celebration on March 19 at the Harlan & Hollingsworth shipyards. At 2:15 p.m. on that day, before a large crowd of influential guests, Miss Mabel Sargent, daughter of Commissioner-General Frank Sargent, christened the

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2 Edwin C. Bearss, The Ferryboat "Ellis Island," Transport to Hope, (U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1969), 1.

3 Ibid., 1, 15.

4 Ibid., 2, 3, 12.

ferryboat the "Ellis Island" with a bottle of champagne.[5] A plaque commemorating this event hung in the upperdeck cabin throughout the years of her use (photo 3). On May 8, 1904, the "Ellis Island" was formally introduced to New York Harbor and by June, 1904 was in service.[6]

A full technical description of the construction of the ferryboat "Ellis Island" can be found on pages 3 through 7 of Edwin C. Bearss, The Ferryboat "Ellis Island," Transport to Hope.

Numerous repairs of a maintenance nature were completed throughout the years of the boat's operation. The Bureau of Immigration was required by regulations of the Steamboat Inspection Service to drydock its ferryboat twice a year to have its hull scaled, painted and its machinery checked. A substitute boat was rented during these periods.[7]

In 1921, the "Ellis Island" underwent a major overhaul and a number of alterations were undertaken. An exterior stair, brass handrail, decking and seat with heating coils were removed, and some replacements made at this time. Larger doors were installed in the deckhouse, and the removal and replacement of toilets and additional seating was also undertaken.[8]

In July of 1936, repairs were made to the ferryboat "Ellis Island" in the amount of $20,000, and in May of 1937, the "Ellis Island" was painted and a number of

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5 Ibid., 7, 8.

6 Ibid., 9-15.

7 Ibid., 16.

8 Ibid., 29-34.

alterations and machine repairs undertaken. In the latter maintenance work the entire steel hull, including rudders and adjacent parts, was washed, scaled and scraped free of all rust and corrosion, and painted with two coats of black paint. Repairs were also made to the main engines, circulating engine, steering engines, dynamos, lighting plant, bell signal system, air pump and condenser, sanitary pump, fuel oil unit and boilers. Cracked and rotted parts of the wood superstructure were removed and replaced; sliding window sash was repaired; defective window and door locks were renewed; and two new side lights were replaced. At this time, the asphalt composition covering on the lower deck was repaired, and the interior and exterior of the hull painted. Repairs and renewals were also made to ship clocks, toilets, pilot house cushions, pipes, steam gauges and other miscellaneous items.[9]

Between December of 1937 and October of 1939, the ferryboat received painted striping, lettering and stenciling. This work was completed by the Work Projects Administration.[10]

Unscheduled repairs were also undertaken as a result of a number of accidents and collisions suffered by the "Ellis Island", such as a May 10, 1916 collision with a

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9 S. H. Wagner, letter to the District Director, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Ellis Island, July 9, 1936, (Denver Service Center; WPA Projects 61, 62, 63 & 64, 1933-37), FF 330; Specification For All Labor And Materials Required For Docking, Scaling, Painting, Alterations And Machine Repairs On The Steel Hull Ferryboat "Ellis Island", May 15, 1937, (Denver Service Center: Ellis Island Architectural and Maintenance Records, 1898-1955). Inventory Number 234, 1-10.

10 Units of Work Accomplished at Ellis Island by the Work Projects Administration from December 1937 to October 31, 1939, 10/31/39, (Denver Service Center: WPA Projects 61, 62, 63 & 64, 1933-37), FF 331.

submerged log which resulted in a broken propeller.[11] A full account of the repair work undertaken for the "Ellis Island" can be found in Edwin Bearss, The Ferryboat "Ellis Island," Transport to Hope.

b. Description

The ferryboat "Ellis Island", constructed with a structural steel frame and hull and wooden superstructure, was designed as a two deck craft with boiler, engines and quarters for crew space located within the hull (exhibits 1 through 3).

The vessel was of the following dimensions:

| | |
|---|---|
| Length overall | 160' |
| Length over stern posts | 154' |
| Beam of hull at deck | 37' |
| Depth at center of top of beam | 15' |
| Gross tons | 802 |
| Net tons | 545 [12] |

A replacement rudder frame of the "Ellis Island", of forged steel with oak infill between #20 plates, was designed by the W. A. Fletcher Company of Hoboken, New Jersey, and was depicted in a drawing dated June 18, 1918. Also by W. A. Fletcher Company, a replacement propeller wheel of cast iron, had a 7'-6" diameter, a 9'-6" pitch and was illustrated in a drawing dated July 9, 1918. The vessel's

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11 Bearss, 20.

12 Specifications For Docking, Scraping, Washing, Wire Brushing And Painting of Steel Hull of Ferryboat "Ellis Island", March 7, 1941, (Denver Service Center: Ellis Island Architectural and Maintenance Records, 1898-1955), Inventory Number 241, 3.

engines and boilers were powered by a circa 1915 Beth-Dahl fuel oil burning system, designed by the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Limited of New York City.[13]

The wood superstructure of the main (lower) and cabin (upper) decks, as well as the two pilot houses, which were sited at each end of the upper deck, was staved with white pine to the height of the rail, below pine sheathing which ran fore and aft above the staving (photos 4 and 5). Decking was of Oregon pine. Deck rails were of white oak (photo 6). The interior of the main deck cabin was faced with large burlap panels with stiles, rails and moldings of oak. Seats in the main and upper cabins were of slotted oak. Finish in the Commissioner's cabin was similar but also included an upholstered locker seat, swinging oak table and chairs. Flooring was of interlocking rubber tiling.[14] Windows of the lower and upper decks and pilot houses were of the sliding type, had American double-thick glass panes and are assumed to have been of wood sash. The four steps leading to the pilot houses were protected by rubber treads. Four clocks were located throughout the vessel, one in each of the two pilot houses, one in the engine room, and one in the fire-room. The outside of the hull was painted black, and in 1954, had a white superstructure with blue trim, and yellow and black painted ventilators.[15]

A circa 1938 plan for the lower deck of the ferryboat "Ellis Island" (exhibit 2) depicts an open central

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13 Archival Drawings, Plan of Fuel Oil Burning System, circa 1915, Park Service Number 43.966:1; Rudder Frame And Stock For Ferryboat Ellis Island, June 18, 1918, Park Service Number 43.966:3; Propeller Wheel, Ferryboat Ellis Island, July 9, 1918, Park Service Number 43.966:4.

14 Bearss, 7.

15 Specification for Docking, Scaling and Painting, Inventory Number 234, 1-10; Bearss, 78.

space occupying most of the floor area, having ten support columns positioned along one side (the south) of the vessel, eleven along the other (the north), and four and eight columns positioned at the ends (east and west). On this plan, a New York end and an Ellis Island end of the ferry are designated, therefore, sections of the vessel can be stated as north, south, east or west for purposes of orientation. According to a circa 1938 plan for an emergency lighting system (exhibit 1), two small rooms, a morgue and a toilet, are located at the New York, or east end of the lower deck, with one small space, also designated as a toilet, at the Ellis Island, or west end.

The circa 1938 plan of the upper deck depicts the Commissioner's cabin as located to the east, or rear, of the pilot house at the Ellis Island end of the vessel, with an area beneath each pilot house utilized for storage. The upper deck contains an enclosed central area containing perimeter seating, two hatches and a central stair. One hatch, flanked by north and south seating, is located at the New York end of the craft, and a second hatch without adjoining seating, at the Ellis Island side of the central stairway. Three stairs lead to the lower level: the central stair and a stair located at each end of the upper deck. A boiler room and engine room are located in the hull (see exhibits 1 and 3).[16]

c. Use

The ferryboat "Ellis Island" continued the work done by earlier craft, which included a ferry, small steamers and barges; all engaged in the transportation of immigrants, Ellis Island employees and visitors back and forth

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16 Archival Drawings, Upper Deck Plan, Ferry, circa 1938, Park Service Number 43.966:10; Lower Deck Plan, Ferry, circa 1938, Park Service Number 43.966:9.

between New York and Ellis Island. Efforts to secure a second ferryboat began as early as the autumn of 1906; this, however, was never accomplished, and the "Ellis Island" remained the only U.S. Immigration Department ferryboat to serve Ellis Island.[17]

In 1907, the ferryboat made hourly round trips between the southernmost point of Battery Park and Ellis Island transporting visitors, except on Sunday when Ellis Island was closed to the public. Immigrants were included in the trip from Ellis Island to Manhattan; barges and tugs having transported them on the earlier leg of their journey to the island (photo 7).[18] Trips accommodating employees would have been scheduled earlier in the morning and later in the afternoon, possibly running into the evening.[19] The ferry service was free and was considered entirely adequate by the Ellis Island Committee in 1934.[20] The ferry also offered free transportation of employees and all property required under contract to contractors engaged on Ellis Island, such as baggage contractors, who delivered the various pieces of baggage belonging to aliens to destinations within the boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, New Jersey.[21]

At the time of the Black Tom Wharf explosions of July 30, 1916, the ferryboat "Ellis Island" evacuated immigrants from Ellis Island to the Barge Office until a return to the immigration

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17 Bearss, 75, 76.

18 Ibid., 15.

19 Harlan D. Unrau, Historic Resource Study (Historical Component), Volume III, (U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1984), 1183, 1184.

20 Unrau, Historic Structure Report, 577.

21 Unrau, Historic Resource Study, Volume III, 1059, 1060.

station buildings could be safely made.[22] During the World War I administration of Ellis Island by the Army and Navy Department, the "Ellis Island" transported members of the armed forces instead of immigrants.[23]

The "Ellis Island" was also utilized for special celebrations. The fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the April 11, 1860 bill establishing the Ellis Island Immigration Station was celebrated with gala ceremonies on April 11, 1940. An eleven-gun cannon salute was fired from Governor's Island located across the channel and a luncheon was held, attended by District Commissioner Rudolph Reimer and his staff. A band from the Sixteenth Infantry headquarters on Governor's Island played for the occasion, and the ferryboat "Ellis Island" was decorated in bunting for its noon trip.[24]

The ferryboat "Ellis Island" was also utilized by the social service agencies engaged in volunteer work at the immigrant station. On March 2, 1941, an article appeared in The New York Times describing the social and philanthropic activities of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, National Council of Jewish Women, Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Young Women's Christian Association on Ellis Island. The article stated:

> Cardboard boxes filled with shirting, bleached and unbleached muslin and wool of all kinds, lengths and colors, have been loaded onto the Ellis Island ferry boat by the dozens during the last week. They were destined for the storeroom in the island's Immigration

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22 Ibid., 22.

23 Bearss, 28.

24 Unrau, Historic Resource Study, 827.

Building whose supplies are provided by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.[25]

In 1942, a staff memorandum outlined financial statistics relating to the ferryboat. The costs of handling daily passengers amounted to $5,000 annually; crew salaries, $63,000; fuel and lubricating oil, $16,000; and the average yearly cost of overhaul between the five year span, 1934-1939, was $43,500.[26] Consideration of replacing the "Ellis Island" with a Diesel engine steel hull ferryboat occurred at this time but was never acted upon due to the outbreak of World War II on December 8, 1941 (photo 8).[27]

During the 1939-46 Coast Guard tenure of Ellis Island, the ferryboat participated in the transfer of Coast Guard enlisted men and officers between Manhattan and the Coast Guard training station which was established in the immigrant building, sections of the ferry house and the ground floor of the baggage and dormitory building.[28] In 1952, during the second tenure of the Coast Guard, this time for their Port Security Unit, admission to the ferry was by pass only. During this period, the ferry left New York at a quarter to the hour and left Ellis Island for its return trip at quarter past the hour.[29]

By 1954, the closing year of Ellis Island, the special ferryboat service and the maintenance of the Island complex buildings was becoming a costly operation, and the

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25 Ibid., 830, 831.

26 Ibid., 889.

27 Bearss, 54.

28 Unrau, Historic Resource Study, 825; Historic Structure Report, 581.

29 Unrau, Historic Resource Study, 1074.

complex was closed in November of that year.[30] During its usage, the "Ellis Island" logged an estimated 900,000 miles, and in the days of unrestricted immigration prior to World War I, as many as 5000 immigrants rode her daily. By April of 1954, her use was limited mostly to the 1700-2000 government employees working on Ellis Island.[31]

The ferryboat "Ellis Island" made its last run between the Battery and Ellis Island on November 29, 1954. Captain Raymond P. Ives of Lynbrook, Long Island, one of the ferry's skippers for the previous nineteen years, was at the helm for the last journey to the ferry slip where the boat was to be moored indefinitely. It was noted that six guards "charged with making round-the-clock patrols" of the deserted island would "be the only human population" on the 27-1/2 acre island.[32] The "Ellis Island" was moored at its berth at the west end of the ferry slip which separated Island 1 from the hospital islands, Islands 2 and 3 (photo 9). By 1956, it was deteriorating and was considered nearly ready for the scrap heap. A Coast Guard launch now served as a ferry for the Ellis Island maintenance crews.[33] By 1968, the condition of Ellis Island was one of rapid deterioration and the island had become a seedy ghost town, overgrown with weeds and moldering from inattention. The ferryboat was a crumbling shell, floating next to a concrete dock that was collapsing in places.[34]

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30 Ibid., 999, 1185, 1186.

31 Bearss, 79.

32 Unrau, 1008.

33 Ibid., 1148, 1149.

34 Unrau, Historic Resource Study, 1177.

In 1968, the ferryboat "Ellis Island," which had been deteriorating and leaking for more than a decade, sank at her berth during the weekend of August 10-11. Maintenance on the craft had been minimal from 1954-65, limited primarily to pumping the bilges once a year to remove "about a 5-foot depth of water". The vessel was pumped once in the autumn of 1967, by the National Park Service. By August 1968 considerable water had again accumulated in the bilges, and plans were underway by the Park Service to pump her again when she sank.[35]

After the vessel sank, the National Park Service made an inspection of the craft and submitted a report. It was found that at high tide the lower corner of the upper deck was awash, which subjected the wooden superstructure to the destructive force of wave action. Although the wood superstructure was already very punky and completely useless in its present condition, it was still available for the measurements that were essential if the ferry was to be rehabilitated (photo 10). However, it was reported that in its present state, the superstructure would probably be destroyed and swept away within a year.[36]

A contract was let to International Underwater Contractors, Inc., in early September, to provide for a diver to investigate the hull and ascertain the cause of the sinking. On September 12, a team of divers inspected the "Ellis Island" and found that three-fourths of the hull was resting in mud and the vessel was listing fifteen to twenty degrees. A hole, with dimensions of 5" x 1", was found seven feet below the main deck's flange on the starboard forequarter of the steel

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35 Ibid., 1181, 1182.

36 Ibid., 1182.

hull. Plates around the hole were badly deteriorated, and it was determined that the hole was one of the causes or the sole cause of its sinking. The divers noted that the wooden superstructure was in very bad condition because of age and water damage. Most of the water damage was caused by the continuous wave action from passing boats, bad weather etcetera. The diving team felt that if the superstructure were carefully removed, it could be preserved and a safe and thorough inspection of the craft's interior could be made.[37]

While the Park Service was attempting to come up with a plan to salvage the vessel within the scope of fiscal limitations, the situation became more critical in late October when a large portion of the exterior siding of the main deck was lost to the elements. An on-site inspection of the ferry by Park Service personnel in early December found that it was quickly being divested of its wood superstructure by the water action in the harbor. Since late August almost the entire lower deck had been cleared of wood members and only the structural steelwork was left. It was estimated that at least ninety percent of the superstructure was beyond salvage as interpretable, usable material. It was agreed that any expenditure for temporary emergency repairs would be wasted inasmuch as the remaining fabric could, and probably would, fail very shortly. It was felt that the $400,000 estimated cost for rehabilitating the boat might exceed the cost of reconstruction that would serve the same purpose as an exhibit in place. Thus, the "Ellis Island" was assigned the lowest priority in the construction program; plans to rehabilitate it were abandoned, and its reconstruction was to be programmed only if funds were

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37 Ibid.

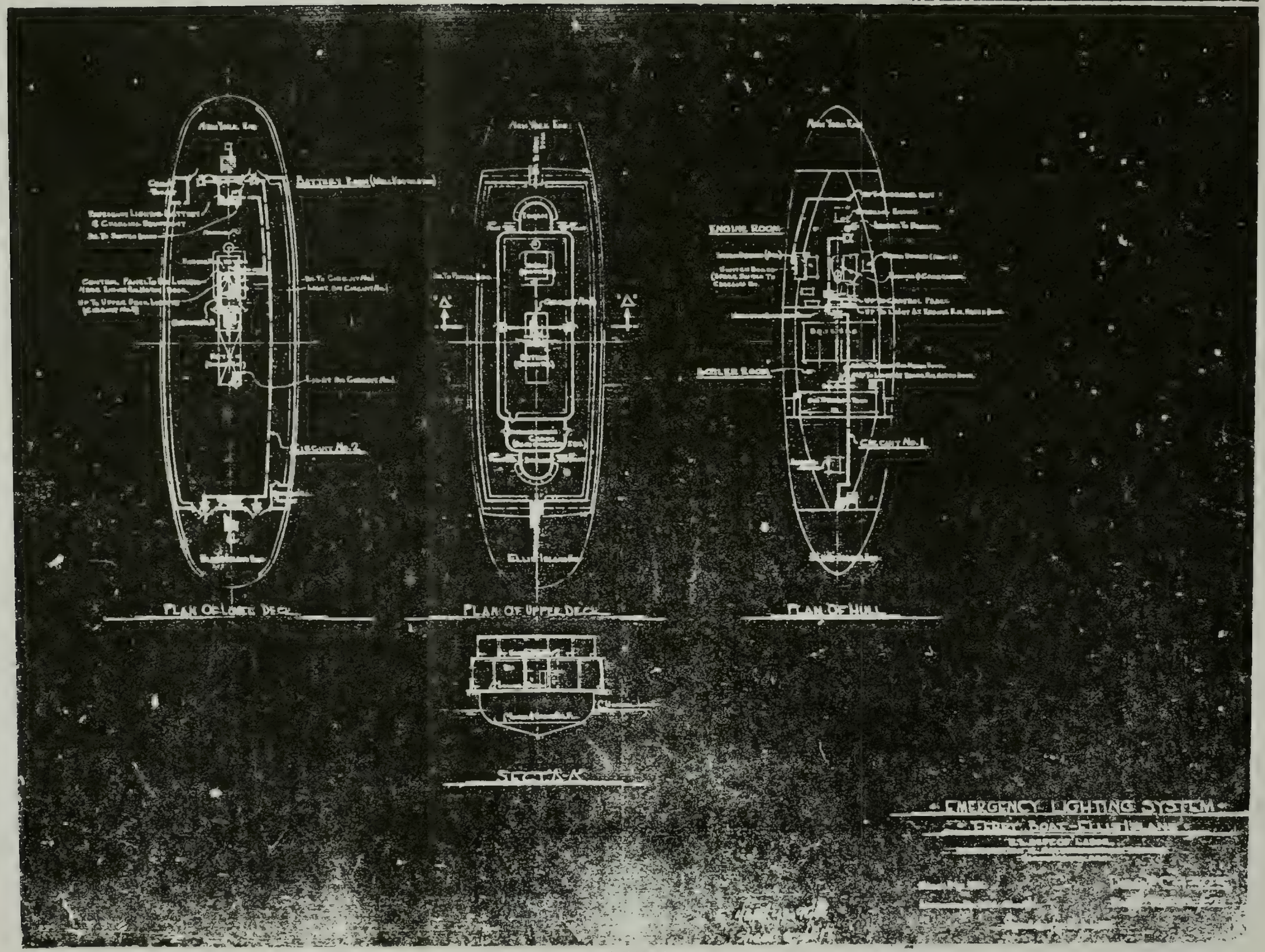
forthcoming.[38] Photos 11 and 12 depict the sunken ferry in December of 1985.

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38 Ibid., 1183.

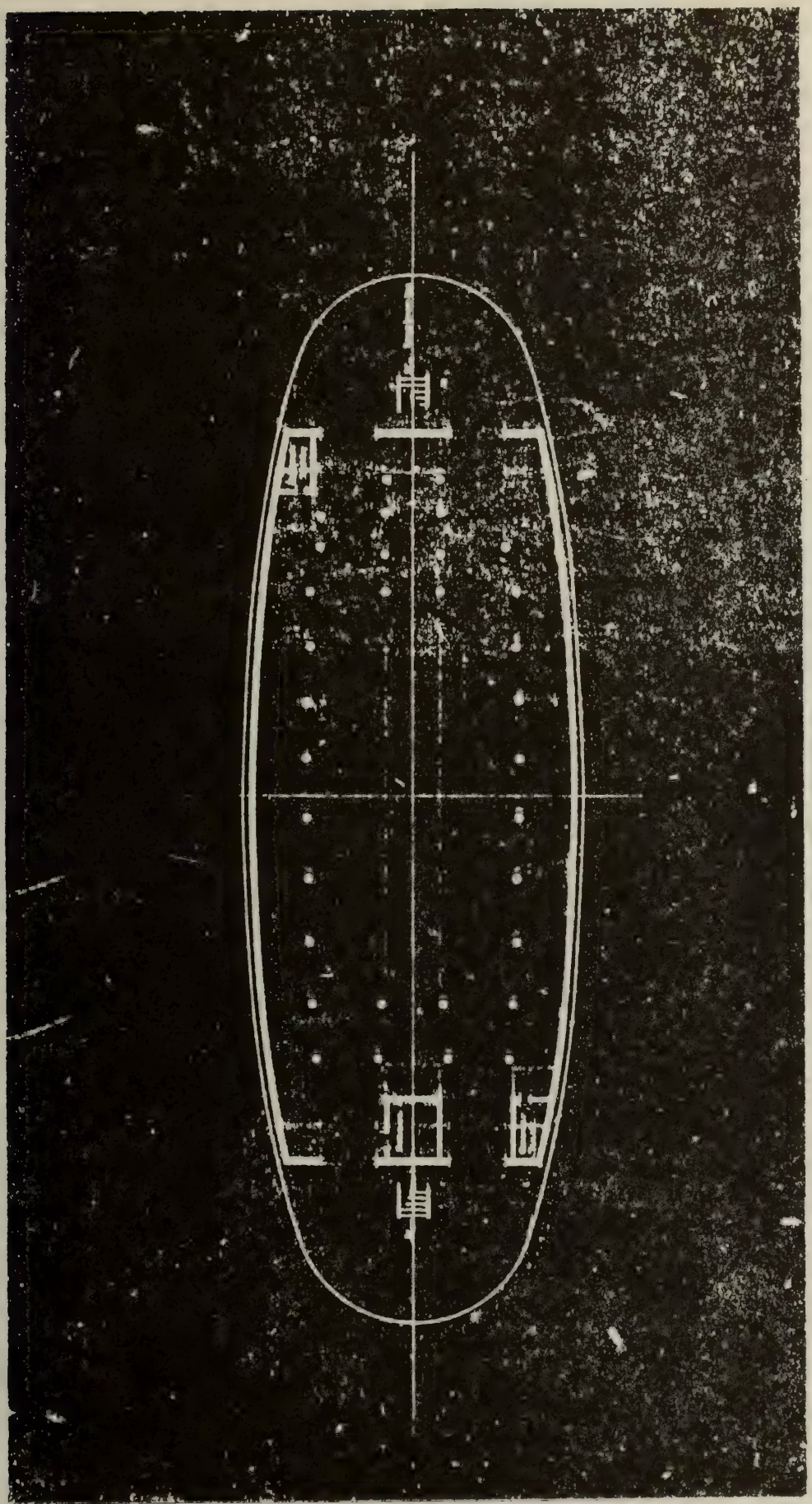
Exhibit 1



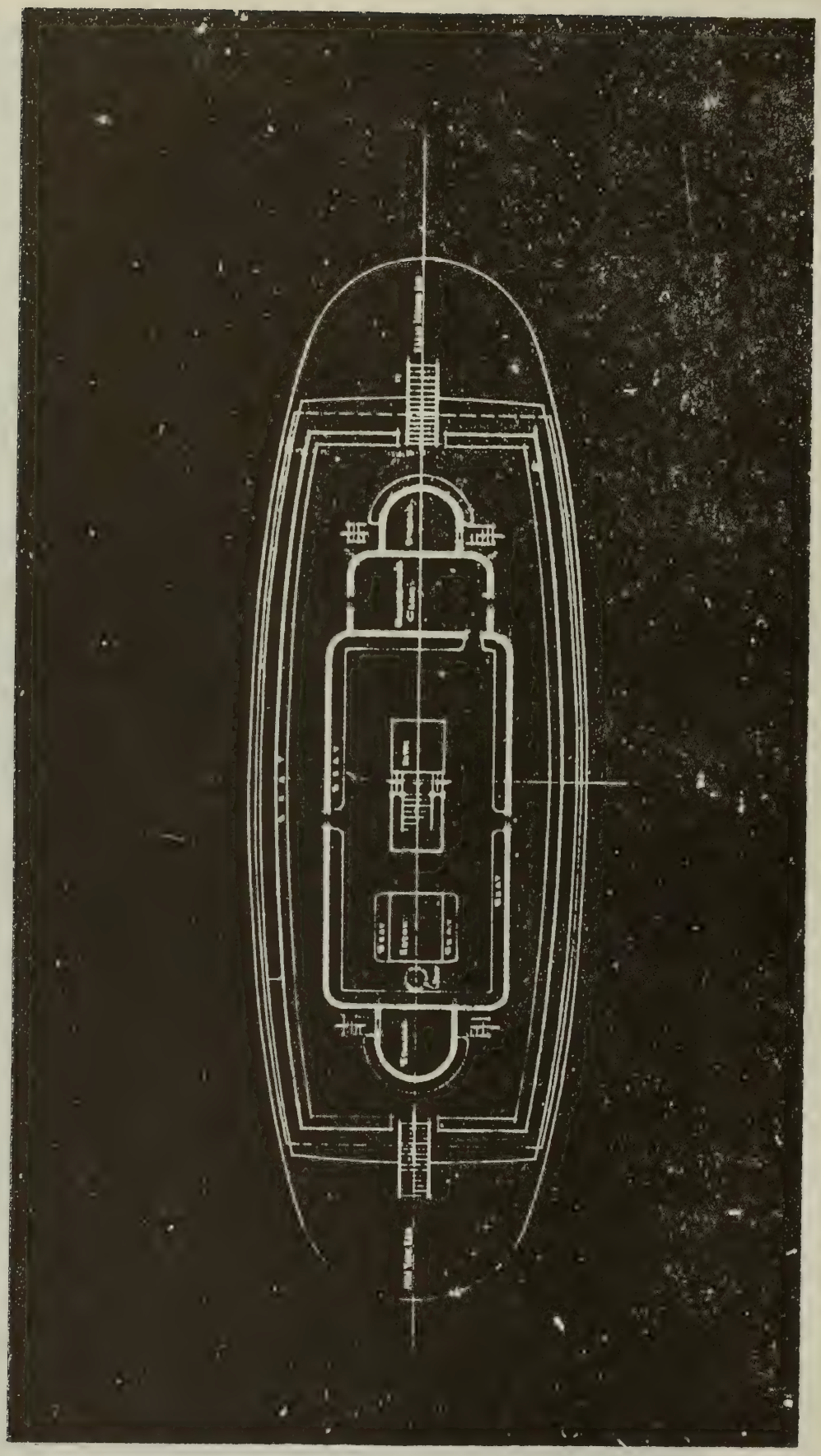



Plan, emergency lighting system, ferry boat, c. 1938.

356 | 43,966 / 8
DSC | JUL 88



Lower deck plan, ferry boat, c. 1938.
NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 43,966 / 9
DSC | JUL 88



Upper deck plan, ferry boat, c. 1938.
NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 43,966 / 10
DSC | JUL 88



1. Ferry boat "Ellis Island", c. 1920's.
National Archives.



2. "Barges at Ellis Island," June, 1920. MetaForm files, New York, New York.




3. Christening plaque. Photograph by Shirley Burden, c. 1955. MetaForm files, New York, New York.



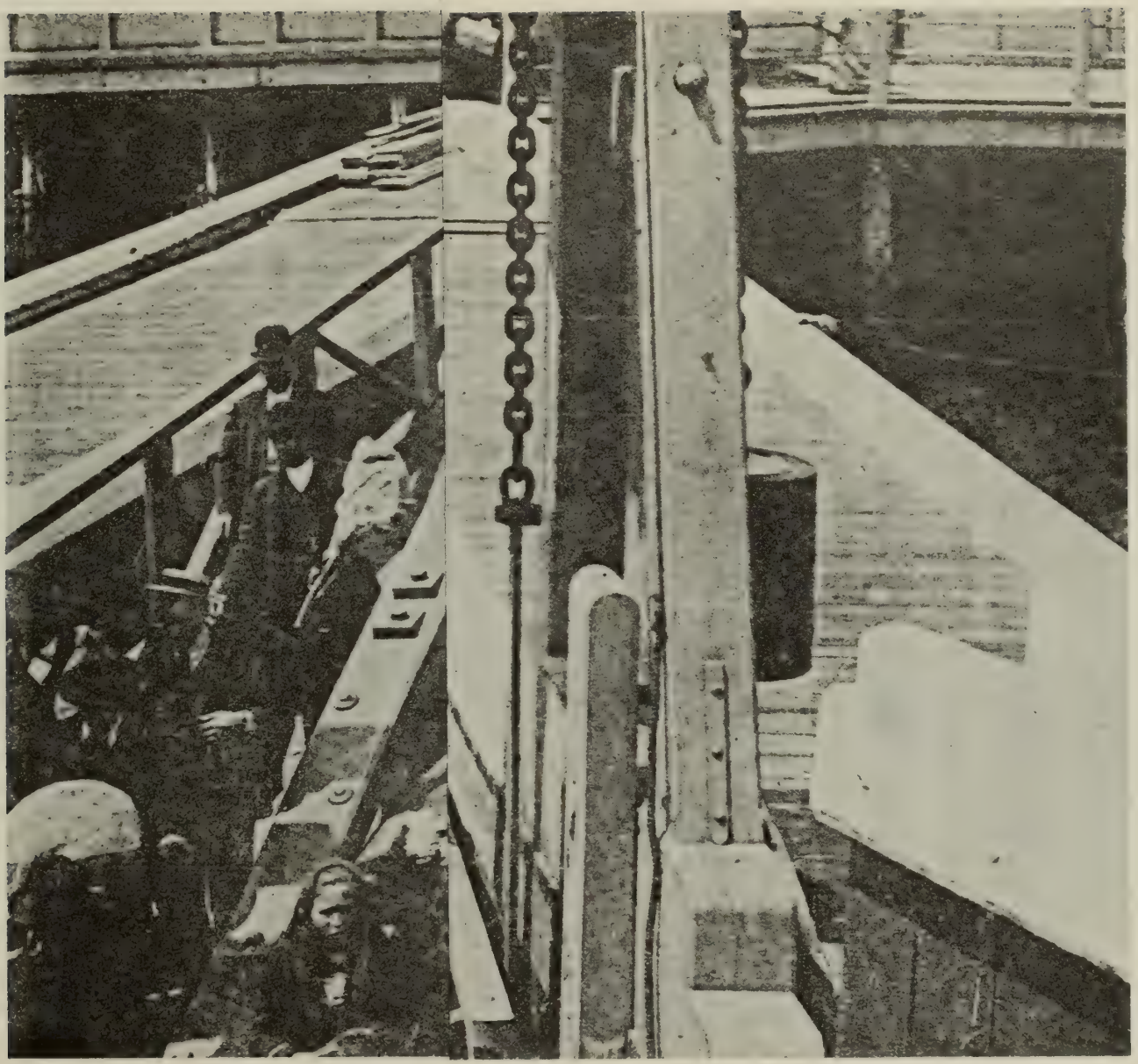

4. Pilot house with pine staving, c. 1940's. Anthony Galletta Collection, MetaForm files, New York, New York.



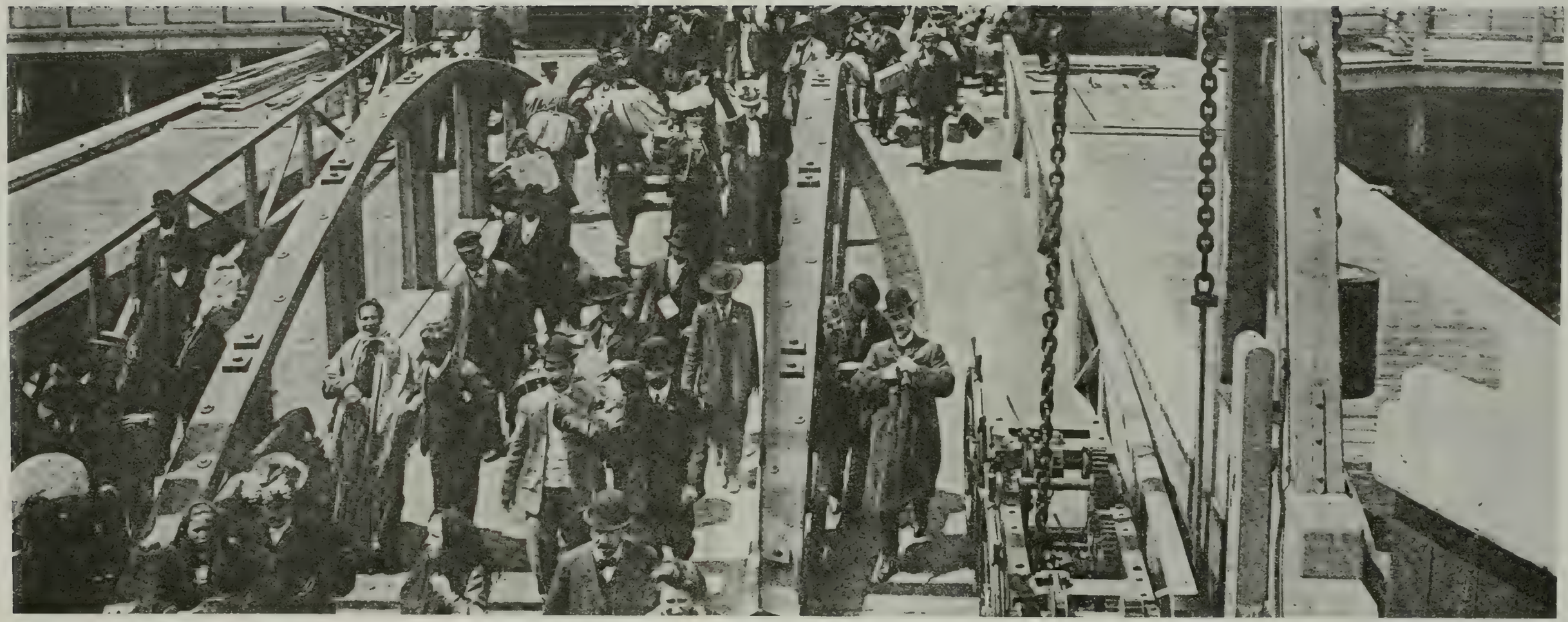
5. Upper deck, c. 1940's. Anthony Galletta Collection, MetaForm files, New York, New York.



6. Upper deck with oak deck rails, c. 1940's. Anthony Galletta Collection, MetaForm files, New York, New York.



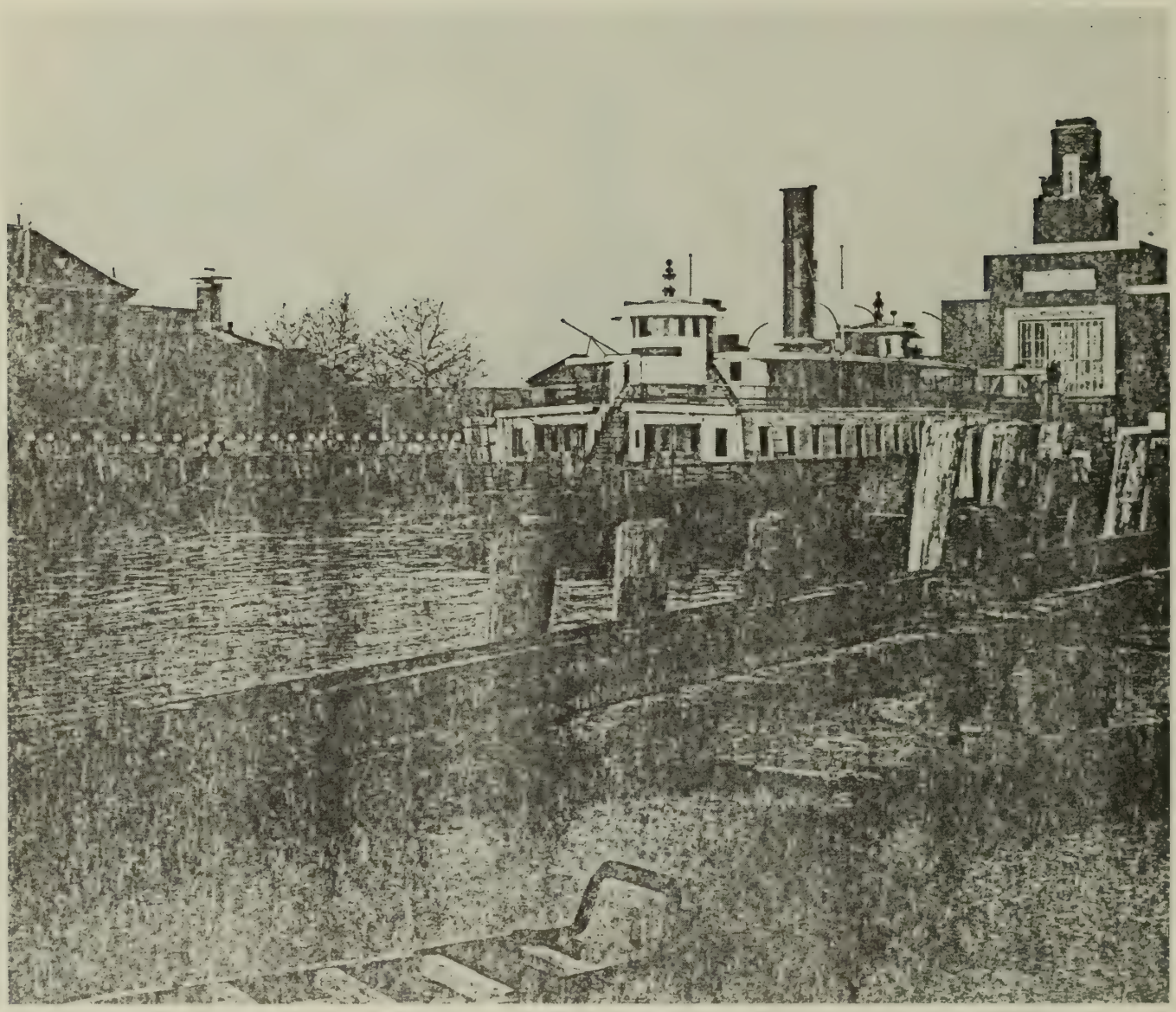
7. Passengers embarking fer
National Archives.



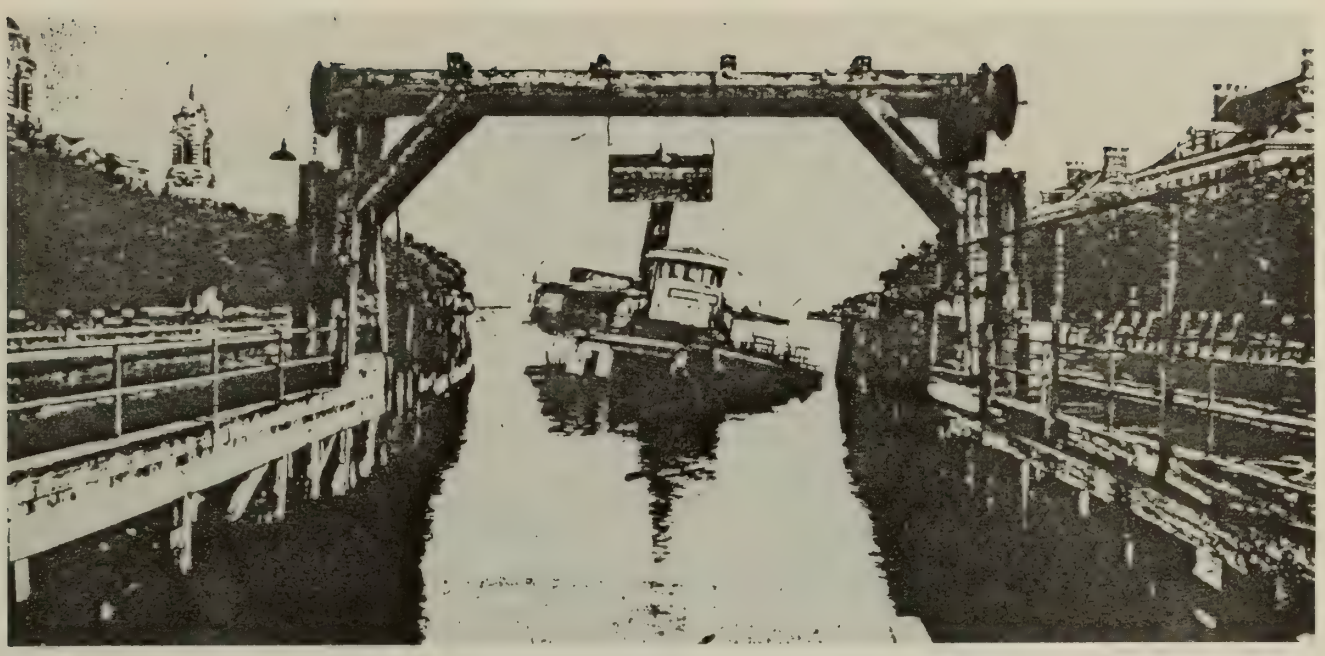
7. Passengers embarking ferry to Manhattan, c. 1907.
National Archives.




8. Ferry boat "Ellis Island", c. 1940's.
Brooklyn Public Library, Brooklyn Collection,
Eagle Collection.



9. Moored ferry, c. 1957, photograph by Shirley Burden. MetaForm files, New York, New York.



10. Sunken ferry, 1968.
Museum of the City of New York.

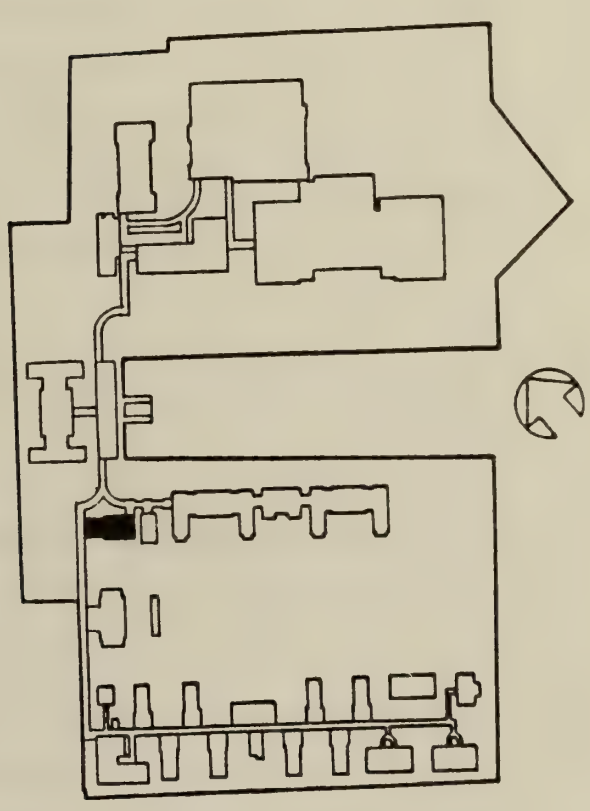


11. Sunken ferry, view from ferry house, December 1985.



12. Sunken ferry, December, 1985.

# HOSPITAL OUTBUILDING



## 3. Hospital Outbuilding

### a. Construction History[1]

The hospital outbuilding was designed to serve as an auxiliary support structure to the Island 2 main hospital building, and was constructed over a fifteen month period between September of 1900 and December of 1901.

In the Act of July 19, 1897, Congress authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to erect three principal fireproof structures and to enlarge Ellis Island by approximately three acres at a cost of $600,000. The three structures included the main immigration building, annexes on Island 1 and a forty-five bed hospital on the still unconstructed Island 2, isolated from the other buildings on the southwest side of the ferry slip.

As the plans for the new immigration station were being developed by Boring & Tilton, it was recommended that the hospital building be augmented by three ancillary structures that were to be plain, functional and fireproof. The three supporting buildings included a surgeon's house, an additional wing to the hospital building and a hospital outbuilding.

By September 1898 a plan for the enlargement of the Ellis Island Immigration Station was approved and published (exhibit 1). The buildings were to be carried on piers with an approximate ground load of 1-1/2 tons per square foot. Wherever possible, all piling was to be avoided.

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1 Harlan D. Unrau, Historic Structure Report, Ellis Island, Historical Data (Denver Service Center: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1981), 415-438.

After considerable delay, Congress approved the requested appropriations in an act approved on March 3, 1899. A hospital outbuilding with disinfecting plant, laundry and autopsy room was approved for $33,340. While Boring & Tilton were directed to develop drawings for the main hospital building and its wings, the office of the supervising architect of the Treasury Department assumed responsibility for the plans of the surgeon's house and hospital outbuilding (exhibit 2).

Rapid increases in the cost of labor and materials during the spring and summer of 1899 delayed the start of construction.

In early August of 1900, proposals were received for the construction of a two-story brick surgeon's house and a two-story brick hospital outbuilding. The bids were all rejected however, because the lowest was above the amount appropriated for the work by Congress. Accordingly, Boring & Tilton made numerous unspecified changes in the plans for the buildings, and new bids were obtained for the two buildings in late August.

On September 5, a contract for the construction of the surgeon's house and hospital outbuilding was let to Attilio Pasquini of New York City with the amount specified for the latter being $26,901.10. The contract excluded the heating, ventilating, and electrical work in the hospital outbuilding. The work, which was to be completed within nine months, also included provision for the construction of a ferry house and the covered way leading to Island 2.

Throughout the period of construction, numerous changes and additions were made to the plans and specifications for the two buildings. The most significant of the modifications to the hospital outbuilding included the October 17, 1900 substitution of wood cornices and ceilings in

lieu of galvanized iron cornice and soffits for the main cornice and dormers; a substitution of roof boards of 7/8" matched hemlock instead of 1-1/8"; and substitution of wood studding and wood lath in lieu of tile partitions and metal lath in the second story, except around a bathroom, room 204, and toilet, room 203.

On February 23, 1901 the length of the autopsy room, room 106, was increased. On March 8, 1901, a John Douglas Co. syphon jet water closet was substituted in lieu of a specified washout closet, and on March 16 a steel beam and concrete foundation was installed for the boiler. On March 18, two iron bar gratings were installed on windows in rooms 205 and 206.

On March 19, 1901, six items of work were added that had been deleted earlier because of budget limitations; they included plastering the walls of the second story; replacing the Keene's cement wainscot; replacing the terra cotta furring of walls; replacing slate cove; supplying and setting plumbing fixtures in toilet rooms 207 and 208, and constructing the stairway of iron instead of wood.

Three later changes were the June 22, 1901 installation of Kennedy Brass gate valves on water supplies in the hospital outbuilding and a relocation of a wash basin on the second floor; the July 3, 1901 installation of beveled dressed pieces of Georgia pine under each end of the radiators, and a new plan to carry the brick wall to the under side of the roof.

By June 30 the two structures were almost completed except for the finishing operations. All that needed to be done on the hospital outbuilding was a small amount of plastering, the pouring of the cement floors, the finished carpenter work, the finished plumbing, and the painting.

On November 30, 1901, a final inspection was made of the surgeon's house and the hospital outbuilding by Ed Roberts, superintendent of construction. The outbuilding was judged to be completed and acceptable although it contained some minor deviations from plan to one first story window, and an increase in the distance of the second level windows from the floor. The latter change was found to be the result of the usage of a larger sized brick during construction than the one specified in the drawings. Roberts recommended that both structures be approved.

On December 30, 1901, Supervising Architect Taylor advised Secretary Gage that the buildings were completed. It was noted at this time that the completion of both buildings had been delayed by removal of building material debris; the unstable character of the ground, discovered while excavating; the exposure of the water pipes which required protection from the frost; the installation of extra steel beams and concrete foundation for the boiler; and the replacement of the tile partitions and metal lathes in the second story. Another further delay was occasioned by the extreme winter weather which prevented progress on certain lines of the work.

A final payment on the contract was made in January 1902.

b. Exterior

i. Drawings

Due to a potential asbestos hazard to the BBB/NFA survey team, the hospital outbuilding was not measured by an architectural team, and drawings at 1/8" scale showing its "as found" condition were not prepared. In substitution for "as found" drawings, archival drawings of the hospital outbuilding have been reproduced and graphically

enhanced to depict the elevations, sections and relevant details for purposes of illustration in this report. See exhibit 1.

ii. History

A number of contracts for work completed on the exterior of the buildings of Island 2 are of a general nature and do not specify the repairs undertaken on individual buildings. For purposes of completeness, general contracts, as well as those let for individual structures have been included in this section.

In July 1910 a contract was let to James A. Jacquin to make repairs to the roofs, gutters, and leaders for all the buildings on Ellis Island. The work was completed on December 1.[2]

A major explosion on the New Jersey wharves rocked Ellis Island on February 1, 1911, causing considerable damage to the buildings in the hospital complex on Island 2. Many windows, doors, and trimmings were broken out or dislodged. All repairs were completed by April 8.[3]

On the night of July 30, 1916, another major explosion at the railway terminals on Black Tom Wharf in New Jersey affected Ellis Island. The walls, ceilings, roofs, and foundations of the hospital buildings were weakened, and many windows, casings and doors were blown out. The repairs to the Ellis Island facilities took about a year to complete and cost nearly $400,000.[4]

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2 Ibid., 467.

3 Ibid., 147, 461.

4 Ibid., 467.

On the evening of May 16, 1921 the laundry in the hospital outbuilding caught on fire. The fire gutted the laundry, destroyed all the wood trim and framing, burnt out the windows, seriously damaged the laundry apparatus and left a 10' x 15' hole in the roof. The original slate on wood roof was replaced by a metal frame roof. A wood roof between the hospital outbuilding and the passageway was also replaced by a metal and slate roof. At this time, the addition of a third floor was considered but not undertaken.[5]

In June 1928, a contract was let for the installation and repair of fly screens on the hospital buildings of Islands 2 and 3. The screens were of 16 by 16 mesh solid bronze wire and were guaranteed to be insect-proof for one year. One screen door and transom screen was installed on the first floor, and fly screens were installed on twelve first and second floor windows.[6]

On September 23, 1931, a contract was let to Neptune B. Smythe, Inc., of New York City to paint all exterior wood and metal (except copper) surfaces on Island 2. The work included pointing the perimeter of appropriate door and

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5 Chief Engineer and Superintendent, Office of the Supervising Chief Engineer, Treasury Department, to the Commissioner of Immigration, Ellis Island, May 17, 1921, National Archives, Record Group 85, Box 196, File 53547/111A.

6 Specifications for Fly Screens on Islands No. 2 and No. 3: Department of Labor, Immigration Service, Ellis Island, New York (Denver Service Center: Ellis Island Architectural and Maintenance Records, 1898-1955), Inventory Number 132, 14, 16.

window frames, and the painting of all door and window fly screens. The work was was completed in December.[7]

On April 21, 1932, a contract was let to the Quintine Realty Company to replace, repair, and alter the leaders, drains, and sewers on Island 2. The work, which cost $5,390, included replacements and alterations to leader stacks and the patching of plaster, concrete, and masonry.[8] On May 21, 1932, a contract was let to the Merit Contracting Company of New York City to make repairs to the sheet metal and roofing on Island 2. The work included replacements and repairs to tile, slate, metal and composition roofings and their appurtenances such as valleys, hips, ridges, flashings, cornices, gutters, downspouts, crickets, saddles, dormers, and skylights.[9] It is presumed that some work was done on the hospital outbuilding during these contracts.

A 1932 drawing of the hospital buildings on Island 2 shows that a linen exchange had been constructed against the eastern exterior wall of the covered way with a connector leading to an original first floor door in the hospital outbuilding's west elevation (exhibit 3). A structure similar to the linen exchange is indicated on an earlier 1916 drawing; however, as there are differences between the 1916 and 1920's linen exchange as to exact site and size, it is possible that this may not be the same structure (exhibit 4).

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7 Unrau, 474; Specifications for Painting (Exterior), Island No. 2: U.S. Department of Labor, Immigration Service, Ellis Island, New York (Denver Service Center: Ellis Island Architectural and Maintenance Records, 1898-1955), Inventory Number 133.

8 Unrau, 484.

9 Ibid., 483.

In June 1932, another fly screen contract was let to the Orange Screen Company of New York City to install insect screens on all the buildings on Ellis Island. According to the specifications, a number of wood screens were installed on windows and doors in the hospital outbuilding.[10] Insect screens were also later installed in the summer of 1934.[11]

A severe wind storm during the winter of 1932-1933 caused damage to some of the buildings on Ellis Island. In March 1933, a contract was let to Smith of New York City to make the necessary repairs.[12] Specific repairs to the hospital outbuilding, however, are not documented.

Another severe windstorm caused considerable damage to the roofs of the buildings on Ellis Island. In October 1934, a contract was let to the Ashford Roofing Company of Brooklyn, New York, for repairs to the roofs on Island 2. The work, which amounted to $398, included the repair and replacement of flashing, and the securing and replacement of loose and missing roof tile.[13]

In July 1939 a double steel covered Kalamein door was installed in the doorway connecting the west elevation of the linen exchange and the covered way.[14]

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10 Ibid., 485.

11 Ibid., 495.

12 Ibid., 485.

13 Ibid., 492-494.

14 Archival Drawing, Interior and Exterior Doors, Elevations and Details, July 6, 1939, Park Service Number 42.982:3, Original Number 52-11.

In July of 1946, the linen room was expanded to the south and obtained its present configuration.[15]

After the hospital complex on Island 2 was closed by the U.S. Public Health Service in March 1951, the Coast Guard took over temporary control of the buildings and established the Ellis Island Port Security Unit. It is likely that the Coast Guard made alterations to the hospital outbuilding during their tenure but no documentation relative to specific exterior changes has been found.[16]

The alteration of two doors, one in the north elevation to a casement window, and one in the south elevation to a four-light window above lower areas of brick infill (see photo 4) may have been undertaken during the 1951-54 tenure of the Coast Guard.

### iii. Description

The hospital outbuilding is a brick bearing wall structure with steel second floor and roof framing. It is 1-1/2 stories high with a red tile hipped roof with wood eaves (photo 1). Walls are flemish bond red brick with a bluestone sill, projecting brick quoins and limestone trim. A square brick chimney with brick quoins, limestone base and coping and a copper cap supported on wrought iron scrolls rises from the center of the roof. There are three gable roofed dormers with four-light casement sash on the south hip of the roof, three on

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15 Archival Drawings, Linen Room Extension, Plan, Sections and Details, July 26, 1946, Park Service Number 42.986:1, 2, 3, Original Number D-1342.

16 Unrau, 500, 501.

the north, and two on each of the east and west hips. Skylights are located directly below the chimney on the north and south hip elevations.

The building is three bays wide on the south and east elevations, (photos 1 and 2) and five bays wide on the north and west (photo 3). Window bays are composed of multiples of two-over-two double hung wood sash set within segmental arched openings having limestone keystones, springers and sills. On the south elevation (see photo 1), the center bay contains a single two-over-two double hung sash window with arched lintel (photo 4). The eastern bay contains three windows sharing a single sill and arched lintel, and in the western bay, a two panel, six-light door with glazed transom is flanked by two windows, under a single segmental arched lintel (photo 5). The north elevation is connected at its easternmost bay to the covered passageway through a pair of double doors, each door having four lights and four panels. Four windows, two double, one single and one small four-light casement with a flat limestone lintel, are also located on this elevation (see photo 3). The east elevation (see photo 2) is composed of a triple window flanked by two double windows, and the original west elevation is now obscured by the linen exchange, a single-story brick addition with mansard roof which connects with the covered passageway to the west (see photo 6). The three arched window openings on the north and south sides of this addition are filled with wood sash and are identical to those in the adjacent passageway.

### iv. Existing Conditions

A field survey of the existing conditions of the hospital outbuilding was conducted in December of 1985. In general this structure exhibits the same types of deterioration for like conditions as the other buildings of Units 2, 3 and 4. A description of the various types of deterioration can be found in section III, appendix A.

The buildings of Units 2, 3, and 4 have, as have those of Unit 1, experienced exposure to high winds (particularly from the north), fog, salts, intense solar radiation, condensation and other harsh weathering conditions. Constant, erosive forces such as moisture, salt penetration and solar radiation seem to have been the primary agents for most of the deterioration mechanisms observed.[17]

A special survey form has been developed which offers a descriptive summary of the types, levels, and locations of deterioration for each material utilized in the buildings of Units 2, 3 and 4 as well as a relative assessment of condition for each material used and for the building as a whole. See section III, appendix A.

Brick surfaces exhibit general surface weathering with occasional areas of flaking loss and mortar deterioration (photos 7 and 8). Brick work has a general dark discoloration due to carbon soot staining. Green biological staining occurs on all elevations, particularly on the lower base areas of the building with an area of heavy biological growth at the northwest juncture of the hospital outbuilding with the linen exchange (photo 9). Efflorescence occurs on all elevations. The portion of the north facade which is contained within the covered way connector has been overpainted with orange-brown paint which appears to obscure areas of severe efflorescence. There is some vine growth on masonry surfaces.

Limestone trim exhibits general surface weathering and carbon soot staining (photo 10), with occasional

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17 Prepared for the U.S. Department of the Interior/National Park Service by Beyer Blinder Belle/Anderson Notter Finegold, Historic Structures Report, Unit One Buildings, December 1985, 30.

window sills having copper staining. Some joints of the stone sills have been caulked with tar (photo 11). The bluestone base of the north facade appears to be spalling generally (see photo 10).

Wood surfaces of the fascia and soffit of the roof overhang are generally weathered and have a black discoloration due to water penetration (see photo 12). There are some areas of displacement. Window wood sash is generally weathered and glass window panes suffer from breakage, loss and occasional metal and wood infill.

A screened wood framed enclosure has been constructed against the north elevation in the area of an alteration of an original door to a window. One rectangular and one circular vent protrude from the windows' upper two west lights into this screened enclosure (see photo 3).

The roof surface exhibits considerable areas of loss of roof tile. The copper chimney cap is extant but displaced. Most copper downspouts have been removed and the copper attachment straps often remain loose and hanging (photo 13).

The relative structural and exterior/interior finish conditions for the buildings of Units 2, 3 and 4 have been depicted on plans of the various building complexes, and can be found in section II, Physical History and Analysis Section, sub-section A-1, Project Scope, of this report. See exhibits 5, 6, 7 and 8 of that section.

c. Interior

i. Drawings

Due to a potential asbestos hazard to the BBB/NFA survey team, the hospital outbuilding was not surveyed in close detail and drawings at 1/8" scale showing its "as found" interior condition were not prepared. In substitution for "as found" drawings, archival plans of the hospital outbuilding have been graphically enhanced, and coded with a numbering system which will be referred to in following sections of the text. See exhibit 5.

ii. Description

According to original 1900 plans, the first floor of the hospital outbuilding was divided into ten spaces including one staircase, four exits, and a passage leading to the western exit. The ceiling was supported by columns, a pair of which stood exposed in the center of room 105, the laundry room.

The second floor was designed for use as employee living quarters with four bedrooms located around a central hall which was pierced by a central chimney. A bathroom and toilet were paired at the north and south ends of the hall, the southern pair being separated from the hall by a vestibule which also connected the two south bedrooms. Each of the bedrooms had two dormers.

iii. History

1. Historic Room Use

The hospital outbuilding was constructed to house the necessary adjuncts to the hospital: a

supply store-room, disinfecting apparatus, a laundry, morgue, autopsy room and boiler room for the heating plant of the hospital. Upon completion, the building housed a morgue in room 108, an autopsy room in room 107, a disinfecting, discharging and receiving room in rooms 101 and 102, a boiler room in room 103, a linen room in room 104 and a laundry in room 105. Other auxiliary spaces included hallways and one room of undetermined use, room 106. The second floor, used for employee housing, held four rooms plus two bathrooms and toilets.

On January 8, 1901, a contract was let to the Kensington Engine Works of Philadelphia to install sterilizing and disinfecting apparatus in the hospital outbuilding at a cost of $1,490. The work was completed in December.[18] On January 9, 1901, a contract was let to the Troy Laundry Machinery Company of New York City to install laundry machinery in the hospital outbuilding. The work was completed in December.[19]

A 1916 drawing indicates some minor changes in room designations which took place since the building was constructed (see exhibit 4). The morgue now occupies the space of the prior autopsy room, room 107. Rooms without use designations listed in plan presumably retained their original use. This plan also shows a now infilled first floor north elevation doorway exiting from the boiler room to a pathway leading to the covered way.

The laundry on Island 2 was destroyed by fire in May 1921 and replaced by a modern laundry plant in 1922 which also took over the work formerly done in the out-moded laundry on Island 3. The new laundry consisted of the

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18 Unrau, 438.

19 Ibid., 439.

following equipment: two washers, two extractors, two wash tubs, one collar shaper, one flat-iron worker, one dryer, one collar droner, one starch cooker, five electric irons and boards, and two double body pressers. The new laundry could process between 2,000 and 3,000 pieces per day at an average cost of about .0131 cents per piece and employed fourteen to fifteen persons.[20] As part of the renovation, the emergency heating boiler, installed in 1900 as part of the original equipment, was removed. The boiler had been used infrequently due to the "enlargement" of the Island 1 powerhouse in 1908 and 1919. The removal of the boiler equipment released much needed space for laundry facilities.[21]

A 1930 drawing for the reconstruction and reconditioning of the concrete floor and drains shows room 105 and room 103 being utilized as a well-equipped laundry facility, containing washers, an extractor, a starch cooker, a new flat work ironer, shaping tables, and V-shaped compound presses as well as standard ironing boards. It also shows the wall having been removed between room 101 and room 103, the original boiler room, creating an L-shaped space. The north elevation door which exited from room 103 has now been altered to become a window. Also, the wall between the original linen room, room 104, and the laundry, room 105, has been removed. A new women's toilet has been installed in room 106

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20 Harlan D. Unrau, Historic Resource Study, (Historical Component), Volume II (U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1984), 641.

21 Byron H. Uhl, Assistant Commissioner, Office of the Commissioner of Immigration, Ellis Island, May 17, 1921 to the Commissioner-General of Immigration, Washington, D.C., National Archives, Record Group 85, Box 196, File 53547/111A.

with the original first floor toilet, room 108, now designated as a men's toilet.[22]

A 1932 floorplan of Island 2 prepared for the installation of fly screens (see exhibit 3) shows the listing of "morgue" in room 107 as being crossed out which would indicate that the room was no longer utilized for that purpose. On the west side, an addition, the linen exchange, has been added to the building. The second floor remains unchanged. These renovations resulted from the May 16, 1921 fire which seriously damaged the interior of the hospital outbuilding. The building is now called the laundry building.

A May 23, 1932 contract to the Barnard Plumbing Company of New York City to furnish various replacements for plumbing fixtures on Islands 2 and 3 specifies the first floor toilet rooms being used for male and female help, and the entire second floor designated as living quarters.[23]

In 1934, changes were made to the electrical system and the former laundry, room 105, is now called the washroom. L-shaped room 103 is now the pressing room and room 102, the former disinfecting receiving room, is now the employee's linen room. There appear to be no changes in room use on the second floor.[24]

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22 Archival Drawing, Reconstruction and Reconditioning, Concrete Floor and Drains, First Floor Plan and Sections of New Plumbing and Other Fixtures, Hospital Outbuilding, July 8, 1922, Revised June 10, 1930, Park Service Number 42.959:1, Original Number D946-3.

23 Unrau, Historic Structure Report, 479-481.

24 Archival Drawing, Psychopathic Ward and Laundry Building, Wiring Plan, February 14, 1934, Park Service Number 42.975:2, Original Number D 1261 sheet 2 of 12.

General plans of Ellis Island prepared in December of 1937 list the second floor as male employees' quarters.[25]

In 1946, the linen exchange was enlarged by the Immigration and Naturalization Service with its usage retained.[26] The usage of the hospital outbuilding as a laundry remained unchanged through the Coast Guard tenancy of 1951-54, after which the building was vacated.[27]

A summary of the historic use of each building of Units 2, 3 and 4 has been depicted on a site plan, and can be found in section II, Physical History and Analysis Section, sub-section A-1, Project Scope, of this report. See exhibits 9 and 10 of that section.

2. Historic Room Finishes

The typical finishes of the hospital outbuilding rooms have been compiled from prior Historic Structure Reports, original drawings and specifications.

According to original specifications, floors on the first level were to be covered with asphalt mastic over concrete, with the exception of the floor of the boiler room which was to be laid with brick in a herringbone pattern. Bases were to be of slate cove. Field observation noted floors and bases of wood on the second level.

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25 Unrau, Historic Resource Study, 1218.

26 Archival Drawing, Laundry Linen Room Extension, Island 2, July 26, 1946, Park Service Number 42.986:1, Original Number D-1342.

27 Unrau, Historic Resource Study, 1264.

Specifications state that walls were to be of 66% silicate sand plaster, which on the second floor was to be applied to metal lath. Specifications also state that "the first coat on lath shall have the proper quantity of asbestos and whipped cattle hair, or the asbestos may be omitted if sufficient plaster is used."[28] Walls of all rooms except those of the boiler room, were to be finished with a wainscot made of Keene's cement. This wainscot was to be 4'-2" high in the first story and 3'-9" high in the second story, and was finished at the top with a wooden cap or chair rail. Rooms which were to receive plumbing were to be wainscoted with 7' high, 1" thick dark polished slate with a rounded top edge set in cement.[29]

The stairway was to have cast iron stringers, risers and newels, a wrought iron balustrade and oak rail. A wood chair rail ran along the wall. Treads and landings were to be of black slate. An iron ladder was to lead from the second story to the attic.

Exposed Doric simulated cast-iron columns, constructed of an iron shell casing around an interior steel column, supported the plaster ceiling of the large southeast room on the first floor.[30]

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28 Construction Specifications, Hospital Outbuilding, May 5, 1900 (Denver Service Center: Ellis Island Architectural and Maintenance Records, 1898-1955), Inventory Number 125, 31.

29 Ibid., 74.

30 Prepared for the National Park Service by Building Conservation Technology/The Ehrenkrantz Group, Historic Structures Report, Ellis Island, Statue of Liberty National Monument, December 1978, Volume I, 173; Robert Silman Associates, P.C., "Structural Systems Report, Hospital Outbuilding, Unit 2, Ellis Island," May 28, 1986.

According to specifications, window and door frames were to be of white pine and window sashes of cypress. Door saddles were to be of cast iron, and the doors themselves of white pine with blind tenon, having raised wood panels, some doors having glass panels. Doors leading to the outside were to be 2-1/2" thick, while interior doors were 1-3/4" thick. Built-in dry racks were to be located in the laundry and at least 90' of 15" wide ventilated shelving was to be included in the linen room, room 104. Miscellaneous hardware included coat and hat hooks in each water closet and bath compartment, toilet paper and towel holders. A variety of plumbing fixtures were to be installed including vitreous glazed earthenware sinks, painted cast iron sinks, enameled, roll rim bathtubs with painted iron legs, and pedestal toilets with seats and tanks made of close-grained hard wood.[31]

Although original paint colors are undocumented, a 1932 specification for the interior of the first floor of the hospital outbuilding does exist and records the general color scheme as being light cream for ceilings, light ivory for upper walls, ivory or buff for the wainscot and black or brownish black for the base. An exception was room 106 which was to be finished entirely in three coats of white. Another exception is the wainscot of the second floor hall, H201, which has a gold/brown, daubed, leatherlike, painted finish above a brown painted base. This finish is similar to areas of painted finish found in the hallways of the new hospital extension, administration building and main hospital building. Woodwork which had been varnished originally was to be re-varnished, and radiators were to be painted with gold or silver paint. All painted wainscots which did not have a wood molding at the top

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31 Ibid., Construction Specifications, Inventory Number 125, 33-74.

were to receive an edging at the top 2" wide, of a darker shade than the wainscot.[32]

Original lighting has not been documented, but in 1934, new fixtures, including oval and round porcelain base sconces were installed throughout Island 2 and it can be assumed they were installed in the hospital outbuilding.[33]

The hospital outbuilding, which originally included a laundry, morgue, autopsy room and disinfecting department, was fitted with a variety of equipment. Specifications for original equipment have not been located, although construction specifications make reference to a morgue refrigerator. A 1930 drawing for "reconstruction and reconditioning of laundry building Island No. 2, concrete floor and drains," records contemporary, new equipment as including five ironing boards, two #38 compound universal presses, a starch cooker, two wash tubs, an 18" dry rack, a shaping table, a cascade washer, a 40" extractor, a soap tank, a 3' x 12' table, and a six roll, 120" flat work ironer. Older equipment which was to remain in use included a 36" x 62" washer, a 30" collar ironer, and a 30" extractor. Much of this equipment dated to renovations undertaken after the May 1921 fire.[34]

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32 Specifications for Painting (Interior) First Floor, Brick Laundry Building, Island No. 2, Ellis Island, New York Harbor, New York, June 6, 1932, (Denver Service Center: Ellis Island Architectural and Maintenance Records, 1898-1955), Inventory Number 126, 8-10.

33 Archival Drawing, Plot Plan & Miscellaneous Details, February 14, 1934, Park Service Number 42.975:1, Original Number D 1260.

34 Archival Drawing, Reconstruction and Reconditioning of Laundry Building Island No. 2 Concrete Floor and Drains, June 10, 1930, Park Service Number 42.959:1, Original Number D-94613.

## iv. Existing Conditions

Due to a potential hazard to the BBB/NFA team, an "Existing Condition Survey" of the interior spaces of the hospital outbuilding was not conducted, and a room-by-room analysis of all visually accessible finishes, decorative trim, doors, lighting, plumbing, heating and ventilation equipment was not prepared. In substitution for an interior survey, a revised form was developed which treated the survey on a building-by-building rather than room-by-room basis. The completed form offers a descriptive summary of the interior spaces and finishes of each building not surveyed. Information used to complete this form for the hospital outbuilding was based upon existing archival documents, prior historic structure reports compiled by Harlan D. Unrau and The Ehrenkrantz Group, and prior field observations of this and similarly constructed and sited buildings on the island. One form was completed for the hospital outbuilding. See section III, appendix A.

The interiors of the hospital outbuilding would be expected to be in fair condition displaying finish deterioration similar to that of the ferry house and typical of all buildings of Unit 2.

Composition flooring could be expected to be in poor to destroyed condition, and concrete floors in relatively good condition. Wood floors on the second floor, noted during prior field inspection, were in fair condition with general loss of surface varnish. Any concrete and slate cove bases would be expected to be in good condition with asphalt bases, if installed, in poor condition.

Plaster wall and ceiling surfaces could be expected to be in fair condition, with general flaking loss of painted finish, random spalling loss of plaster and exposure of wire mesh underlying ceiling plaster; as was observed on the

stairhall ceiling leading to the second floor. The greatest deterioration for the hospital outbuilding was noted in the linen exchange addition which is visible from covered way 8C. Here, areas of the ceiling exhibit deterioration and loss of plaster, with rusting and loss of underlying wire mesh. Extensive spalling loss of the plaster finish of the west wall of the linen exchange has occurred resulting in exposure of the structural tile sub-surface.

Original varnished woodwork and door surfaces could be expected to have been overpainted, and would exhibit cracking and flaking loss of the painted surface. Paneled doors would probably be in good structural condition with some removal and replacement having occurred.

As original lighting on the hospital islands was replaced in 1923 and 1934, no 1901 fixtures remain. During December 1985 fieldwork, hanging green metal ceiling fixtures were noted on the first floor with some round-based sconces of the 1934 lighting installation on the second floor.

The iron stairway could be expected to exhibit surface rusting with slate stair treads being sound but showing surface wear. Other metal surfaces, throughout the building, such as cast-iron door saddles, would also exhibit surface rusting.

A number of pieces of large-scale laundry equipment were observed to remain on the first floor of the hospital outbuilding and linen exchange addition.

d. Architectural Significance

Due to a potential asbestos hazard to the BBB/NFA survey team, an "Existing Condition Survey" of the interior spaces of the hospital outbuilding was not conducted,

and the individual rooms of the building were not evaluated for architectural significance.

Each of the buildings of Island 2 can be viewed as having architectural significance as an individual structure, as well as contributing to the architectural integrity of the Island 2 hospital complex as a whole. The following statement of architectural significance treats the hospital outbuilding as an individual structure.

The hospital outbuilding, constructed 1900-1901, is one of only three Island 2 hospital complex buildings designed by Boring & Tilton in their 1897-1901 design campaign; the others being completed by the Treasury Department. Sited at the westerly head of Island 2, it housed laundry, morgue and autopsy facilities, and served as the sole support structure for the hospital complex prior to the utilization of the Island 3 powerhouse in 1911.

Constructed of red brick with projecting quoins and limestone trim, the hospital outbuilding was designed to echo elements of the 1901 main hospital building and Island 1 main immigration building. With its compact size and proportions; high, central, square chimney with copper hood supported by graceful wrought iron scrolls; and interior structure of exposed, simulated, cast-iron Doric columns, the hospital outbuilding is a unique building type to the Island 2 complex.

See section II, Physical History and Analysis Section, sub-section A-2.b, Statement of Significance, Units 2, 3 & 4: Architectural/Historical Significance, for a discussion of the buildings of the hospital complex as an integrated ensemble.

### e. Structural System[35]

#### i. Description and Existing Conditions

The hospital outbuilding is two stories with the second floor exterior rooms cut down by the sloping roof and dormers. The roof and second floor are structured with clay tile on steel beams. Interior steel columns encased in cast iron are used to support the roof. The exterior brick walls are bearing.

The linen exchange addition is attached to the west wall of the hospital outbuilding. Its roof is supported by wood plank on structural steel framing. On the north and south sides the roof comes down to the wall in a mansard. The roof framing is supported at the top of the mansard with a strut extending down to a channel in the ceiling framing.

Although dampness was observed on the underside of the hospital outbuilding's roof structural tile, no structural defects were found on the interior. Most of the structure was hidden from view by the ceiling. Where there were gaps in the ceiling, the structural steel was found to be sound in spite of some surface corrosion.

The exterior brick walls of the hospital outbuilding were generally sound. Some missing mortar was observed in the east wall. In the connector to the covered walkway, the wood roof plank had rotted and was sagging.

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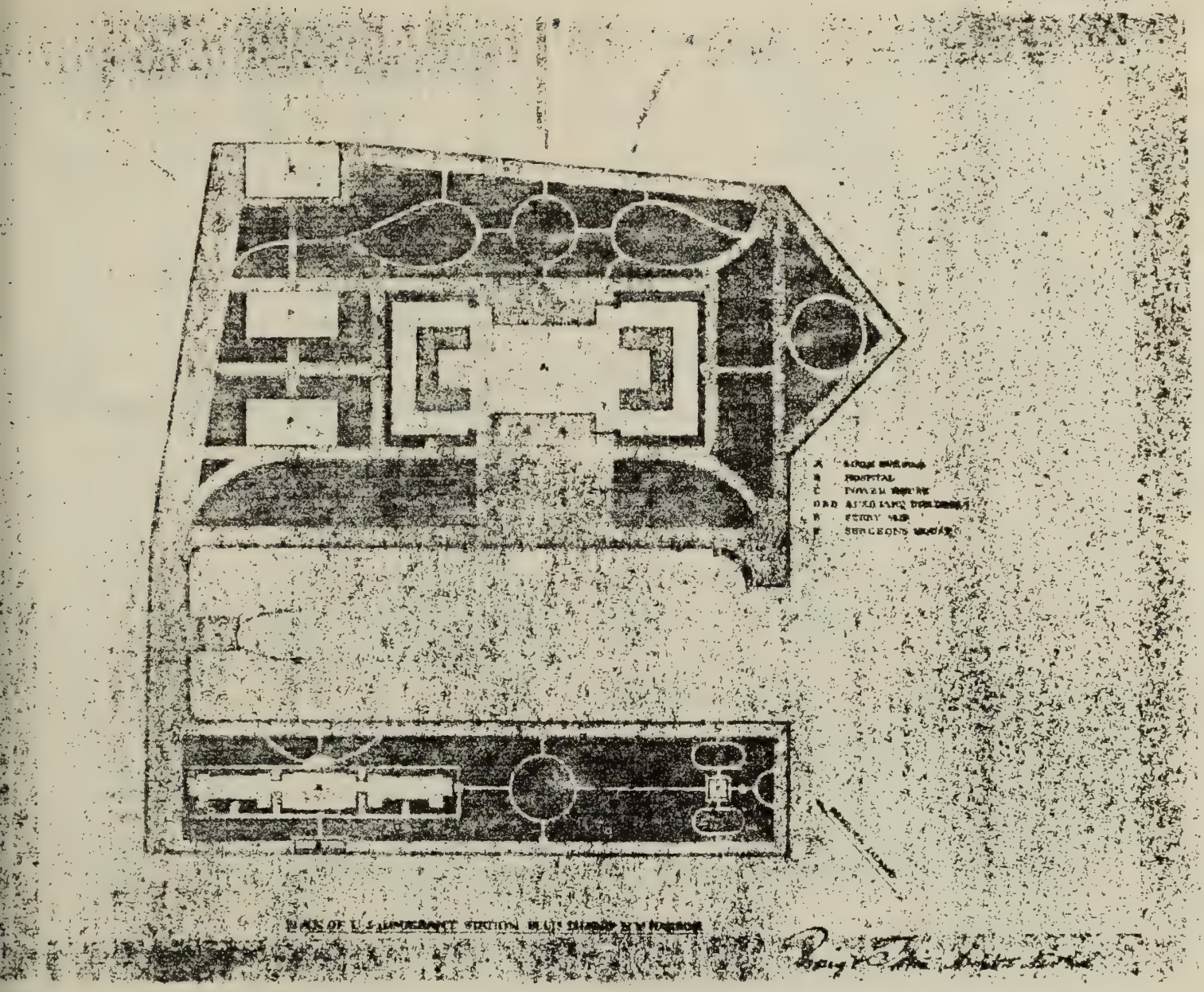
35 Based on Robert Silman Associates, P.C., "Ellis Island, Historic Structures Report, Units 2, 3 & 4, Structural Systems", May - June 1986.

The south mansard of the linen exchange is sagging also due to rotting of the wood plank (photo 14). No other structural problems were found.

ii. Recommendations

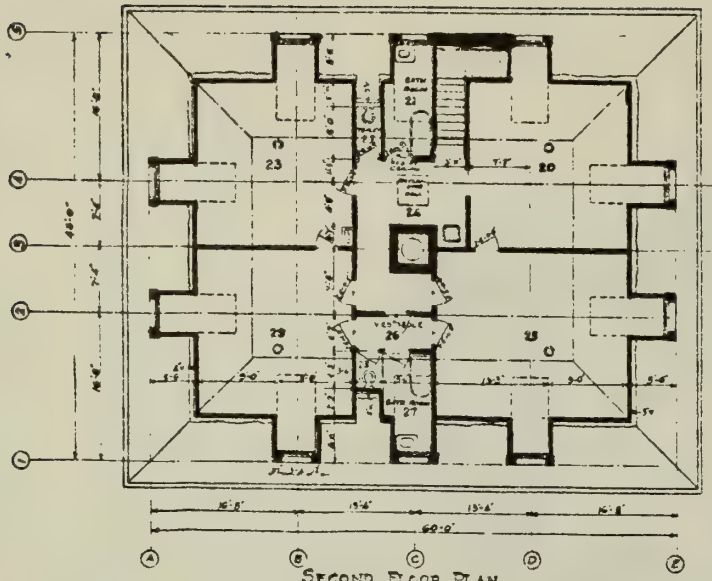
When the hospital outbuilding is planned for rehabilitation, additional areas of the ceiling should be removed for a wider inspection of the structure. The exterior walls should be repointed at that time.

The roof plank for the entire linen exchange addition should be closely inspected for rot and replaced as required.

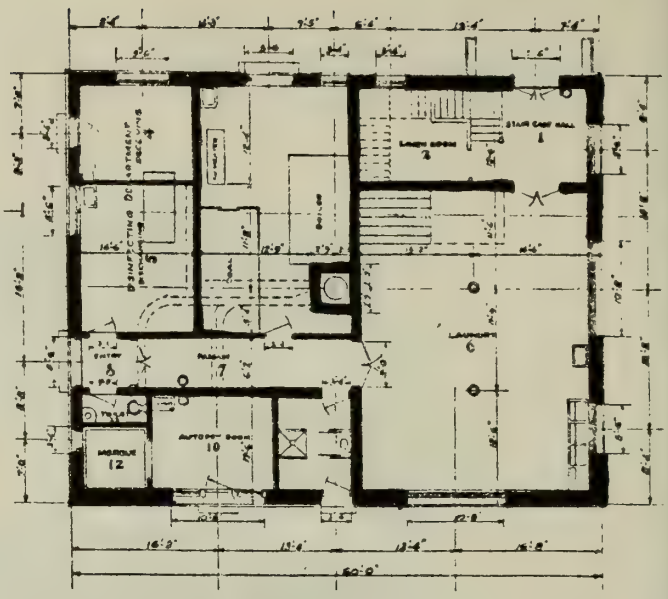


Plan for the enlargement of Ellis Island, 9/98.
Harlan Unrau, Historic Structure Report, 50

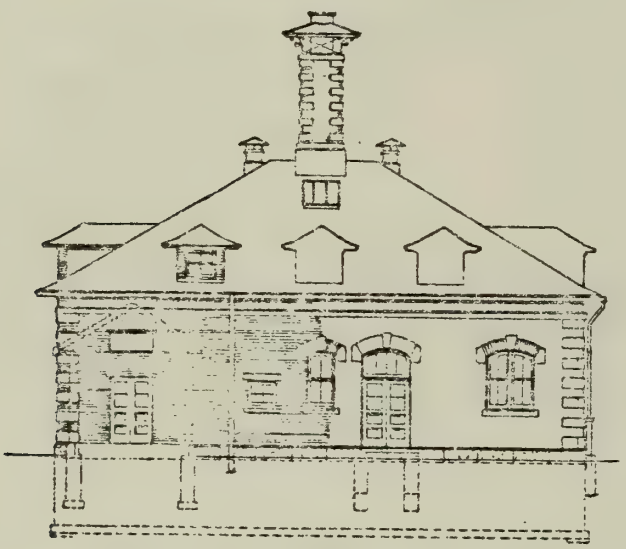
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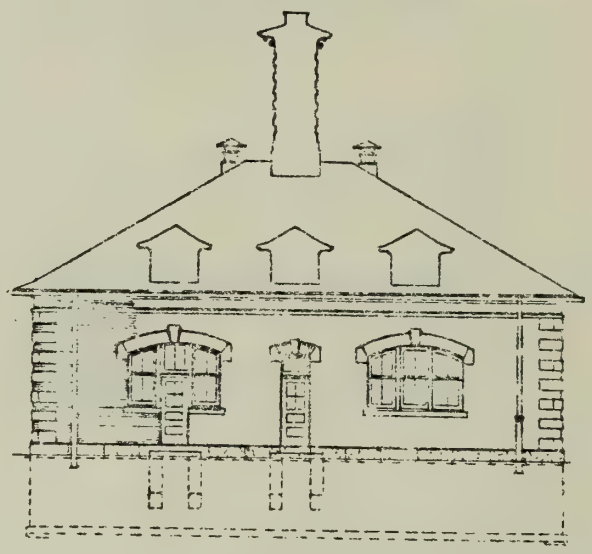
SECOND FLOOR PLAN



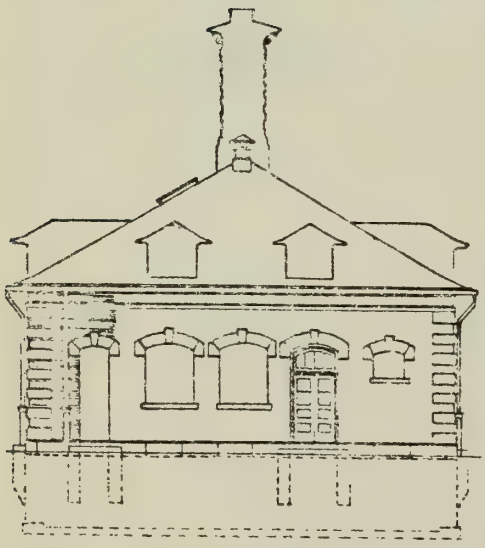
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



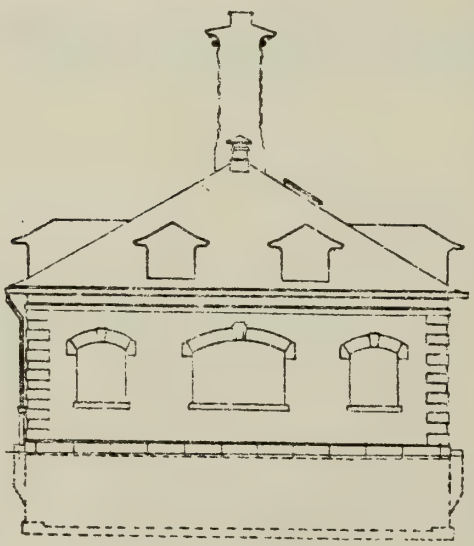
NORTH EAST ELEVATION



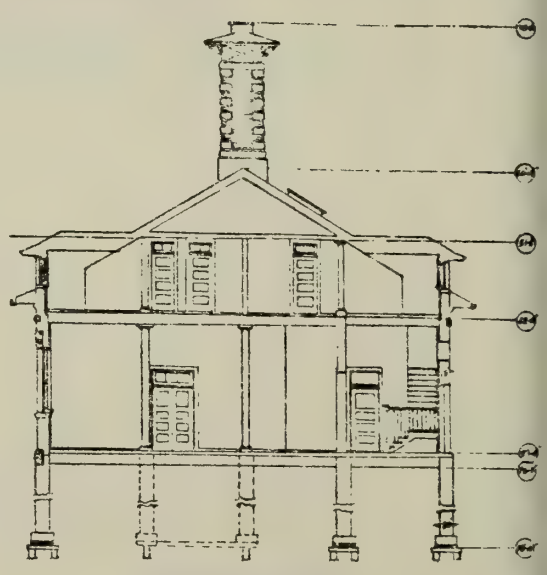
SOUTH WEST ELEVATION



NORTH WEST ELEVATION



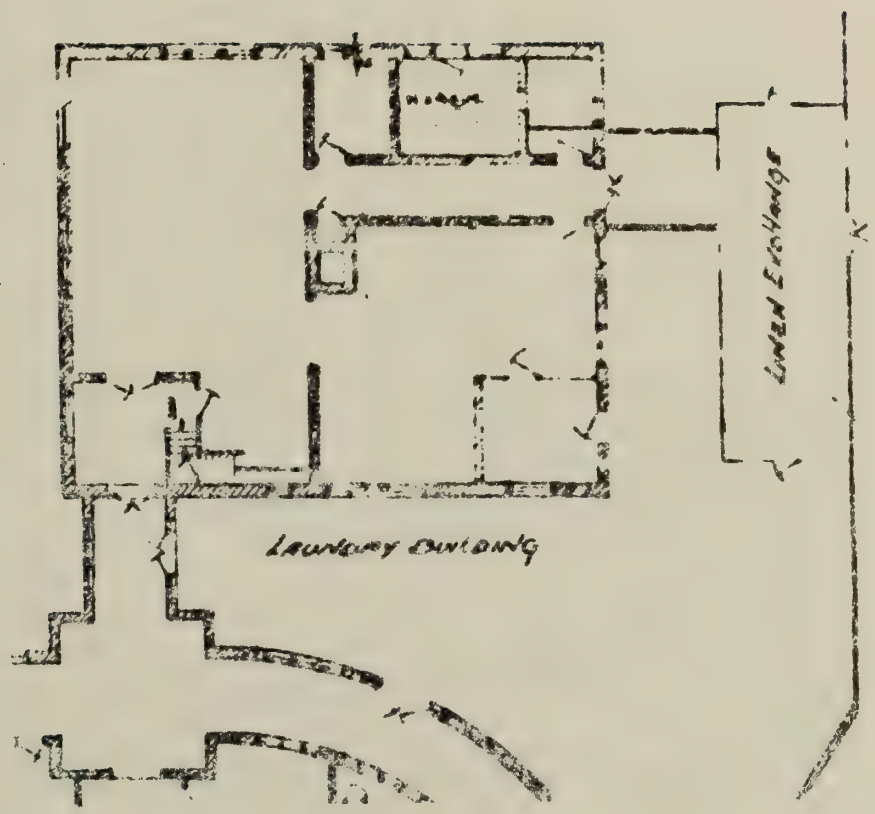
SOUTH EAST ELEVATION



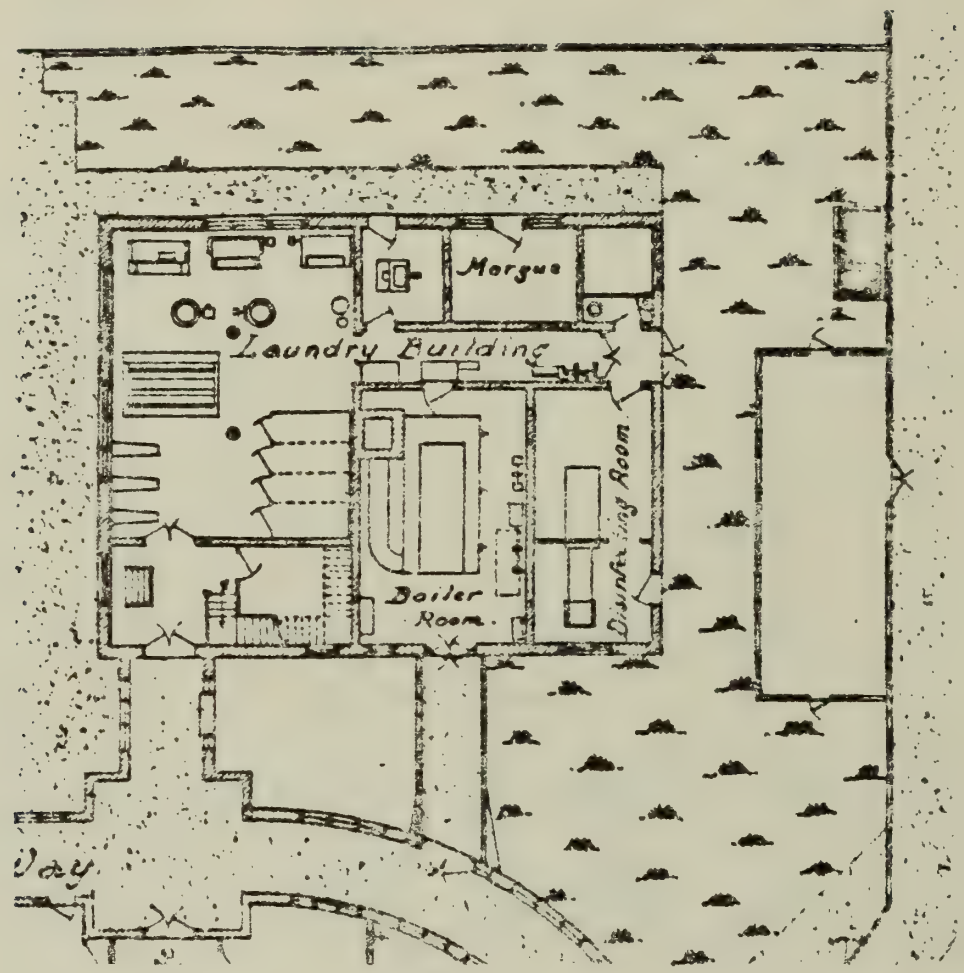
TRANSVERSE SECTION

Plan, elevation and section, hospital outbuilding, 4/28/00.
Graphically enhanced excerpt,

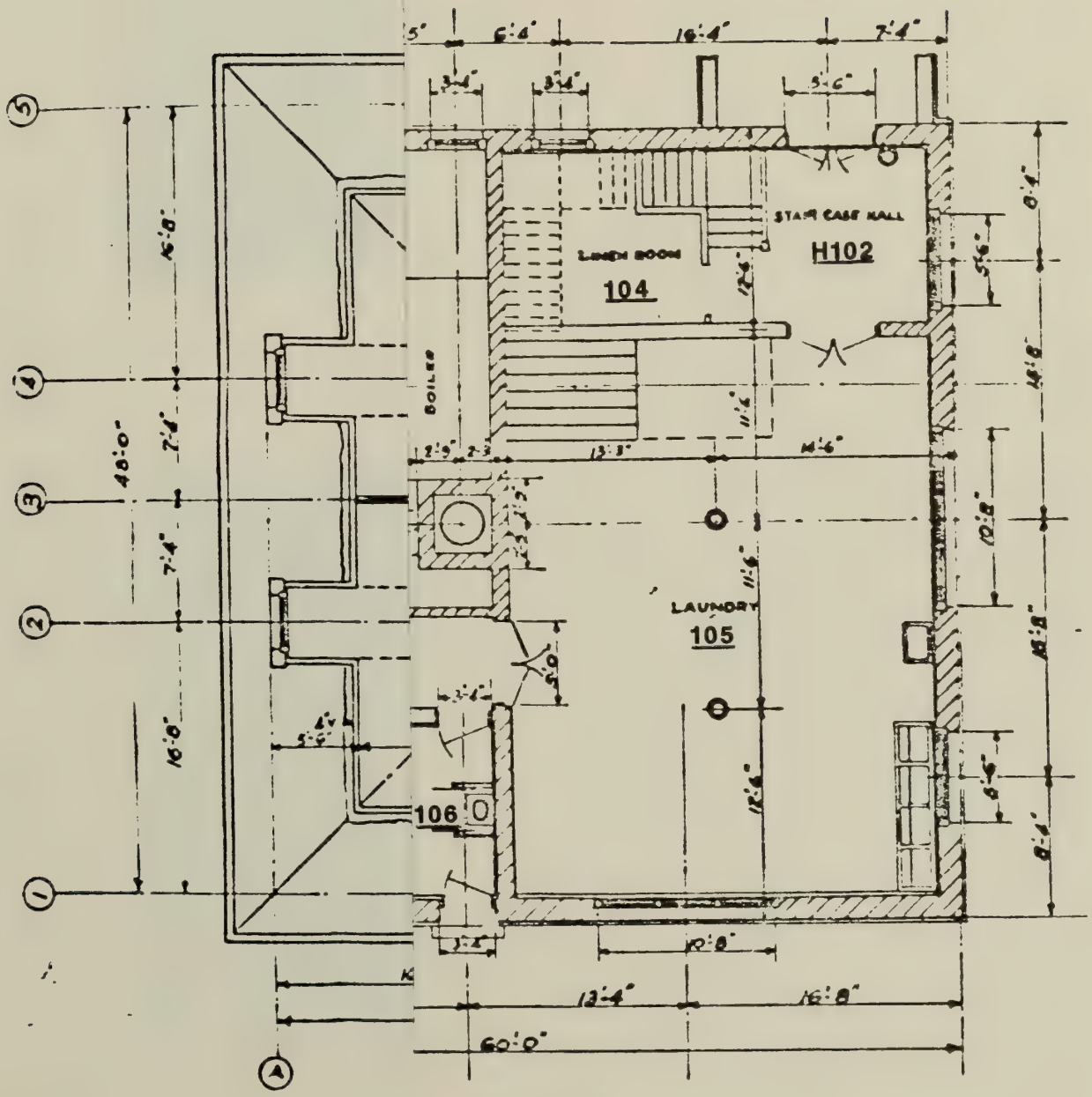
| | |
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| 356 | 42,947 / 1 |
| DSC | JUL 88 |




First floor plan, hospital outbuilding, 1932.
Excerpt, NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 42,972 / 1
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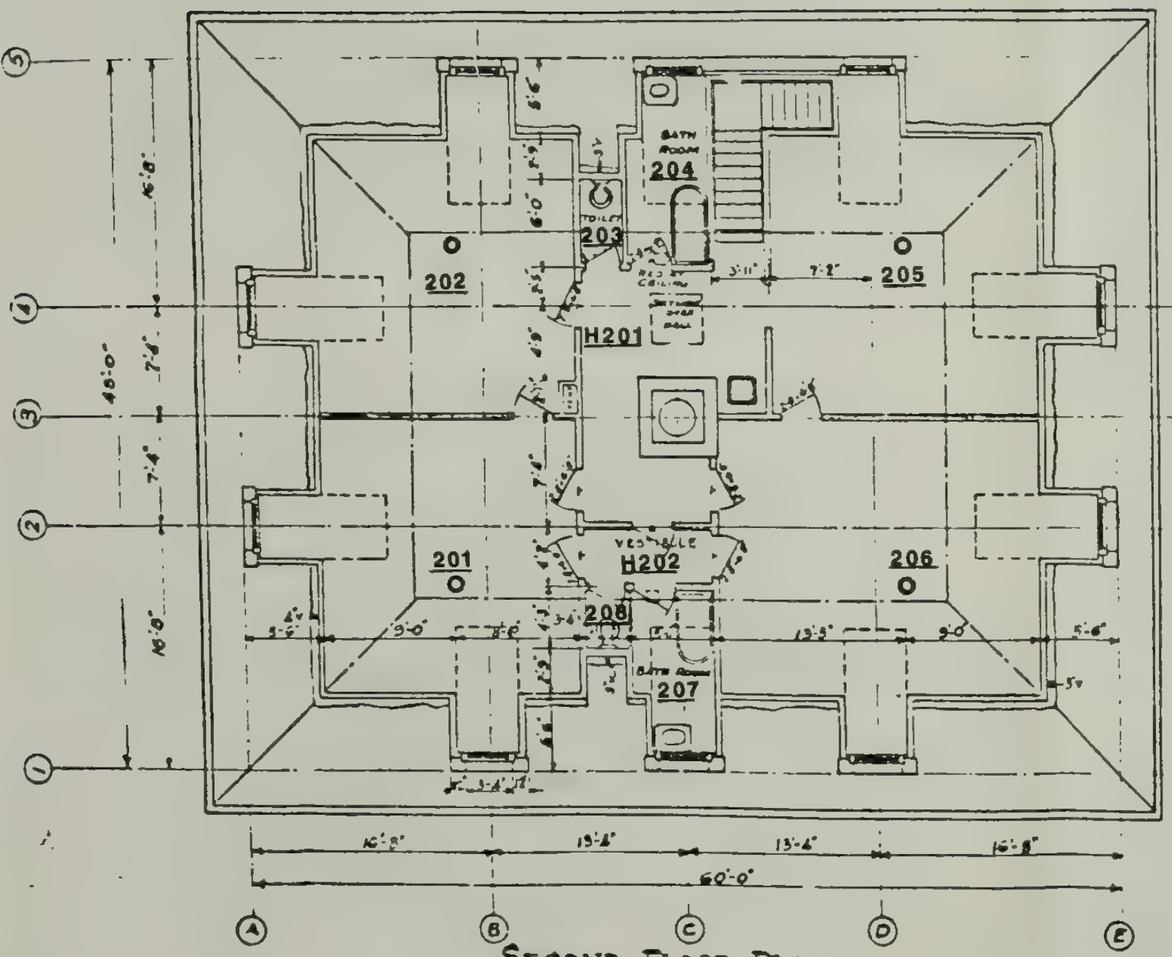



First floor plan, hospital outbuilding, 6/1/16.
Excerpt, NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 42,957 / 1
DSC | JUL 88

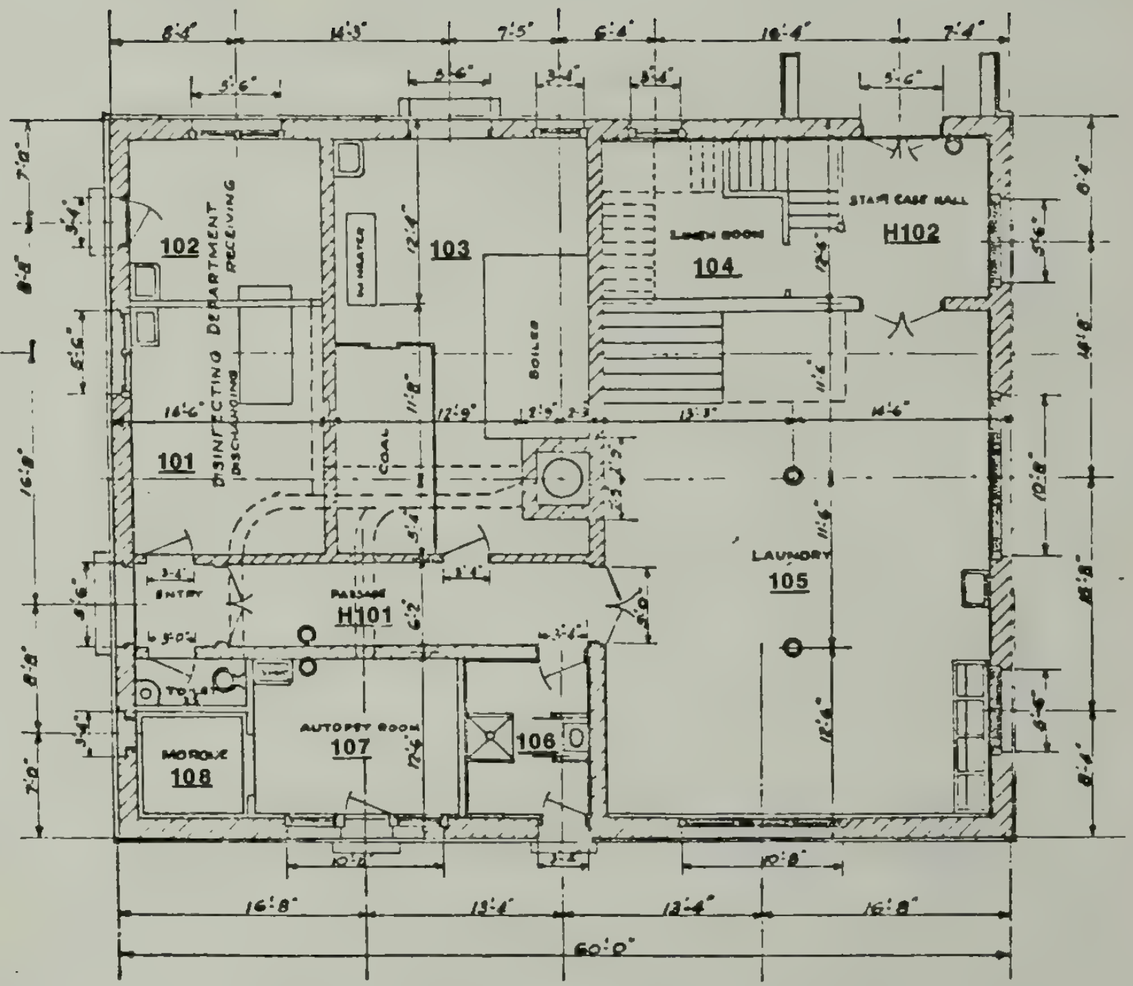



LOOR PLAN

Plans, hospita
excerpt, NPS D




SECOND FLOOR PLAN




FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Plans, hospital outbuilding. Numbered and enhanced excerpt, NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 42,947 / 1
DSC | JUL 88



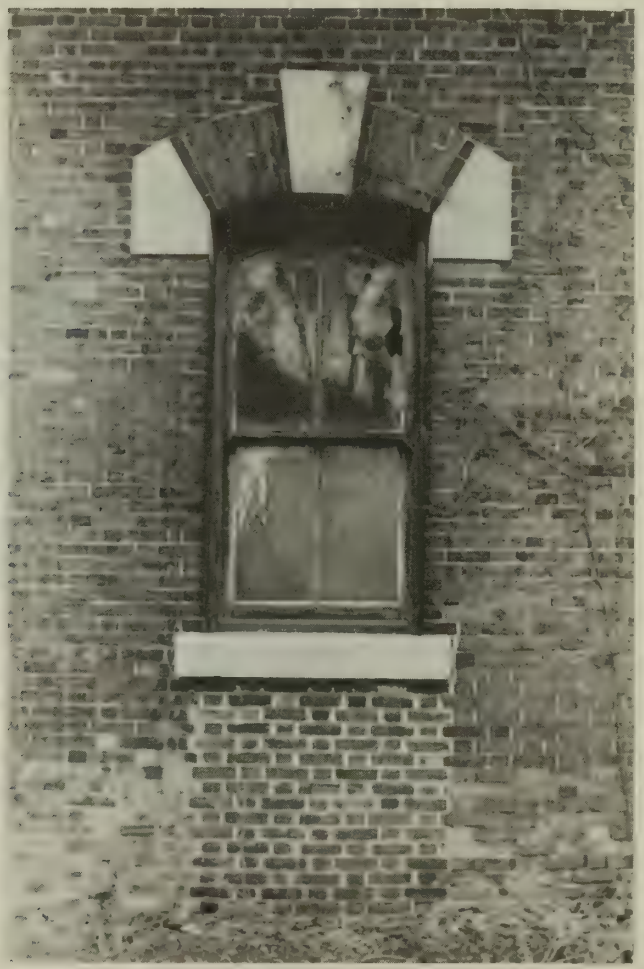
1. South elevation, view northeast.



2. East elevation, view north.



3. North elevation, view southeast.



4. Altered window, central bay, south facade.



5. Door, south facade.



6. South facade, linen exchange.



7. Weathered and flaking brick, south elevation.



8. Deteriorated brick and mortar, quoin, southwest corner.



9. Biological staining, north-west juncture of linen exchange with covered way 8.



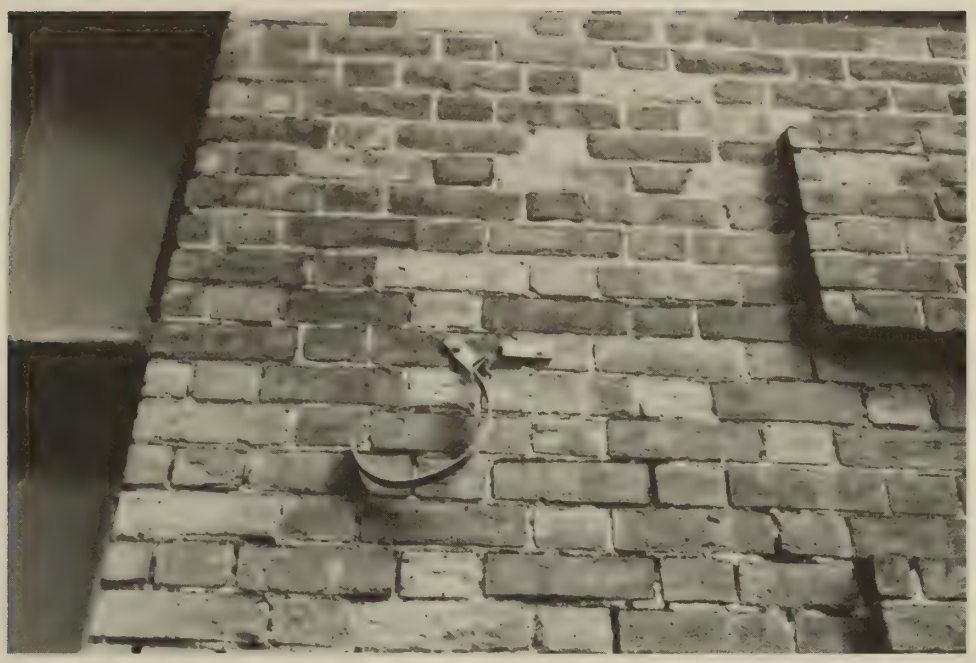
10. Carbon soot staining of limestone window sill, and spalling of bluestone base, south elevation.



11. Weathered limestone window sill; joint caulked with tar, south elevation.



12. Weathered and stained wood eaves, south elevation.

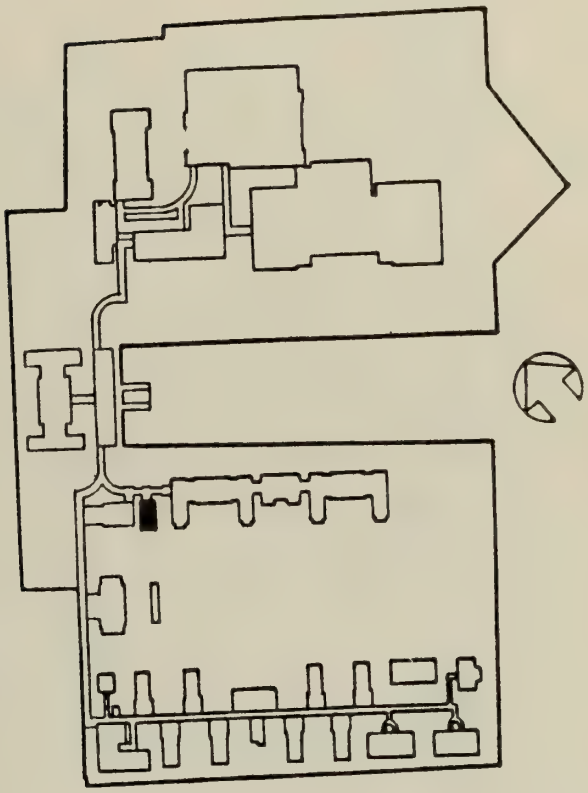


13. Hanging strap at missing downspout, east elevation.



14. Sagging roof, south elevation, linen exchange.

# PSYCHOPATHIC WARD



## 4. Psychopathic Ward

### a. Construction History

The psychopathic ward was built between September 1906 and October 1907. The issue of how to admit and house aliens afflicted with mental disorders was of prime concern for Ellis Island administrators during the early years of operation of the new immigration station. Appropriate quarters which included facilities for the separation of those suspected, or known to be insane, had not been provided in the Boring and Tilton plans for the hospital complex. In 1903 suspected cases of insanity, or mental deficiency, were detained in the crowded detention rooms of the main building on Island I, together with persons held for many other purposes. In this situation, watchmen and matrons had little opportunity to make useful observations. In addition, the placement of mental cases in the ward rooms of the immigrant hospital was found to be inappropriate in that the rooms were large, open and filled with the acutely ill.[1]

On December 1, 1905, Commissioner Watchorn recommended that a portable hospital pavilion be purchased to house insane aliens while they awaited deportation. Other suggestions for creating facilities for the care of the insane included making alterations on the second floor of the powerhouse on Island 1 and adding an extension to the hospital outbuilding on Island 2. However, neither of these proposals was attractive because the former would place the insane aliens directly above the machinery in the powerhouse, and the latter would locate them near the autopsy room and hospital laundry machinery in the hospital outbuilding.

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[1] Harlan D. Unrau, Historic Resource Study (Historical Component), Volume II, (U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1984), 596.

During the period of indecision, the growing number of insane aliens being temporarily detained prior to deportation made the problem of their care one of the most pressing issues on Ellis Island. A chart illustrating the rise in numbers of those identified as mentally ill during the years 1900-1906 is as follows:

| Year | Insanity | Idiocy | Other Mental Defects |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900 | 28 | 1 | 0 |
| 1901 | 17 | 5 | 25 |
| 1902 | 26 | 3 | 29 |
| 1903 | 21 | 5 | 25 |
| 1904 | 24 | 13 | 20 |
| 1905 | 59 | 22 | 47 |
| 1906 | 122 | 54 | 97[2] |

In 1907, those held for observation were separated as to sex and housed in two rooms within the main building which were set apart for this purpose. Of these two rooms, the room for males was the larger and contained forty two bunks, with the smaller room designated for females containing eighteen bunks.[3]

Finally the decision was made to provide a separate building for the insane by constructing a pavilion extending from the connecting corridor between the main hospital

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2 Harlan D. Unrau, Historic Structure Report, Ellis Island, Historical Data (Denver Service Center: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1981), 446, 447.

3 H.D. Geddings, Assistant Surgeon General, letter to the Surgeon General; Treasury Department, Bureau of Public Health and Marine Hospital, Washington, August 19, 1907.

building and the hospital outbuilding. Plans were drawn up in August of 1906.

A June 11, 1906 set of elevations indicates that a proposed, two-story brick structure with a dormered hip roof preceded the August 23, 1906 design of the psychopathic ward (exhibit 1).

The new building was to provide separate compartments for men and women, consisting of ward space, water closets, bathrooms, and isolation rooms for disturbed cases. The plans described a two-story structure with the capacity for the treatment of about ten female patients on the lower floor and from sixteen to eighteen males on the upper floor. The fittings and appliances showed "a full appreciation of the modern methods of treatment of the insane."[4]

The proposed facility was based upon a so-called Model Pavilion 3 located in Albany, New York. The Ellis Island psychopathic ward "was not intended as a permanent hospital but for the temporary treatment of the mentally affected, pending return or transference to contract sanatoria."[5]

Mention was made at this time of the possibility of constructing temporary outside pavilions for the detention of mental cases under observation. These were to have been in the general style of the "Ducker Portable Hospital", and set up on a concrete floor about two feet above the ground.[6] There is no documentation as to their existence or removal on any site plan however.

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4 Ibid., 6.

5 Ibid.

6 Ibid., 6, 7.

The cost of the new building, approximately $30,000, was funded under the Deficiency Act approved April 27, 1904. Bids were solicited for the work beginning on August 20, 1906, and the proposal of William F. Holding of New York City was accepted on September 19. The structure, known as the psychopathic ward, was completed at a cost of $28,300 and opened to patients in November of 1907. At its completion, the building, with dimensions of sixty by thirty-six feet, had a small porch on its west side facing the hospital basin, and provided quarters for about twenty-five persons.[7]

b. Exterior

i. Drawings

Due to a potential asbestos hazard to the BBB/NFA survey team, the psychopathic ward building was not measured by the architectural team, and drawings at 1/8" scale showing its "as found" condition were not prepared. In substitution for "as found" drawings, archival drawings of the building have been reproduced, some having been graphically enhanced, to depict the elevations, sections and relevant details for purposes of illustration in this report. Exhibits 2 through 5 depict exterior elevations and a section of the building as proposed in 1906.

ii. History

A number of contracts for work completed on the exterior of the buildings of Island 2 are of a general nature and do not specify the repairs undertaken on individual buildings. For purposes of completeness, general contracts, as

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7 Unrau, Historic Structure Report, 448.

well as those let for individual structures have been included in this section.

In July 1910, a contract was let to James A. Jacquin to make repairs to the roofs, gutters, and leaders for all the buildings on Ellis Island. The work was completed on December 1.[8] It is probable that maintenance repair work was undertaken on the roof of the psychopathic ward at this time.

The February 1911 explosion at the New Jersey wharves caused considerable damage to all buildings of the hospital complex on Island 2. Many windows, doors, and trimmings were broken out or dislodged. By mid-spring all damaged areas had been repaired or replaced.[9]

Another explosion in July 1916 at the Black Tom Wharf in New Jersey did damage to roofs and foundations of the hospital buildings, and many windows, casings and doors were blown out. The repairs took about a year to complete.[10]

In June of 1928, two wood framed screen doors were installed on the first and second floors of the psychopathic ward, and a number of sliding, metal-framed window screens were installed.[11] In November of 1928, an 18'-6" metal, single-rung ladder was purchased and installed on the south elevation of the psychopathic ward (exhibit 6).

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8 Ibid., 461.

9 Ibid., 145, 461, 462.

10 Ibid., 467.

11 Unrau, Historic Structure Report, 472.

In November 1930, a pump house was constructed within the corner of the psychopathic ward's juncture with the one-story structure connecting the building itself with the covered way 8A. It had a concrete foundation, exterior brick walls, and steel windows that swung outwards. The pump that was installed was a Jennings return-line vacuum pump. It was bronze fitted throughout and connected to a 3-horsepower General Electric motor with a capacity of 26,000 square feet of equivalent direct radiation. The water capacity of the pump was thirty-five gallons per minute discharge against twenty pounds of pressure (exhibit 7).[12]

In September of 1931, all exterior wood and metal surfaces with the exception of copper, were painted. The work was completed in December.[13]

On May 21, 1932, a contract was let to the Merit Contracting Company of New York City to make repairs to the sheet metal and roofing on Island 2. The work included replacements and repairs to composition roofings and their appurtenances such as flashings, gutters and downspouts. The contract was completed in September at a cost of $13,300.[14]

In June 1932, a contract was let to the Orange Screen Company of New York City to install insect screens on all buildings on Ellis Island. A number of aluminum window screens were installed on the windows of the psychopathic ward.[15]

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12 Ibid., 475.

13 Ibid., 474.

14 Ibid., 483.

15 Ibid., 484; Archival Drawing, Fly Screens, Hospital Buildings Island No. 2, May 5, 1932, Park Service Number 42.972:1, Original Number E 1240.

In June 1934, a contract was let to Harry Hershon of New York City to install metal insect screens and millwork in several buildings of Islands 2 and 3. In the psychopathic ward, double-sliding screens of bronze or copper hand-drawn wire cloth were installed on twenty-five windows, each approximately 36" by 72". Twelve of the windows required segmental head transom screens, each approximately 36" by 24".[16]

It is difficult to determine from available documentation the scope and detail of the alterations made to the hospital buildings on Island 2 during 1936-1937. However, the existing documentation of the period indicates that alterations, repairs, and remodeling were performed in a number of buildings under a contract let sometime in the fall of 1936. The ward units in which the work was done were wards 8, 9 and 10, the latter two wards comprising the psychopathic ward. The work consisted of removing the grilles from the windows of wards 9 and 10, installing new doors, and painting the interiors.[17]

The hospital complexes on Islands 2 and 3 were closed on March 1, 1951 and the Coast Guard took over temporary control of the buildings during the period 1951-1954. Although it is likely that the Coast Guard made some minor alterations and performed maintenance work on the exterior of the psychopathic ward, no documentation has been located.[18]

Two alterations are visible on the exterior of the building which have not been documented. The central first and second story doorways of the south elevation

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16 Unrau, Historic Structure Report, 495, 496.

17 Ibid., 497.

18 Ibid., 500, 501.

have been altered to allow for doors of lesser height to be installed, and the upper areas of each doorway have been infilled with brick (see photo 7). The second alteration involved the treatment of the rear, or south elevation, balconies. The August 1906 drawing (see exhibit 2) shows a decorative wrought iron balustrade on both the first and second levels. A November 1928 drawing for the installation of a ladder against the rear elevation shows the balconies of this elevation being enclosed by metal screening (see exhibit 6). The balconies no longer exist, and a metal stair descends from the second floor doorway turning the southeast corner of the building (see photo 8).

iii. Description

The psychopathic ward is two stories high, constructed of structural steel frame resting on interior cast iron columns and exterior bearing walls. Walls are clad with flemish bond red brick with concrete parging at the base, and capped with a terra cotta denticulated cornice and brick and limestone parapet (photo 1). Quoins, window sills, springers and keystones are limestone. The building is five bays wide on the east and west elevations (photos 2 and 3), and three bays wide on the north and south (photos 1 and 4). Windows are two-over-two double hung wood sash, with arched two-light transoms on the first floor. They are covered with iron grillework at both levels (photos 5 and 6). The outer bays of the east and west first and second floor elevations consist of paired windows sharing a single iron grille. On the south elevation at the first story, the center bay contains an altered doorway having a brick infilled transom above a metal door with a nine-light upper half (photo 7). A fire escape begins at the foot of the east elevation and rises upwards on the south elevation to a door in the center bay of the second story (photo 8). Attached to the north side of the psychopathic ward, a single story brick structure with gable tile roof provides access to covered way 8A.

## iv. Existing Conditions

A field survey of the existing conditions of the psychopathic ward was conducted in May of 1986. In general this structure exhibits the same types of deterioration for like conditions as the other buildings of Units 2, 3,and 4. A description of the various types of deterioration can be found in section III, appendix A.

The buildings of Units 2, 3, and 4 have, as those of Unit 1, experienced exposure to high winds (particularly from the north), fog salts, intense solar radiation, condensation and other harsh weathering conditions. Constant, erosive forces such as moisture, salt penetration and solar radiation seem to have been the primary agents for most of the deterioration mechanisms observed.[19]

A special survey form has been developed which offers a descriptive summary of the types, levels, and locations of deterioration for each material utilized in the buildings of Units 2, 3 and 4 as well as a relative assessment of condition for each material used and for the building as a whole. See section III, appendix A.

The exterior of the psychopathic ward is in fair condition with areas of southerly sections being in poor condition.

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19 Prepared for the U.S. Department of the Interior/National Park Service by Beyer Blinder Belle/Anderson Notter Finegold, Historic Structures Report, Unit One Buildings, December 1985, 30.

Brick facades exhibit flaking loss of brick surfaces with some bricks suffering from severe weathering and erosion (photo 9). Cracking is evident on the west and south elevations, and is most severe on the south facade (photo 10).

Mortar deterioration appears generally, being most severe on the south elevation (photo 11). Efflorescence occurs randomly (photo 12), and is most concentrated on the south elevation. There is some green biological staining of the lower areas of brick facades. Biological and rust staining are evident on the concrete base.

Limestone surfaces exhibit general surface weathering and carbon soot staining, being particularly noticeable on the roof parapet coping (photo 13). One limestone coping block has been dislodged on the south elevation. Black signage spelling out, "Restricted Area," has been painted on the bottom quoin at each corner of the building (photo 14).

Terra cotta cornice and dentils exhibit carbon soot staining which is most concentrated in protected areas such as between dentil blocks (photo 15).

The decorative iron grillework of the pierced parapet exhibits surface rusting resulting in an orange-brown discoloration of the limestone beneath. A metal spotlight mounted on the northwest corner of the north elevation parapet is rusting and staining the limestone parapet coping. Wrought iron, first floor window grilles exhibit surface rusting which has resulted in severe rust staining of limestone sills (photo 16). A metal stair installed against the south elevation has lost much of its ground level support (photo 17).

Window sash exhibits flaking loss of painted finish, weathering of exposed wood sub-surfaces and some loss of wood sash parts (photo 18). One first floor west

elevation window appears to have been altered; the upper area of window opening having been infilled with brick and glass panes exhibiting disparate types of opaque glass (photo 19).

Downspouts have been removed from the building resulting in areas of loss and cracking of limestone quoins (photo 20). The flat, composition roof of the psyhcopathic ward was not physically accessible for examination.

The relative structural and exterior/ interior finish conditions for the buildings of Units 2, 3 and 4 have been depicted on plans of the various building complexes, and can be found in Section II, Physical History and Analysis Section, sub-section A-1., Project Scope, of this report. See exhibit 5, 6, 7 and 8 of that section.

c. Interior

i. Drawings

Due to a potential asbestos hazard to the BBB/NFA survey team, the psychopathic ward building was not surveyed in close detail and drawings at 1/8" scale showings its "as found" interior condition were not prepared. In substitution for "as found" drawings, archival drawings of the building have been reproduced, to depict the plans, elevations, sections and relevant details for purposes of illustration in this report.

The most recent archival plans available, those prepared by the Coast Guard in 1951, have been graphically enhanced, and coded with a numbering system which will be referred to in following section of the text. See exhibit 8.

ii. Description

According to 1951 archival plans, both floors of the interior of the psychopathic ward are bisected by north/south hallways with each side being divided into six spaces. A stairhall is located in the northeast corner of the building, and two bathrooms and a single toilet are located on each floor. Doors exit from both ends of the hallway on the first floor and at the south end of the second floor hallway onto a fire escape.

Sometime before 1936, the hallway of each floor was extended through a large room at the south end, dividing that original space into two rooms. A single room on the east side of each floor also was divided into two smaller rooms (compare exhibits 9 and 10).

iii. History

1. Historic Room Use

The psychopathic ward was utilized as a facility for the mentally ill from the time of its construction until 1949.

A floor plan of the second story of the structure, prepared in August of 1906, shows the following space assignments: a day room and dormitory for four patients at night in rooms 205 and 206; dormitories in rooms 203 and 202; a toilet room in room 204; a bathroom in room 207; a nurse's room in room 208; two rooms for violent cases in rooms 209 and 211; a

service room in room 201; a special bathroom in room 210; and a stair hall.[20] See exhibit 8 for room number designations.

A series of three drawings showing space utilization in all the buildings of Island 2 was prepared in June 1916. The layout plan for the first floor (exhibit 9) indicates some room assignments, while the plans for the second and third floors merely show floor plans without room designations. During this time, the psychopathic ward included space for at least ten patients, several restrooms, and an enclosed porch on its south side.[21] A large room on the south elevation, now divided into two rooms, 105 and 106, had two large tables indicated in plan and appeared to be a dining room. A service room or nurse's pantry was located on both the first and second floors in rooms 101 and 201.

The floor plan of the psychopathic ward remained unchanged from 1916 until 1936. A 1936 plan for plumbing, heating and lighting (exhibit 10) records the first floor dining room as having been partitioned into two patients' rooms, rooms 105 and 106, and a large east facing room partitioned into two patients' rooms, rooms 103 and 102. Rooms 108 and 111 have become patients' rooms, and a prior bath had its tile wainscot removed to become a patients' room as well. The second floor was partitioned similarly with the original southern day room becoming two patients' rooms, rooms 205 and 206, and the large east facing dormitory as patients' rooms, rooms 203 and 202. The two rooms for violent cases, rooms 209 and 211, and the special bathroom, room 210, also became patients' rooms. The service room, room 201, was called a pantry.

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20 Harlan D. Unrau, Historic Resource Study (Historical Component), Volume III, (U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1984), 1249.

21 Ibid., 1260.

As a result of these alterations, ward 9 on the first floor had seven patients' rooms containing lavatories, with a total capacity of nine-beds, a nurses' room, a toilet room for nurses, a bathroom, a patients' toilet room, a pantry with dishwasher, a corridor, and a stairwell. Ward 10 on the second floor had the same layout and bed capacity except for the addition of a linen closet adjacent to the stairwell.[22]

By 1949-50 some of the Public Health Service activities on Ellis Island had been reorganized and relocated. Wards 13, 14, 17, 18, and 23 on Island 3 were classified as "mental wards," with ward 13 being set aside for violent and acutely disturbed patients.[23] Whether or not the psychopathic ward was used for its original purpose at this time is not documented.

The United States Public Health Service terminated its marine hospital operations on Islands 2 and 3 in March of 1951. Some months later the Unites States Coast Guard took over temporary control of buildings on Island 2 including the main hospital building, the administration building, the new hospital extension, and the psychopathic ward, for establishment of its Port Security Unit.[24] A set of July 1951 floor plans show the existing conditions of the psychopathic ward at that time (exhibit 11). Room configurations had not changed since 1936. Labeling for the drawing indicates that the Coast Guard intended to use these spaces as a "sick bay" facility. A set of drawings dated November 21, 1952, indicates a change of use, with the second floor, now known as a "brig

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22 Ibid., 1256.

23 Ibid., 968.

24 Ibid., 1261.

facility," having four rooms of solitary cells and two detention rooms (exhibit 12).[25]

A summary of the historic use of each building of Units 2, 3 and 4 has been depicted on a site plan, and can be found in Section II, Physical History and Analysis Section, sub-section A-1., Project Scope, of the this report. See exhibits 9 and 10 of that section.

2. Historic Room Finishes

As the interior of the psychopathic ward was not surveyed, information on interior finishes is based upon archival documents and field data collected from similar Island 2 structures.

No specific documentation exists which lists the building's interior finishes, however, it can be presumed that its finishes generally followed those of the rest of the hospital complex. The plaster walls of the interior of the psychopathic ward would have been painted two years past its construction as was general for all Ellis Island buildings. 1932 paint specifications indicate that plaster walls would have been painted a light ivory above an ivory or buff wainscot with bases painted black or brownish black. Wood trim would have been varnished. Bathrooms were likely to have been typically finished with white glazed tile wainscot below a painted upper wall surface. Bath and toilet floors would have been of white

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25 Ibid., 1263.

hexagonal tile. Window and door surrounds would have been marble.[26]

In 1923, radiators protected by substantial iron grilles were installed in the male and female psychopathic wards.[27]

In 1923 and 1934, new electrical fixtures were installed in all the Island 2 buildings. In 1923, ceiling fixtures with enameled iron bases and plain frosted 2-1/4" glass shades were installed in all rooms of the psychopathic ward. In 1934, both round and oval porcelain base wall sconces were installed in addition to hanging, plain, glass globes and white glass globes with a painted gold decorative pattern (exhibit 13). Drawings indicate which buildings were to receive these fixtures. Information on exact room placement is not available, however.

In December of 1931, a contract was let to Angus Hopkins & Company of New York City to install four woven wire window guards on the first and second floors of the psychopathic ward (exhibit 14). The work was completed in January 1932 at a cost of $75.[28]

Although undocumented, a number of overpaintings of the original finishes of the building presumably were undertaken during the course of the building's occupancy.

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26 Specifications for Painting (Interior), Hospital Buildings, Islands 2 and 3, May 5, 1932, U.S. Department of Labor, Immigration Service, Ellis Island, New York Harbor, New York. (Denver Service Center: Ellis Island Architectural and Maintenance Records, 1898-1955), Inventory Number 139.

27 Unrau, Historic Resource Study, Volume II, 647.

28 Unrau, Historic Structure Report, 477.

Interior alterations are also likely to have taken place in 1949 and 1951 when changes in use occurred.

In 1952, brig facilities were installed in the second floor of the psychopathic ward and two inch, eight gauge window guards; wire mesh pipe guards for the areas below lavatory sinks, and detention doors were installed at this time.[29]

### iv. Existing Conditions

Due to a potential asbestos hazard to the BBB/NFA team, an "Existing Condition Survey" of the interior spaces of the psychopathic ward building was not conducted, and a room-by-room analysis of all visually accessible finishes, decorative trim, doors, lighting, plumbing, heating and ventilation equipment was not prepared. In substitution for an interior survey, a revised form was developed which treated the survey on a building-by-building basis rather than room-by-room. The completed form offers a descriptive summary of the interior spaces and finishes of each building not surveyed. Information used to complete this form for the psychopathic ward was based upon existing archival documents, prior historic structure reports compiled by Harlan D. Unrau and the Ehrenkrantz Group, and prior field observations of this and similarly constructed and sited buildings on the island. One form was completed for the psychopathic ward. See section III, appendix A.

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29 Archival Drawings, Installation of Brig Facilities, Ward 9. Elevations and Sections of Detention Door and Pipe Guard, November 21, 1952, Park Service Number 42.997:2, Original Number NY 1553; Installation of Brig Facilities, 2nd Floor Plumbing and Electrical Plan, Miscellaneous Details, November 21, 1952, Park Service Number 42.997:1,3, Original Number NY 1553.

The interior of the psychopathic ward would be expected to be in fair condition displaying finish deterioration similar to that of the hospital outbuilding with finishes of the southernmost rooms being in poor to destroyed condition.

Prior field observation documents composition floors within the building as being destroyed. Terrazzo flooring and the ceramic tile floors of toilets and bathrooms should be in good condition.

Most plaster wall and ceiling surfaces could be expected to be in fair condition with ceilings and walls of south elevation first and second floor rooms, 105 and 106, and 205 and 206 observed to be in a destroyed condition. The condition of wall and ceiling plaster was observed to become progressively less deteriorated towards the north end of the building.

Iron radiator grilles installed in 1923 and the 1952 wire mesh window and pipe guards could be expected to exhibit surface rust. Detention doors would be rusting where delamination of the protective finish had occurred.

d. Architectural Significance

Due to a potential asbestos hazard to the BBB/NFA survey team, an "Existing Conditions Survey" of the interior spaces of the psychopathic ward was not conducted, and the individual rooms of the building were not evaluated for architectural significance.

Each of the buildings of Island 2 can be viewed as having architectural significance as an individual structure, as well as contributing to the architectural integrity of the Island 2 hospital complex as a whole. The following

statement of architectural significance treats the psychopathic ward as an individual structure.

The psychopathic ward, constructed 1906-1907, was the only structure of the entire Island 2 and 3 hospital complex to be purposely designed as a facility for the insane. Graceful iron window grilles deftly express the building's function as a facility for those afflicted with mental disorders.

Designed to have a flat roof encircled by a terra cotta denticulated cornice, and brick and limestone pierced parapet infilled with decorative ironwork, the psychopathic ward is a singularly unique building type within the Island 2 complex.

See Section II, Physical History and Analysis Section, sub-section A-2.b, Statement of Significance, Units 2, 3 and 4: Architectural/Historical Significance, for a discussion of the buildings of the hospital complex as an integrated ensemble.

### e. Structural System[30]

#### i. Description and Existing Conditions

The psychopathic ward is two stories with a flat roof. The roof and second floor structures are clay tile on structural steel framing supported on interior cast iron columns and exterior brick bearing walls.

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30 Based on Robert Silman Associates, P.C., "Ellis Island, Historic Structures Report, Units 2, 3 & 4, Structural Systems", May - June 1986.

Severe mortar erosion of brick joints was evident on the south wall, the east wall, and the west wall (photos 21 and 22). Wall cracks occurred in the south wall, the east wall and west wall (photo 23). The exterior steel stair attached to the south wall was very badly corroded (photo 24) with completely deteriorated or missing posts (see photo 17).

On the interior there was complete deterioration of the bottom web of a number of structural clay tiles in both the roof and second floor construction. This occurred in the southernmost two rooms, room 205 and 206, and the intervening corridor, H201 (photos 25 and 26). This was apparently caused by extensive roof leaks in this area.

ii. Recommendations

The wall cracks seem to have been caused by expansion and contraction of the unheated building. A simple mortar repair and heating of the building should solve this problem. Eroded joints should be cut out and repaired.

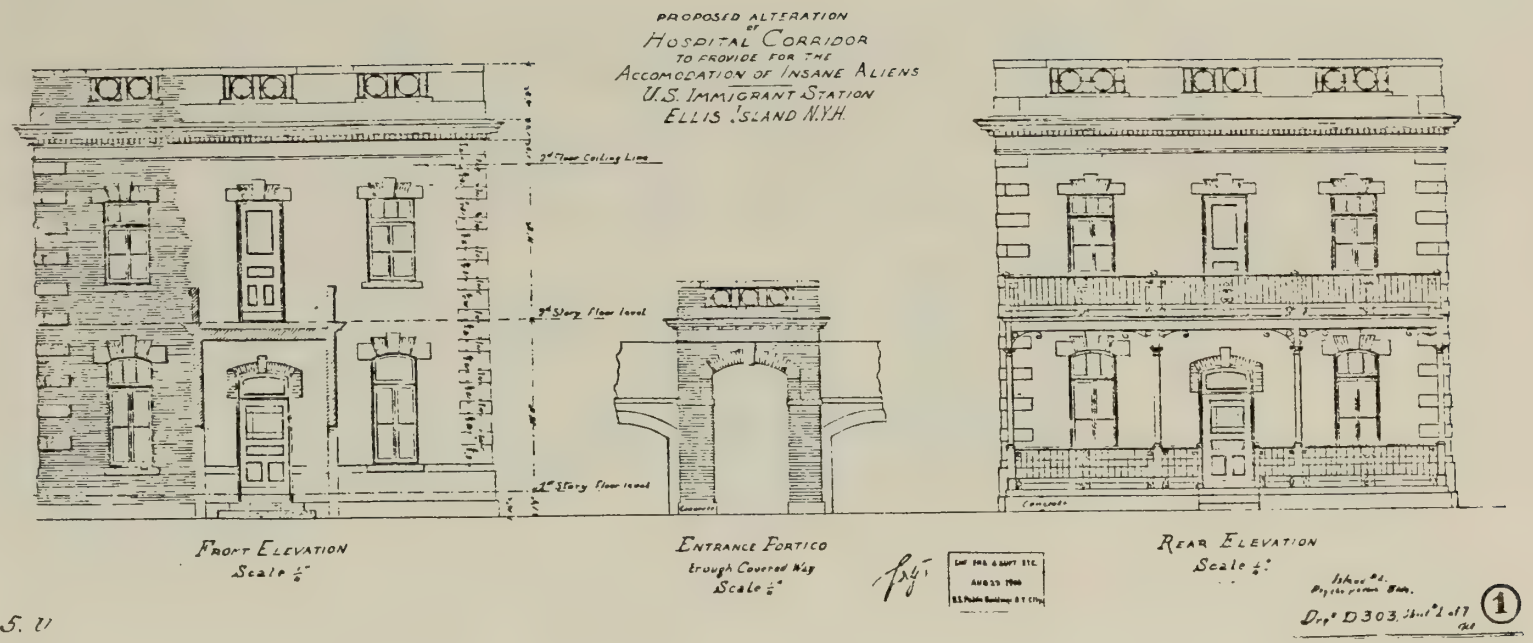
The deteriorated tile problem must be handled one area at a time. In some cases repair of individual tiles will suffice. In other locations entire areas must be removed and replaced with new slab construction.




Proposed alteration of hospital corridor, elevations and plans, psychopathic ward, 6/11/06.

NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 42,951 / 4
DSC | JUL 88

Exhibit 1




S. U

Proposed alteration of hospital corridor, front and rear elevations, entrance portico, psychopathic ward, 8/23/06.

NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 42,951/1
DSC | JUL 88

Exhibit 2




Proposed alteration of hospital corridor, southeast elevation, psychopathic ward, 8/23/06.
NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 42,951 / 2
DSC | JUL 88

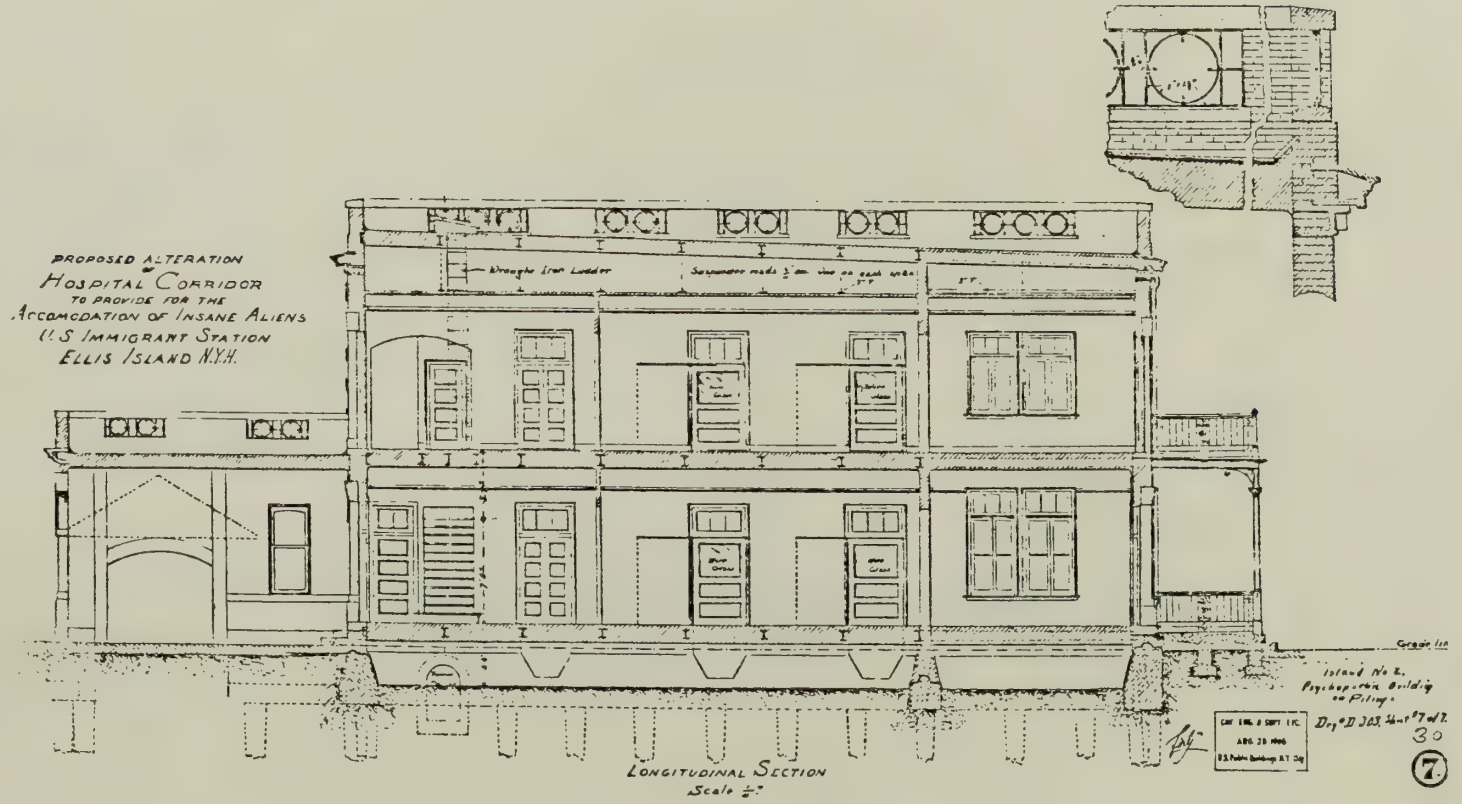
Exhibit 3




Proposed alteration of hospital corridor, northwest elevation, psychopathic ward, 8/23/06.

NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 42,951 / 3
DSC | JUL 88

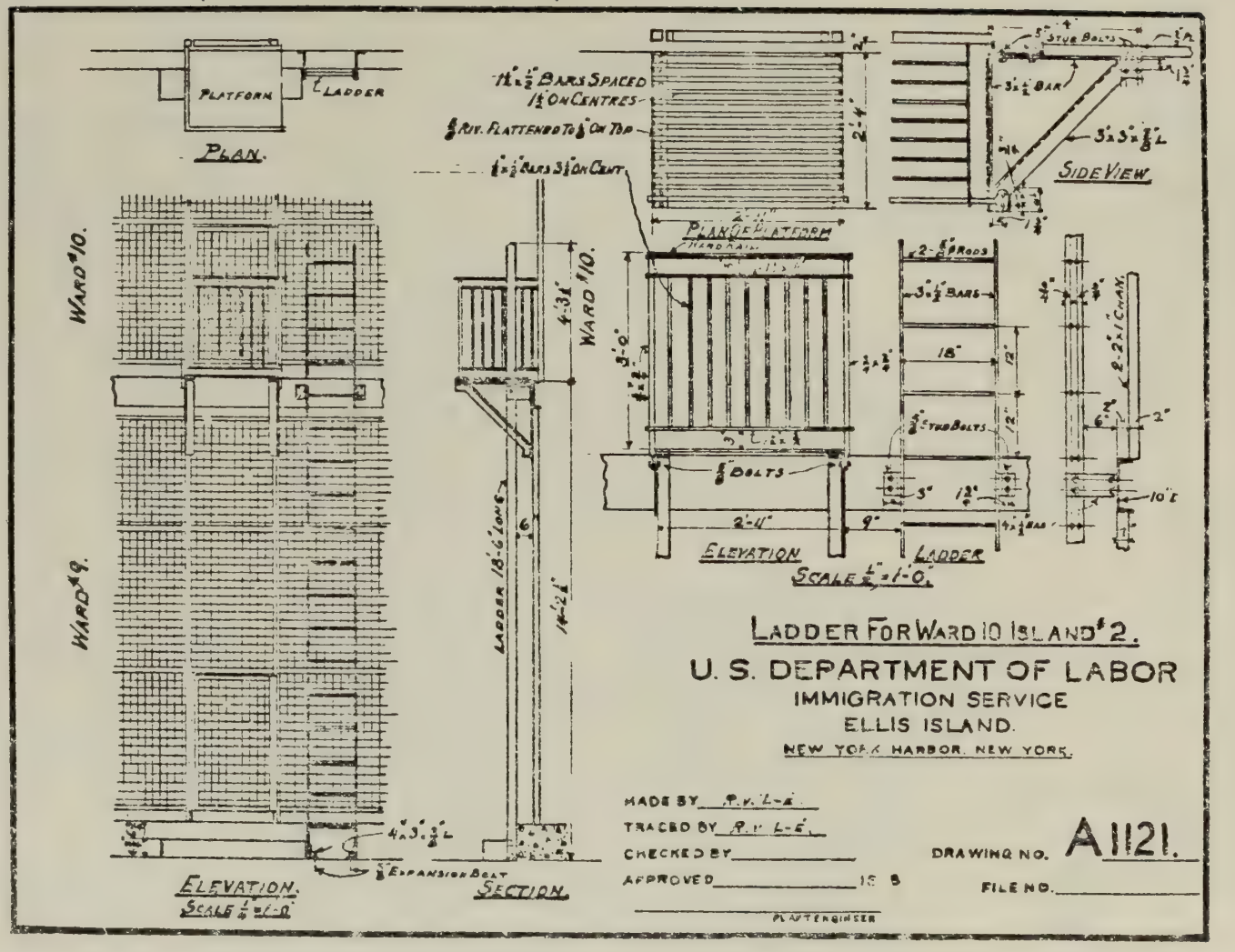
Exhibit 4




Proposed alteration of hospital corridor, longitudinal section, psychopathic ward, 8/23/06.

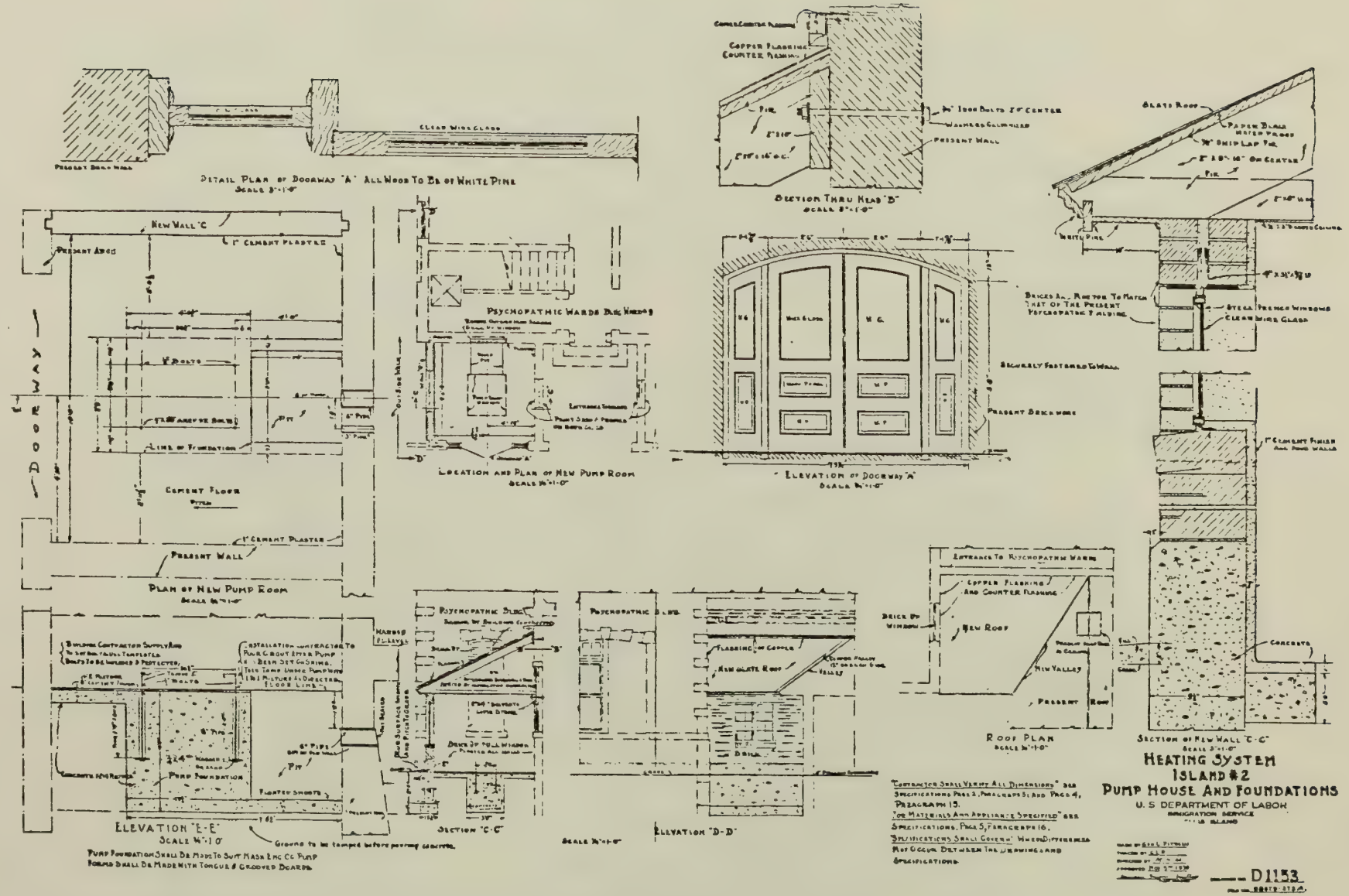
NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 42,951 / 7
DSC | JUL 88

Exhibit 5




Details for installation of ladder, psychopathic ward, 11/12/28.
NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 42,961
DSC | JUL 88

Exhibit 6

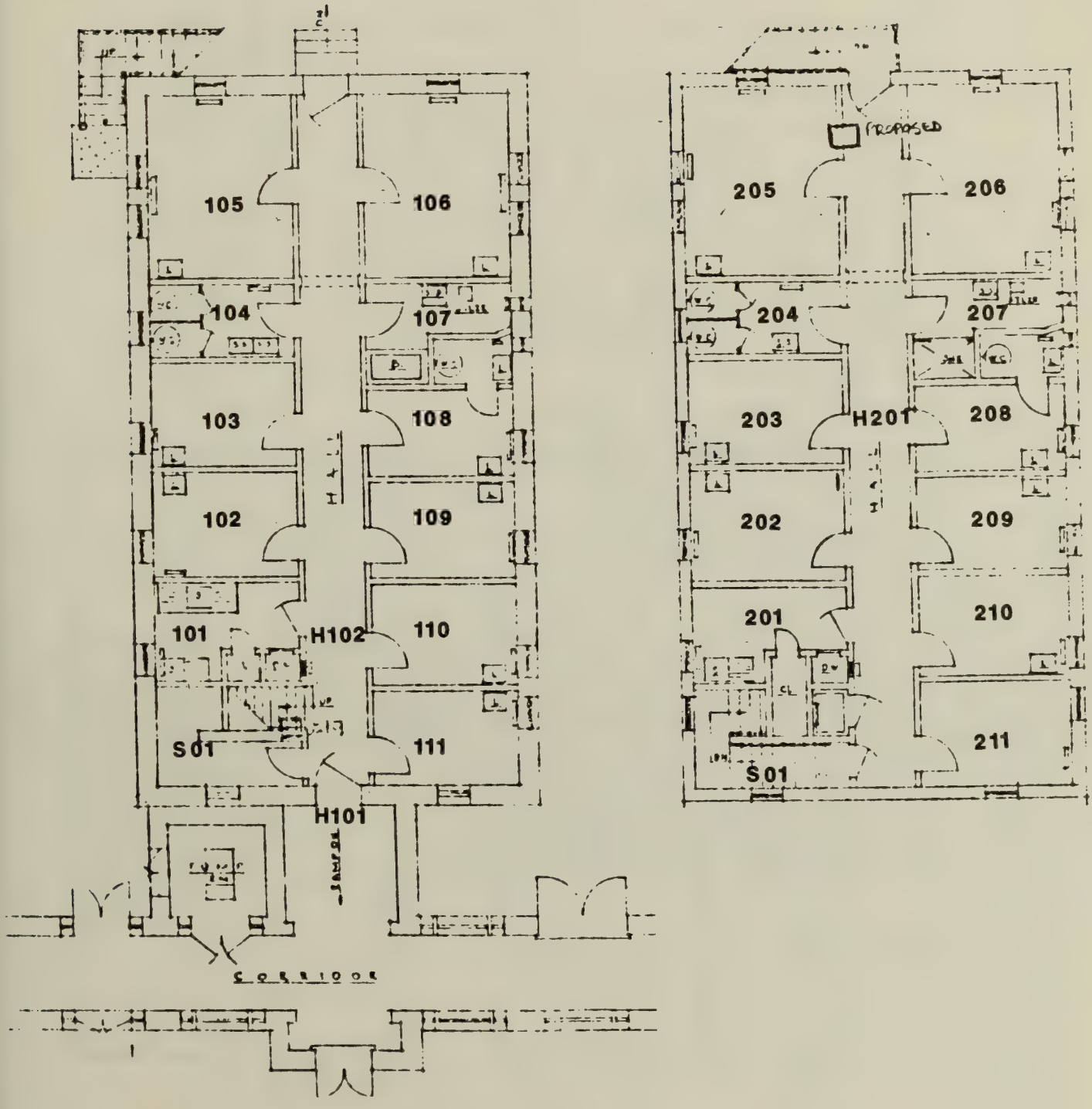



Heating system, Unit 2 pumphouse and foundations, 11/5/30.

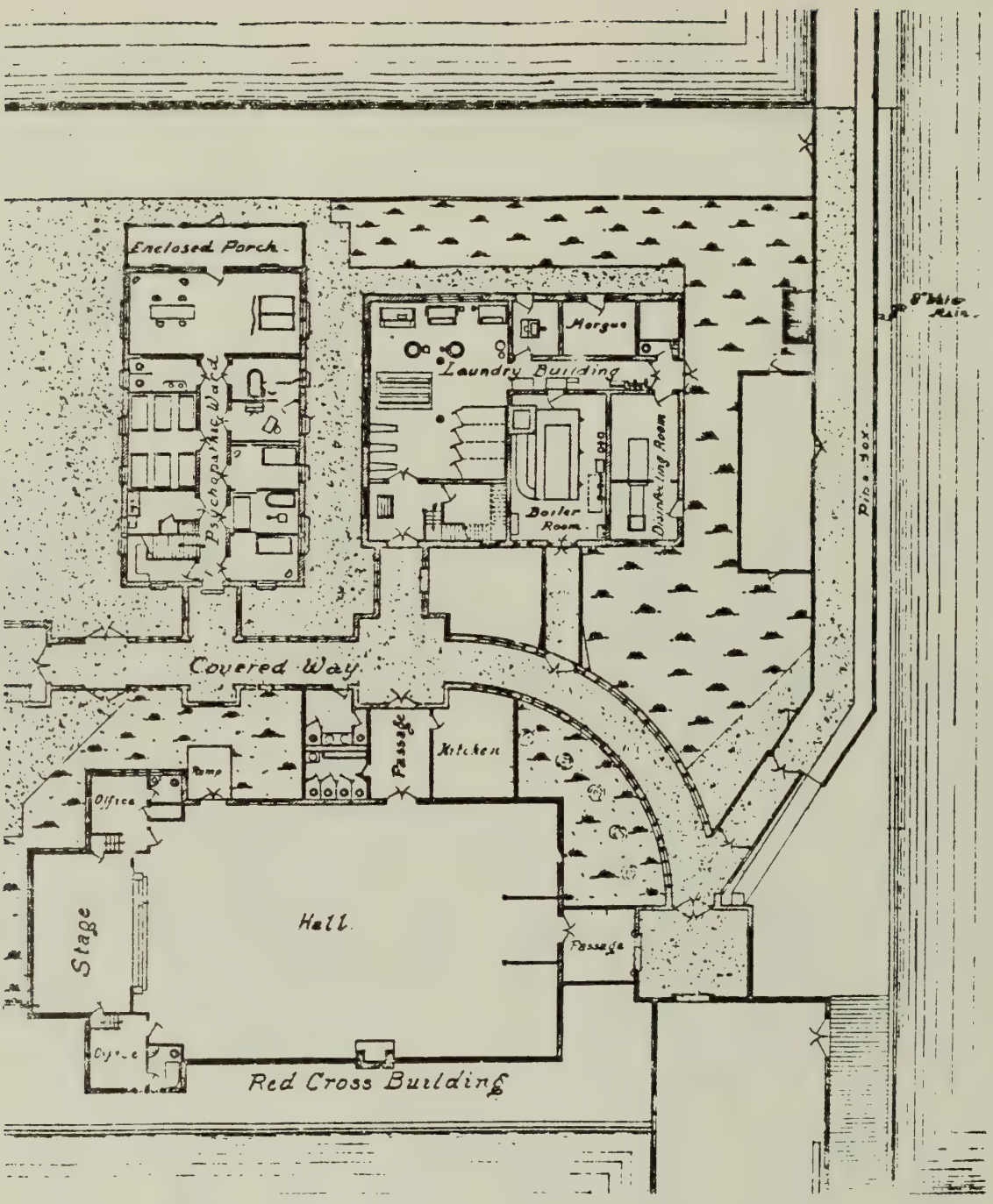
NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 42,963 / 1

DSC | JUL 88

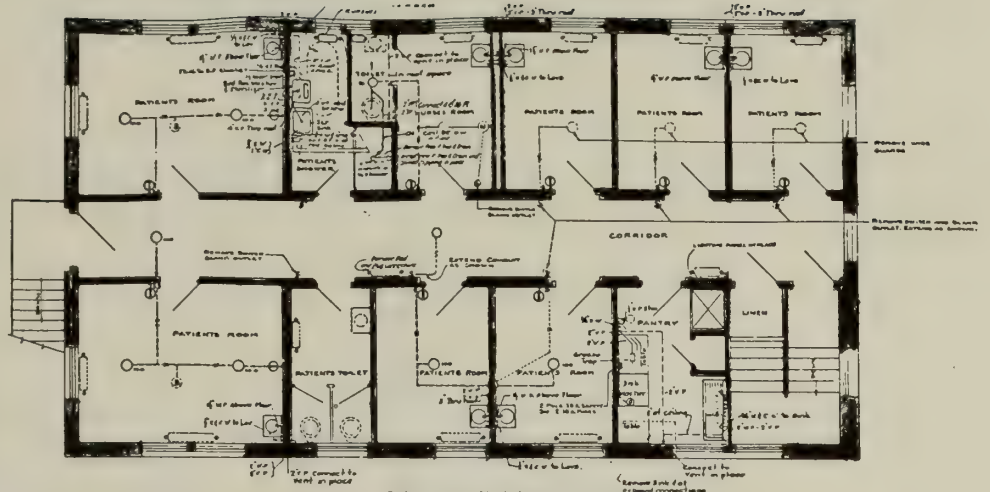
Exhibit 7



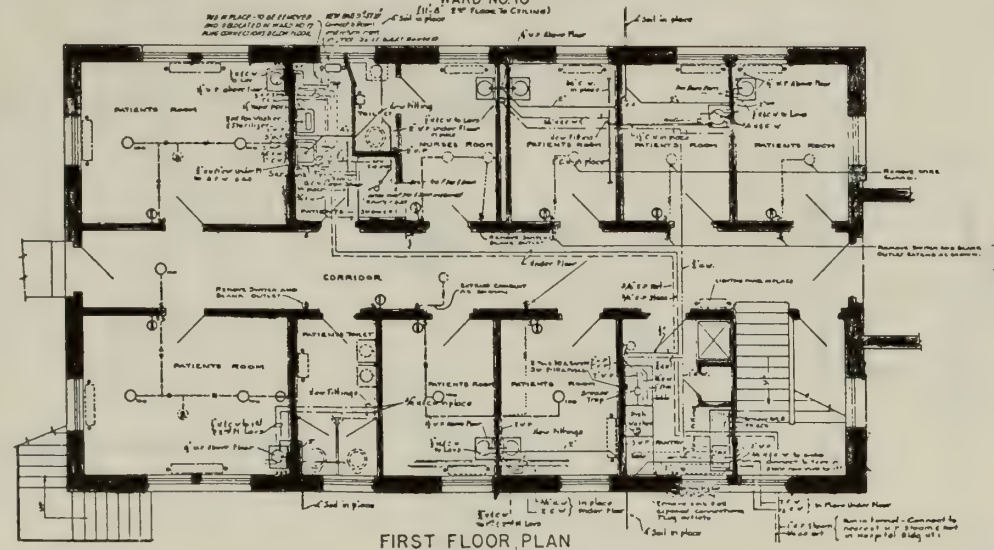

Existing Conditions, first and second floor plans, 7/1/51.
Coded excerpt, NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 42,992 / 8
DSC | JUL 88




Location plan, Unit 2, 6/1/16.
Excerpt NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 42,957 / 1
DSC | JUL 88




SECOND FLOOR PLAN
WARD NO. 10




FIRST FLOOR PLAN
WARD NO 9
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"
(0'-0 IS 2nd FLOOR)

ELECTRICAL SYMBOLS.

- CEILING OUTLET ELECTRIC ONLY 100 WATT.
- BRACKET OUTLET. ELECTRIC ONLY.
- DUPLEX PLUG RECEPTACLE IN WALL
- CEILING LAMP RECEPTACLE
- JUNCTION OR PULL BOX
- NURSES CALL STATION.
- CORRIDOR LAMP STATION.(NURSES CALL SYSTEM)
- PILOT AND BUTTON STATION NO OF PILOTS AS INDICATED ON NURSES CALL SYSTEM
- OUTLET IN PLACE-REMOVE FIXTURE AND INSTALL BLANK COVER.
- OUTLET IN PLACE, NEW FIXTURE.
- OUTLET AND FIXTURE IN PLACE TO REMAIN.
- SINGLE POLE SWITCH IN PLACE
- SINGLE POLE SWITCH.
- LIGHTING PANEL IN PLACE.
- BRANCH CIRCUIT RUN EXPOSED.
- SIZE D.C. MOTOR
- BR CIR CONCEALED IN PLACE, PULL IN NEW WIRES IF NEED
- THIS CHARACTER INDICATES 3 NO 12 IN 3/4" CONDUIT OR METAL RACEWAY
- THIS DENOTES CIRCUIT TO BE CONNECTED TO SW. NO. 4 IN LIGHTING CAB.
- TELEPHONE OUTLET ABOVE BASEBOARD
- FLOOR OUTLET
- 3/4" TELEPHONE CONDUIT UNDER FLOOR

NOTES: ELECTRICAL.
- NEW CEILING OUTLETS TO BE 500 WATT UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED
- METAL RACEWAY TO RUN SO AS TO AVOID PLUMBING AND HEATING PIPES.

NOTE
- ALL W. B. FIXTURES AND TRAPS OR PARTS THEREOF ARE TO BE REMOVED AND NEW VALVES AND TRAPS INSTALLED ON ALL FIXTURES OF THIS FLOOR.
- NEW VALVES AND TRAPS TO BE THE SAME SIZE AS THOSE IN PLACE.

FIXTURES SHOWN DOTTED ARE IN PLACE AND ARE TO REMAIN UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

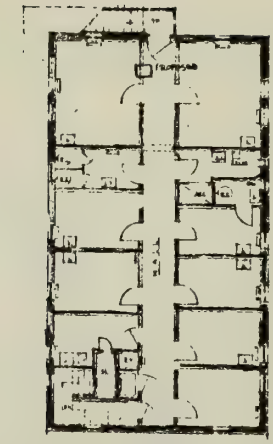
FIXTURES SHOWN IN SOLID LINES ARE TO BE NEW.

PLUMBING, HEATING & LIGHTING.

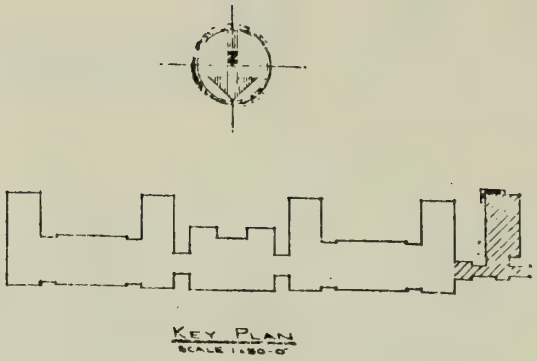
MARINE HOSPITAL
PLANS IMMIGRATION STATION
CITY ELLIS ISLAND, N.Y.
DRAWN BY [illegible]
CHECKED BY [illegible]
DRAWING No PHI-10-A50

Plumbing, heating and lighting first and second floor plans, 2/28/36.
Graphically enhanced NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 42,953 / 17
DSC | JUL 88

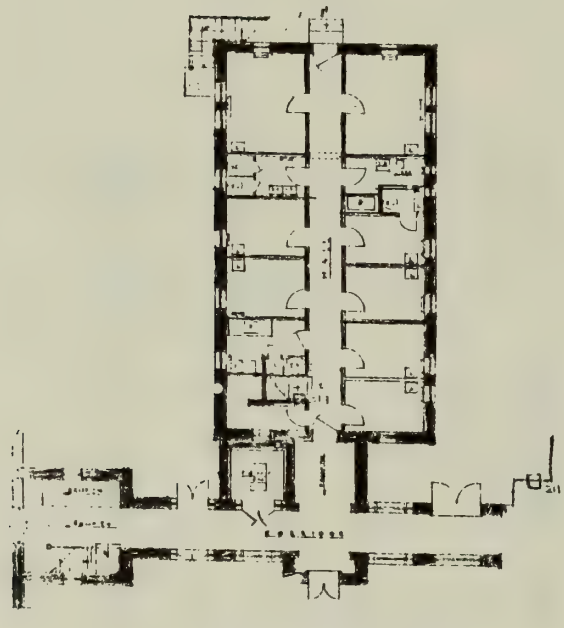
Exhibit 10



PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR
SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"

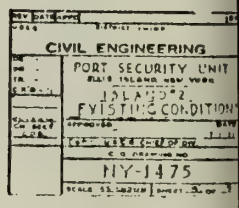


KEY PLAN
SCALE 1:480'-0"

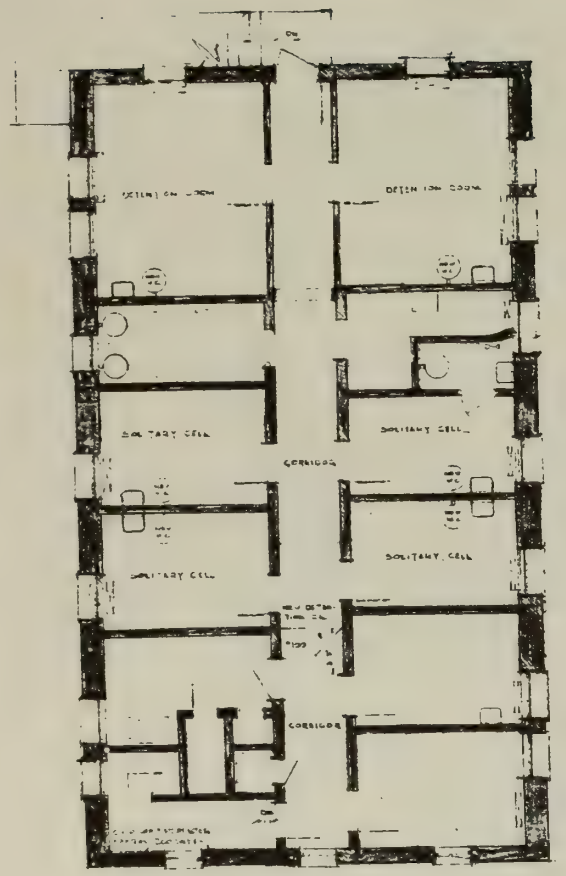


PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR
SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"

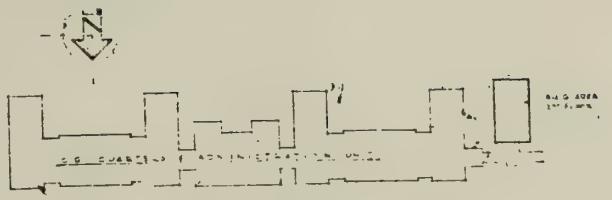
SICK BAY



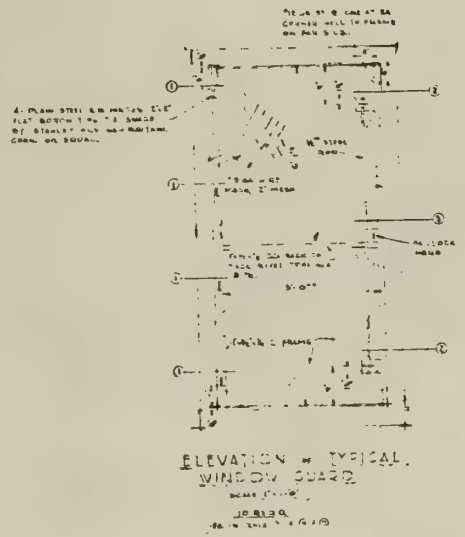

Existing Conditions, first and second floor plans, 7/1/51.
Graphically enhanced NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 42,992/8
DSC | JUL 88



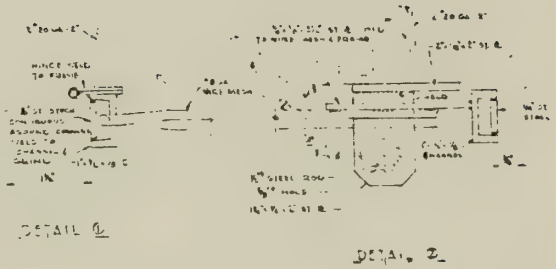

SECOND FLOOR PLAN



LOCATION PLAN

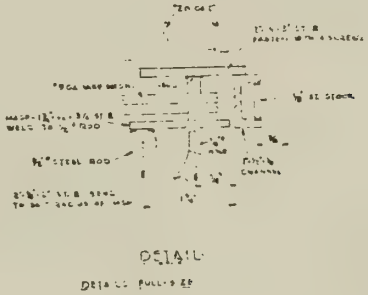


ELEVATION OF TYPICAL WINDOW GUARD

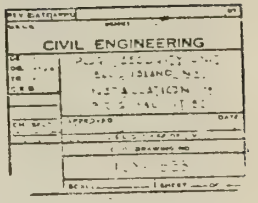


DETAIL 1

DETAIL 2



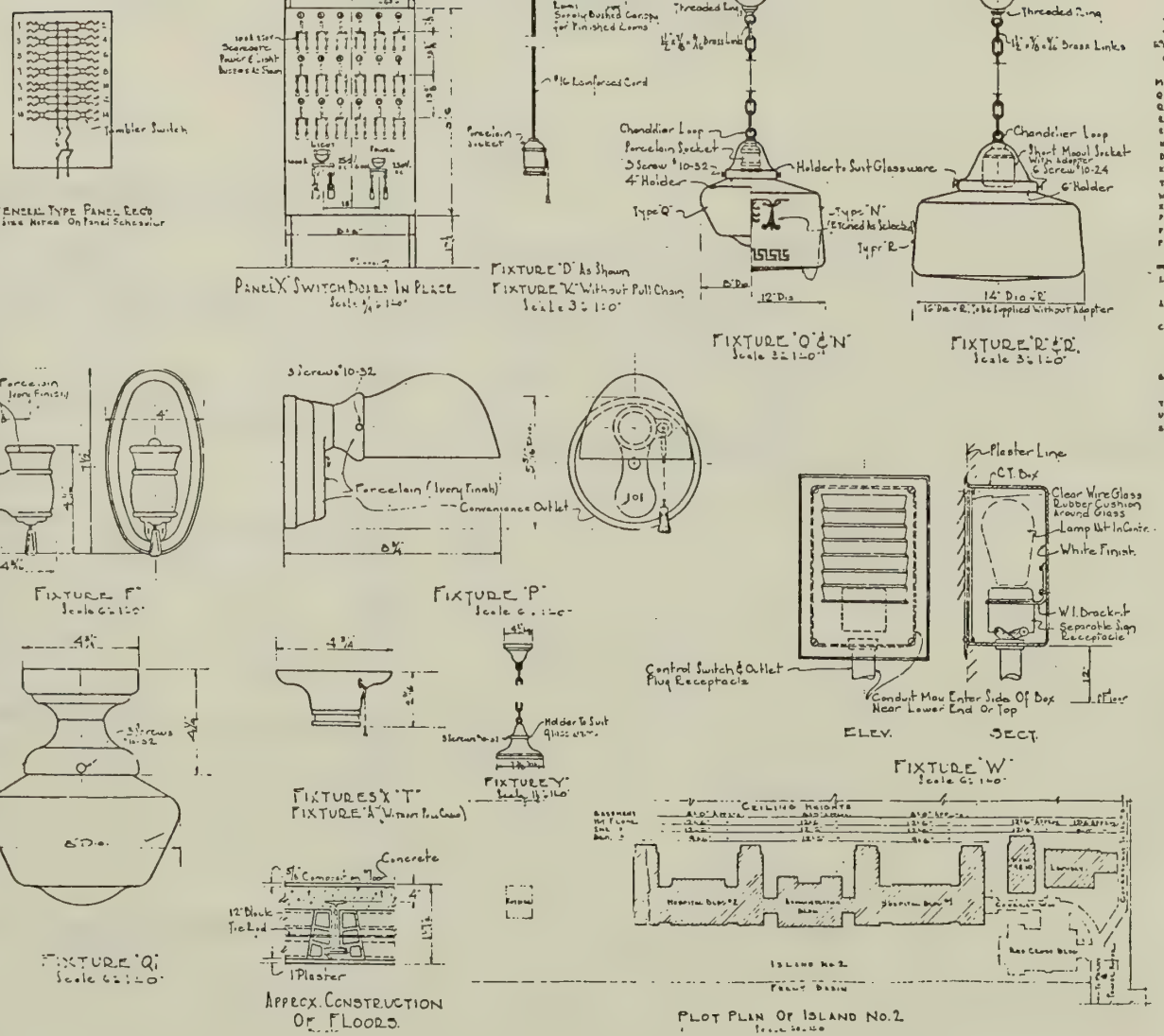
DETAIL




Installation of brig facilities, second floor plan, elevation and detail of window guards, 11/21/52. Graphically enhanced Dwg. No.

| 356 | 42,997 / 1 |
|---|---|
| DSC | JUL 88 |

Exhibit 12

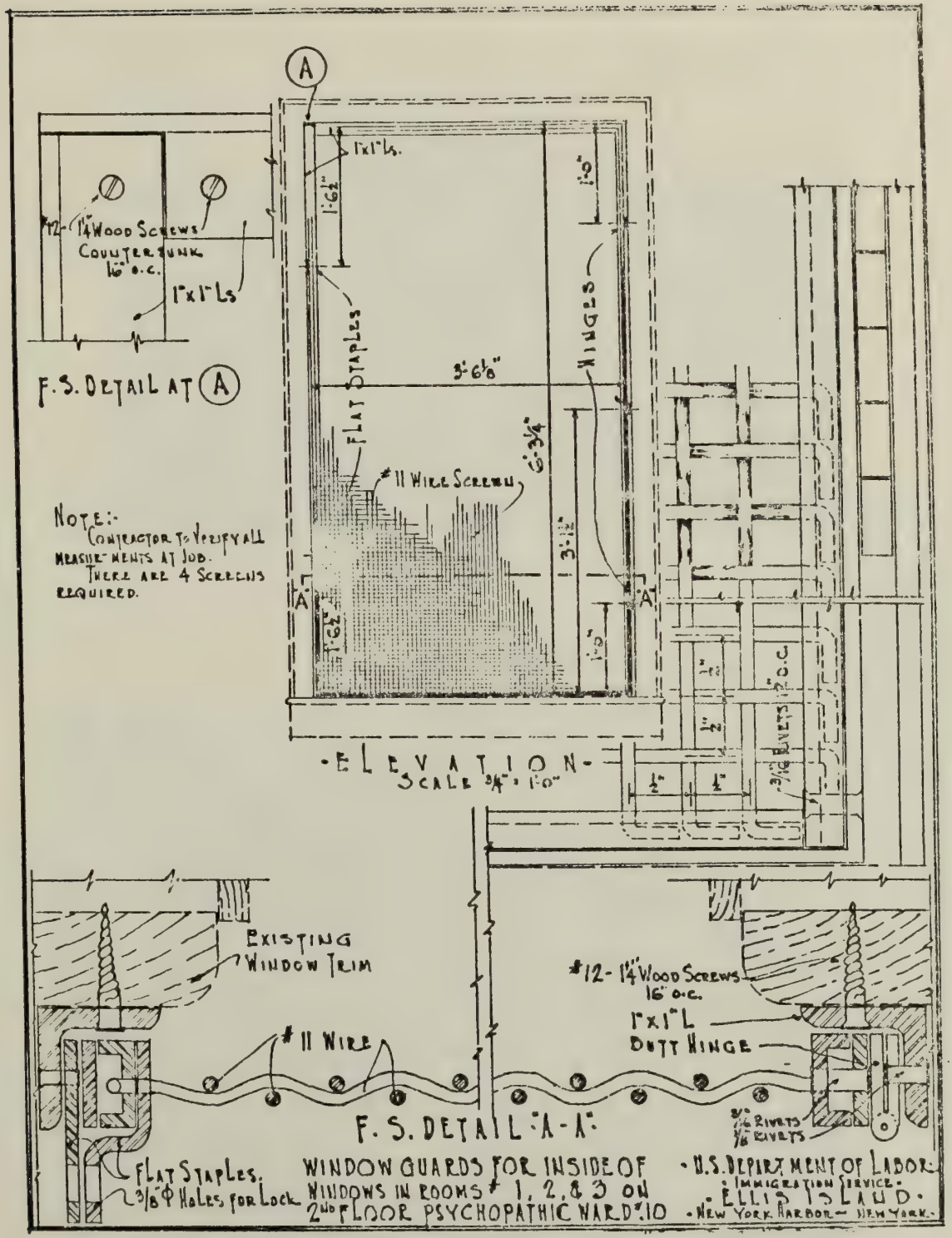



Plot plan and miscellaneous details of fixtures, etc.
Electrical installation, Unit 2, 2/14/34.

NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 42,975 / 1

DSC | JUL 88

Exhibit 13




Window guards, elevation and details, 11/30/31.
NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 42,967
DSC | JUL 88



1. South elevation, view northeast.



2. East elevation, view northwest.



3. West elevation, view northeast.



4. North elevation, view south; facade obscured by covered way 8C.



5. West elevation, iron window grilles.



6. Iron window grille, first story, west elevation.



7. Doorway with infilled transom, south elevation.



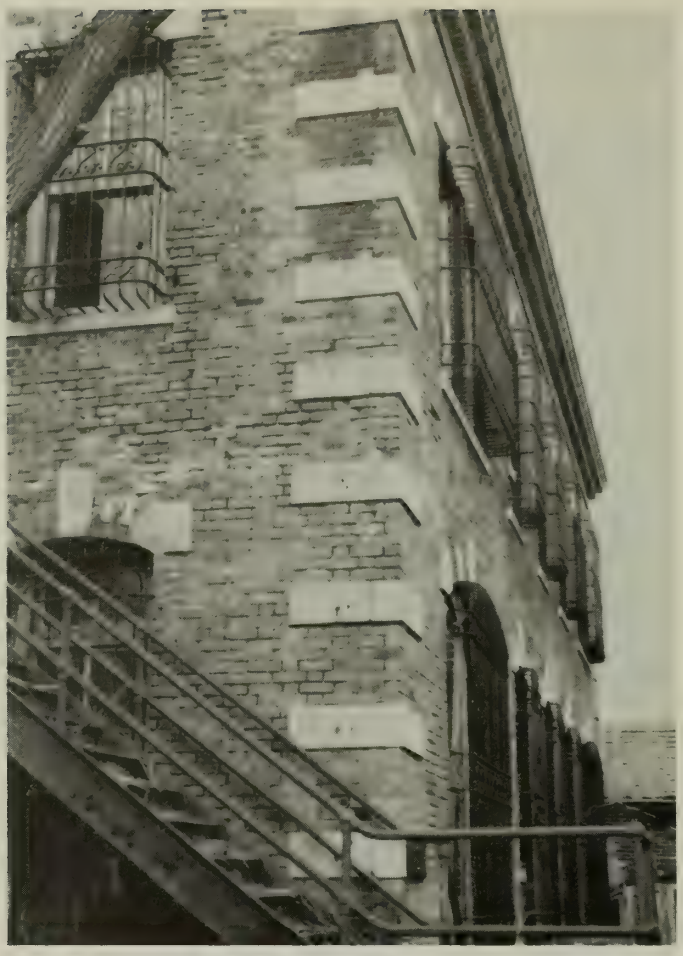
8. Metal stair, south elevation, view west.



9. Brick erosion, east facade.



10. Brick erosion and cracking, south facade.



11. Brick erosion and cracking, south facade.



12. Efflorescence, east facade.



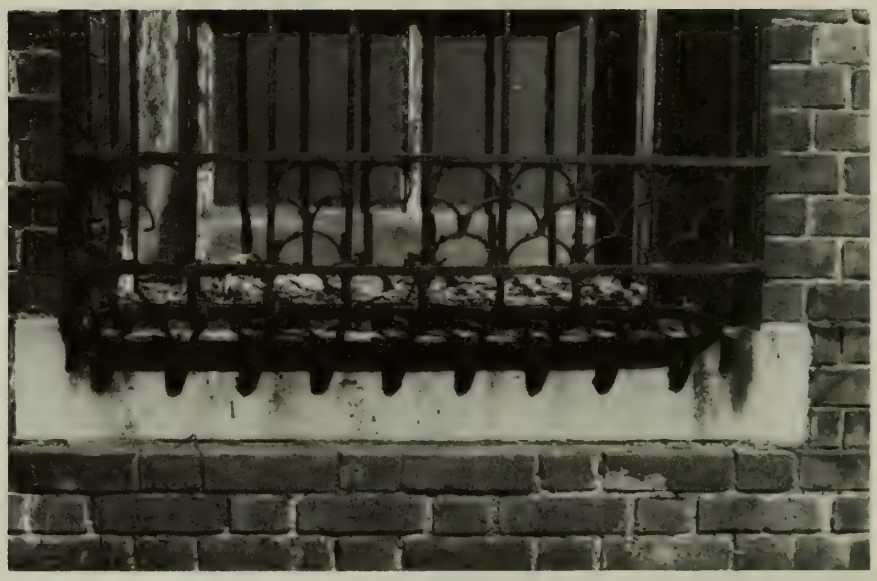
13. Surface weathering and carbon soot staining of parapet coping, east elevation.



14. "Restricted Area" sign, bottom quoin, northwest corner.



15. Carbon soot staining, dentils, east elevation.



16. Rusted window grille and rust stained sill.



17. Metal stair with deteriorated supports.



18. Weathered window sash, west elevation.



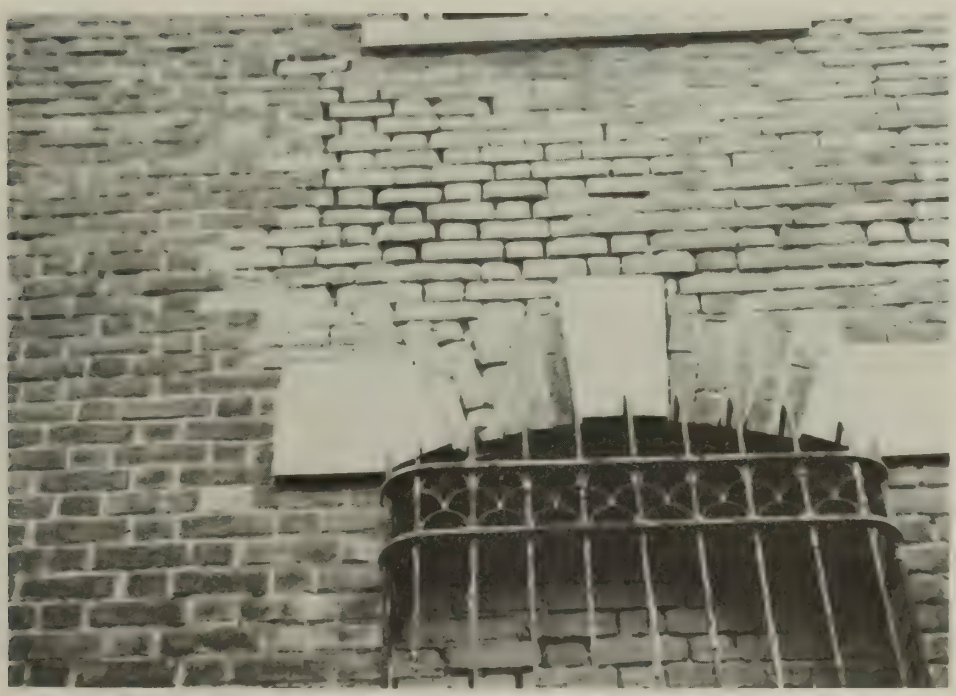
19. Altered window, west elevation.



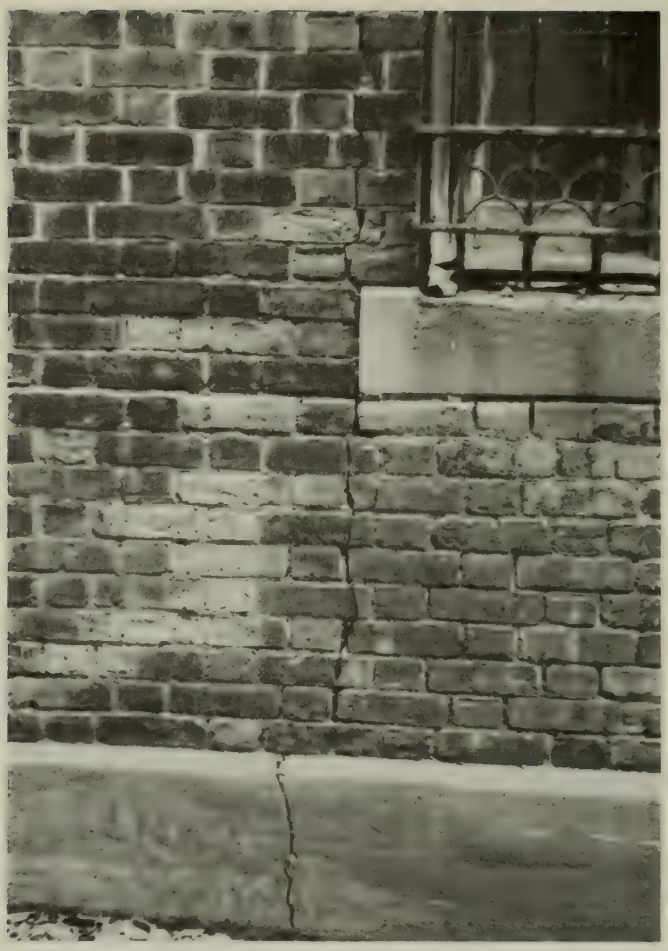
20. Quoins damaged by downspout removal, southwest corner.



21. Mortar deterioration and cracks in wall, south facade.



22. Mortar deterioration and brick erosion, west facade.



23. Crack, west facade.



24. Corroded exterior steel stair.

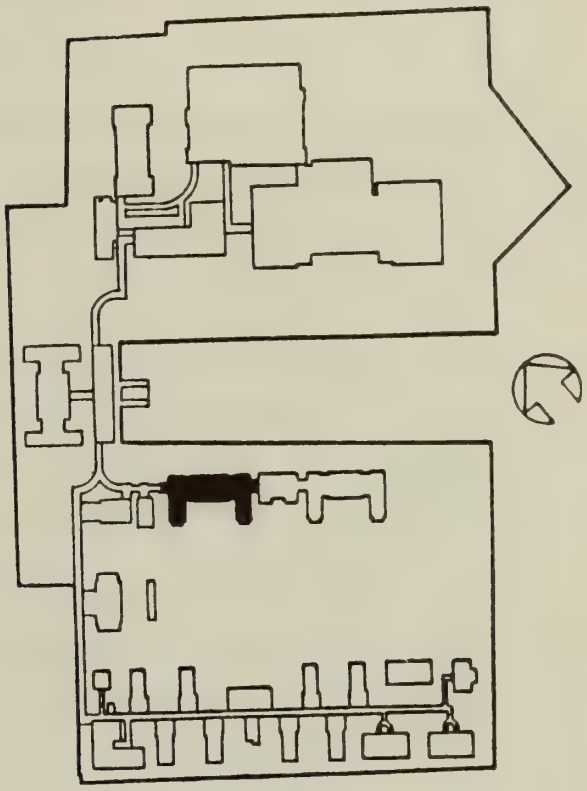


25. Deteriorated structural clay tiles, ceiling , room 205.



26. Deteriorated structural clay tiles, ceiling, room 206.

# MAIN HOSPITAL BUILDING



HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT UNITS 2, 3 & 4
ELLIS ISLAND NATIONAL MONUMENT, NEW YORK/ NEW JERSEY

## 5. Main Hospital Building

### a. Construction History[1]

The main hospital building was constructed between February of 1900 and March of 1901. In the Act of July 19, 1897, Congress authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to erect three principal fireproof structures and to enlarge Ellis Island by approximately three acres at a cost of $600,000. The structures were to include the main building, annexes on Island 1 and a forty-five bed hospital on the still unconstructed Island 2. The hospital building was to be augmented by three ancillary structures, a surgeon's house, an additional wing to the hospital building, and a hospital outbuilding.

1897 floor plans and elevations developed by the firm of Boring & Tilton differ from the building as built and show two structures having an east-west axis joined by an interconnecting recessed bay (exhibits 1 and 2). The most westerly building containing ward and hospital facilities lacks southern wings and differs in floor plan to the hospital building as constructed. The easterly structure was planned to house administrative and staff quarters, and is similar in configuration to the present administration building, lacking that building's two southerly bays.[2]

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1 Harlan D. Unrau, Historic Structure Report, Ellis Island, Historical Data (Denver Service Center: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1981), 415-423, passim.

2 Archival drawings, First Floor Plan Showing Location of Offices and Elevations, Boring & Tilton, 1897, Park Service Number 42.944:1, Original Number BT #1; Second and Third Floor Plans Showing Location of Offices, Boring & Tilton, 1897, Park Service Number 42.944:2, Original Number BT #2.

After ground had been broken, construction was delayed pending the action of Congress on further appropriations for the new immigration station. By September 1898, a plan for the enlargement of Ellis Island was approved and published.

After a delay of some months, Congress approved the requested appropriations for the two wings of the hospital building ($150,000), surgeon's house ($95,000), and hospital outbuilding and disinfecting plant ($33,340) in an act approved on March 3, 1899. Immediately thereafter, Boring & Tilton were directed to develop revised drawings for the hospital building and its wings while the supervising architect's office assumed responsibility for the plans of the surgeon's house and hospital outbuilding. On June 24, proposals were solicited for the work on the main hospital building. For the purpose of speeding the work, the specifications were divided into three parts: general construction, heating and ventilating, and electrical wiring.

Some six weeks later on August 14, four proposals were opened, but all were above the amount that had been appropriated, varying between $177,579 and $273,859 for the general construction alone. Accordingly, Boring & Tilton were ordered to revise the plans and specifications in order to reduce the cost of the work.

Boring & Tilton drew up an entirely new set of plans and elevations, including new designs for the heating, ventilating, electrical, and plumbing systems and the steel infrastructure. The revised plans excluded facilities for the segregation of contagious disease cases which may have been designated for the "special wards" located in the most westerly rooms of the first and second floors. Boring & Tilton's plans dating to November 14, 1899, and approved in early February 1898, show the cellar and first floor of the main hospital building as constructed (exhibits 3 and 4). Floor plans dating to 1900 document the second and third floors (exhibits 5 and 6).

Main Hospital Building

On February 20, 1900, a contract was let to Daniel A. Garber of New York City to construct the main hospital building at a cost of $116,867. The contract included all facets of the construction with the exception of the electricity, wiring, heating and ventilating work, and elevators. The work was to be completed within ten months. Added stipulations in the contract increased the total cost of the building to $121,319.65.

The construction of the hospital building progressed at a fairly rapid rate. In early November, Garber was paid $350 to furnish and set up eight coal-burning stoves to protect the building for six weeks, at the end of which it was anticipated that the building would be completed. In early December, Garber informed the Ellis Island officials that his contract would be completed by December 10.

Within several weeks, two inspections of the hospital building were made. Boring & Tilton reported on December 11 that a number of items of work were incomplete.[3] Although Garber was instructed to make the necessary corrections of these and other specified problems incurred by him throughout the construction by February 1, 1901, he did not complete most of them until the latter part of March. In early April, even though several of the corrective measures had not been attended to, Treasury officials sought to finalize settlement of the contract, and accordingly, the sum of $902 was deducted from the amount due to Garber. In mid-April a final payment on the contract was made to Garber.

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3 A listing of the details of incomplete items of work can be found in Harlan Unrau's Historic Structure Report, 420-423.

b. Exterior

i. Drawings

Due to a potential asbestos hazard to the BBB/NFA survey team, the main hospital building was not measured by an architectural team and drawings at 1/8" scale showing its "as found" condition were not prepared. In substitution for "as found" drawings, archival drawings of the building have been reproduced, some having been graphically enhanced, to depict the elevations, sections and relevant details for purposes of illustration in this report. Exhibit 7, prepared circa 1908, is the only existing elevation of the main hospital building.

ii. History

A number of contracts for work completed on the exterior of the buildings of Island 2 are of a general nature and do not specify the repairs undertaken on individual buildings. For purposes of completeness, general contracts, as well as those let for individual structures have been included in this section.

After the completion of the main hospital building in March 1901, the next work on the structure came in 1910 when a contract was let to James A. Jacquin to make repairs to the roofs, gutters, and leaders for all the buildings on Ellis Island. The work was completed on December 1.

The explosion that rocked Ellis Island on February 1, 1911 did considerable damage to all the buildings in the hospital complex on Island 2. Many windows, doors, and trimmings were broken out or dislodged. All broken windows and

exterior doors were boarded over within six hours after the explosion occurred and all repairs completed by mid spring.[4]

In late 1911 another contract was let to James A. Jacquin to repair the gutter and cornice at the northwest end of the main hospital building. During fiscal year 1913, the original hospital building was repointed.[5]

On December 16, 1915, a contract was let to the Reiss Roofing Company of Brooklyn, New York, to repair the roofs of the hospital building, administration building, and new hospital extension. The work was to be completed within sixty days at a cost of $2,270. All defective flashing of all skylights was repaired, and defective or cracked panes of glass, damaged by the wind, were replaced. Roof ridges were firmly secured and missing ridges were replaced. Cracked, broken, or missing roof tile was replaced with new tile of the same pattern, grade of material and color to match those in place.[6]

The July 30, 1916 explosion at the railway terminals on Black Tom Wharf in New Jersey weakened the walls, ceilings, roofs and foundations of the main hospital and the other hospital buildings. Many windows, casings and doors were blown out. The repairs to the hospital complex took about a year to complete and cost nearly $400,000.[7]

On March 1, 1918, the entire hospital complex, consisting of twenty-one buildings on Islands 2 and 3 as well as a large portion of the main building on Island 1 was

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4 Ibid., 461, 462.

5 Ibid., 462.

6 Ibid., 465, 466.

7 Ibid., 467.

turned over to the U.S. Army by the Department of Labor. The army hoped to use the hospital accommodations for up to 7,000 returning soldiers requiring medical and surgical attention. There were several reasons for the selection of Ellis Island by the War Department as a temporary hospital for returning American servicemen; one was that the restricted wartime immigration did not require the large plant on the island. Other reasons were the benefit of sea air on the recovery of the men and the advantage of keeping them away from the activities to which they would be exposed in cities and hospitals near army camps. The U.S. Army relinquished its use of the main building on April 1, 1919, and the hospital buildings on June 30.[8]

As a result of an agreement between the Department of Labor and the U.S. Public Health Service, the hospitals on Islands 2 and 3 were turned over to the latter agency on September 1, 1919, to be operated as U.S. Public Health Service Hospital No. 43. Under the agreement, all alien patients committed to the hospital by the immigration authorities were to receive precedence in admission over the regular beneficiaries of the Public Health Service, including American seamen. The new administration of the Ellis Island hospitals proved quite successful. In June 1922 it was reported that the facilities for the care and control of those requiring hospitalization was satisfactory in every respect and constituted a high standard.[9]

On June 9, 1926, a contract was let to Neptune B. Smythe, Inc., for the repair of the porches and steps at the rear of wards 3, 4, 7, and 8 in the main hospital building. The work, which was to be completed within sixty days at a cost of $3,993, included the repair of the porches, steps,

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8 Ibid., 468.

9 Ibid., 469.

railings and ladders. A concrete sidewalk was to be laid from the end wall of wards 3 and 4 to the curb line, and the old concrete sidewalk between the building lines around the courtyard was to be replaced.[10]

In June 1928, a contract was let for the installation and repair of fly screens on the hospital buildings on Islands 2 and 3. The screens were of 16 x 16 mesh, solid bronze wire and were guaranteed to be insect-proof for one year.[11] Existing fly screens were repaired and new ones installed in several doors of the first and second levels of the building, and new fly screens were installed on windows on all three floors.[12]

On September 23, 1931, a contract was let to Neptune B. Smythe, Inc. of New York City to paint all exterior wood and metal surfaces, to exclude copper, on Island 2 at a cost of $2,585. The work was completed in December.[13]

On May 21, 1932, a contract was let to the Merit Contracting Company of New York City to make repairs to the sheet metal and roofing on Island 2. The work included replacements and repairs to tile, slate, metal, and composition roofings; and valleys, hips, ridges, flashings, cornices,

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10 Ibid., 472.

11 Ibid.

12 Specifications for Fly Screens on Islands No. 2 and No. 3, Island No. 2, U.S. Department of Labor, Immigration Service, Ellis Island, New York, (Denver Service Center: Ellis Island Architectural and Maintenance Records, 1898-1955), Inventory Number 132, 14, 15, 16.

13 Unrau, 474.

gutters, downspouts, crickets, saddles, dormers, and skylights. The contract was completed in September.[14]

On April 21, 1932, a contract was let to the Quintine Realty Company to replace, repair, and alter the leaders, drains, and sewers on Island 2. The work, which cost $5,390, included replacements and alterations to leader stacks; alterations to the house drain on the main hospital building; and patching of plaster, concrete and masonry.[15]

In June 1932 a contract was let to the Orange Screen Company of New York City to install insect screens on all the buildings on Ellis Island. Wood frame fly screens were installed on doors and windows throughout the building.[16]

A severe wind storm during the winter of 1932-1933 caused damage to some of the buildings on Ellis Island. In March 1933, a contract was let to Smith Company of New York to make the necessary repairs.[17] Repair work for the main hospital building may have been included in this contract.

Another severe windstorm caused considerable damage to the roofs of the buildings on Ellis Island in 1934. In October of that year, a contract was let to the Ashford Roofing Company of Brooklyn, New York, for repairs to the roofs on Island 2. Flashing was replaced, copper curb and ridge

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14 Ibid., 483.

15 Ibid., 484.

16 Ibid., Archival Drawing, Fly Screens, Hospital Buildings Island No. 2, May 5, 1932, Park Service Number 42.972:1, Original Number E1240.

17 Unrau, 485.

roll were repaired, loose roof tile resecured and missing tiles replaced.[18]

The hospital complexes on Islands 2 and 3 were closed on March 1, 1951. After the hospital complex on Island 2 was closed, the Coast Guard took over temporary control of the buildings and established the Ellis Island Port Security Unit. It is likely that the Coast Guard did exterior maintenance work on the main hospital building but no available documentation relative to such activity has been located.[19] The Coast Guard vacated Ellis Island in 1954.

### iii. Description

The main hospital building was built in 1902 as part of Boring & Tilton's original immigration complex, echoing in design the French Renaissance character of the main building across the ferry slip. The building is composed of a 3-1/2-story central pavilion flanked by two, 2-1/2-story flanking wings. It is faced with red brick laid in flemish bond, and has limestone quoins, sill and lintel courses, window and door surrounds, and a rusticated ashlar granite base (photos 1 and 2). The structure is steel frame with structural tile infill, resting on brick bearing walls.

On its north elevation the central pavilion is five bays long (photo 3). Fenestration at the first story consists of windows with openings quoined with limestone and having segmental arched lintels with limestone keystones, while at the second and third stories, windows have flat lintels. Third story windows are shorter than those of the first

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18 Ibid., 492, 493.

19 Ibid., 500, 501.

and second stories. Limestone sill courses band the facade at each level and a limestone crenelated lintel course broken by keystones links the windows of the second story. All windows on this elevation are of two-over-two double hung wood sash. The treatment of the basement story is the same on all elevations, and consists of a rusticated granite ashlar base with limestone trim. At the the center of this elevation, granite steps and a closed limestone balustrade lead to a wood and glass paneled door having single upper lights, lower wood panels and a two-light arched transom (photo 4). The doorway has an arched limestone surround with quoins and a keystone embellished with a sculptured human face.

The steeply pitched, red tile, copper, ridged hip roof which covers the central pavilion has two large limestone capped brick chimneys, one on the east and one on the west end of the center ridge (see photo 2). Dormers open from the attic story, three on each of the north and south slopes of the roof, and one on each of the side slopes. The center dormers of the north and south slopes have brick and limestone walls, copper gable roofs, and one-over-one wood sash windows, while the rest of the dormers are bull's-eye with round, single light pivoting sash windows set in molded copper surrounds (photo 5). The roof is supported on a denticulated limestone cornice and is trimmed with a pressed copper cheneau (photo 6).

The main hospital building's two 2-1/2-story flanking wings are both separated from the central pavilion by single recessed bays. Stairwells are located in these bays, and are lit from above by skylights which have red tile covered side walls, metal frame clerestory windows and copper frame glass roofs (photo 7).

The flanking wings are two bays wide on the north and south, and seven bays long on the east and west elevations (photo 8). Windows are half the width of those in the

center pavilion with one-over-one double hung wood sash. Both first and second story windows have flat heads, wood sash and transom lights. Three-bay wide, two-story porches are attached to the south ends, or rear, of the wings (photos 9 and 10). They are similar in construction to the porch on the contemporary kitchen and laundry building, with steel framing, concrete floors, and steel columns and balustrades (photo 11).[20] The west wing porch has been enclosed with course wire mesh (see photo 10).

The roofs over the connecting section and wings are a combination of hip and flat, and are covered with red clay tile and tar respectively. The flat roof areas on both wings have three additional skylights. The sloped tiled areas of the roofs of the wings have bull's-eye dormers, of the same materials yet smaller than those of the central pavilion. One dormer is located on each of the north and south slopes, two on the east and three on the west slopes. A limestone cornice with modillion blocks trims the roof eaves (photo 12).

iv. Existing Conditions

A field survey of the existing conditions of the main hospital building was conducted in May of 1986. In general these structures exhibit the same types of deterioration for like conditions as the other buildings of Units 2, 3, and 4. A description of the various types of deterioration can be found in section III, appendix A.

The buildings of Units 2, 3, and 4 have, as those of Unit 1, experienced exposure to high winds

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20 Prepared for the National Park Service, Denver Service Center by Building Conservation Technology/The Ehrenkrantz Group, Historic Structures Report, Ellis Island, Statue of Liberty National Monument, New York, December 1978, 180.

(particularly from the north), fog, salts, intense solar radiation, condensation and other harsh weathering conditions. Constant, erosive forces such as moisture, salt penetration and solar radiation seem to have been the primary agents for most of the deterioration mechanisms observed.[21]

A special survey form has been developed which offers a descriptive summary of the types, levels, and locations of deterioration for each material utilized in the buildings of Units 2, 3, and 4, as well as a relative assessment of condition for each material used and for the building as a whole. See section III, appendix A.

The exterior of the main hospital building is in fair condition with materials exhibiting moderate to severe levels of deterioration.

Brick surfaces of the north elevation of the east connector leading to the administration building exhibit some spalling and loss with the facade of this section of the building appearing damp. Mortar deterioration appears generally (photos 13 and 14). Efflorescence and carbon soot staining are evident on all elevations.

Granite utilized in the base, cellar window surrounds and north elevation stair is in good condition, displaying carbon soot staining of some areas and general mortar loss (photo 15).

The limestone coursing, quoining, door and window surrounds, stair balustrade and cornice exhibit

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21 Prepared for the U.S. Department of the Interior/National Park Service by Beyer Blinder Belle/Anderson Notter Finegold, Historic Structures Report, Unit One Buildings, December 1985, 30.

general weathering and mortar loss (see photo 14). Some cracking of the limestone occurs on the south elevation. Copper staining is evident under windows in which fly screens have been installed, as well as beneath the copper cheneau, and is severe at building intersections where deteriorating gutters allow water to flow down facade surfaces (photo 16). Carbon soot staining of limestone trim occurs in protected areas such as the underside of window lintels and between cornice dentils (photo 17). Rust staining caused by a deteriorating metal replacement roof afflicts the limestone trim of the north elevation central dormer, and discolors the cornice, coursing and window surrounds below (photo 18). Concrete parging of the south elevation east wing verandah exhibits cracking, spalling and loss (photo 19).

Metal surfaces display some of the greatest deterioration of all building materials. The wire enclosures and stairs of the south elevation verandahs exhibit general rusting and deterioration which has resulted in the displacement and loss of parts such as three stair treads of the west wing (see photo 10). Balustrades of the south elevation central stair and east verandah have become detached and lie on the ground (photo 20). The original decorative iron grillework enclosure of the west verandah has been replaced by a later rectangular mesh metal grille (see photo 10).

Wood window sash exhibits flaking loss of painted finish, deterioration of wood sub-surfaces, and displacement and loss of sash parts. Broken glass occurs randomly. Fly screens remain on some windows (photo 21). Six holes are evident on each side of the inner face of the window openings of the two most westerly windows of the first floor of the north elevation, indicating iron grille removal (photo 22); similar hole configurations are evident on all windows of the west elevation of the first floor of the west wing. One second floor, west elevation window has been altered to a wood, six-light, double casement window with a three-light transom (photo 23).

Wood doors exhibit general weathering, flaking loss of painted finish and random breakage of glass door lights. One half of a double screen door remains on a basement door of the south elevation (photo 24).

Roof tile appears to be generally intact with random loss of individual tile. Copper ridge flashing exhibits some loss on the south half of the west wing with damage to the south ridge decorative terminus. Clay tile sheathing of skylight side walls exhibit fairly extensive loss with resultant exposure of the structural tile sub-surface (photo 25). The north elevation, central roof dormer has had a metal replacement roof installed which displays moderate rusting and deterioration resulting in orange-brown staining of limestone dormer trim, building cornice, coursing and window trim below. Loss of gutters occurs on the south elevations of the east and west wings with rust staining of the limestone cornice evident on the west wing (photo 26). Gutters exhibit general perforations. Some infill of round dormer window pivot sash has occurred.

The relative structural and exterior/interior finish conditions for the buildings of Units 2, 3, and 4 have been depicted on plans of the various building complexes, and can be found in Section II, Physical History and Analysis Section, sub-section A-1, Project Scope of this report. See exhibit 5, 6, 7 and 8 of that section.

c. Interior

i. Drawings

Due to a potential asbestos hazard to the BBB/NFA survey team, the main hospital building was not measured by the architectural team and drawings at 1/8" scale showing its "as found" interior condition were not prepared. In

substitution for "as found" drawings, archival drawings of the building have been reproduced, to depict the plans, elevations, sections and relevant details for purposes of illustration in this report. The most recent archival plans available, dated 1951, of the basement, first, second and third floors have been graphically enhanced and coded with a numbering system which will be referred to in following sections of the text. See exhibits 8 through 11.

ii. Description

The interior description of the main hospital building has been based on a combination of field observation and original 1899 floor plans (exhibits 3-6).

The dominating element of the floor plans of the main hospital building is a long double-loaded corridor running from east to west, linking the central pavilion, stair hall sections and wings, while dividing each floor into north and south sections. These corridors eventually extended through each floor of the entire Island 2 hospital complex, including the main hospital building, administration building and new hospital extension.

Located within the sections which connect the center pavilion with the wings are two staircases rising from the basement to the third floor. Each stairwell is illuminated by windows at landings located between floors, and by a skylight in the ceiling of the third floor. Two pairs of double, galvanized metal fire doors break the main hallways at each stair hall. A single room with a large window is located across from each of the stairwells on all floors. A third central staircase located in the south half of the central pavilion leads from the basement to the main attic.

Hospital wards with windows on three sides are located on both first and second floors of the wings on the south side of the main corridor. First floor wards contain bathrooms and closet space, and all four wards open onto porches at the rear. Two rooms with northern exposures are located across the corridor from each ward.

Located within the central pavilion on the first floor, the main north elevation entrance opens into a vestibule and entry hall. This entryway is flanked by four rooms, the westernmost containing a bathroom. Across the main corridor, the central stairway is flanked by two rooms, the southern room containing a fireplace with wood surround and mantle. A rear entrance opens into a vestibule at the southern end of the stair hall. Two additional rear entrances open into rooms on the south side of the connecting sections, which join the wings to the central pavilion.

The north side of the central pavilion on the second floor is divided into four office or dormitories, two bathrooms and two closets. On the south side, space on either side of the central stair hall is divided into two offices or dormitories, a bathroom and two closets.

On the third floor, the central pavilion is divided into four rooms and a small bathroom on the south side, and five rooms on the north. Wings at this level contain unfinished attic space. As with the lower floors, an east-west corridor extends through the third floor. This corridor exits at each end into the eastern and western attic spaces.

## iii. History

### 1. Historic Room Use

The main hospital building was built on Island 2 in 1900-01. Boring & Tilton's basement plan (exhibits 3 and 8), dated November 14, 1899 illustrating footing, plumbing and piling, shows the basement to have been primarily a pipe cellar with one small room, BH103, being designated for cold storage. An east-west corridor, BH101, extends through the basement.

Most of the lettered room use designations on the 1899 first floor plan (exhibits 4 and 9) are difficult to read, although it is clear that one men's ward, room 110, and one women's ward, room 105, occupied the first floor wings; an oval shaped entrance hall, H101, was centrally located on the north elevation; two south facing corner bathrooms were located in rooms 104 and 112; and a room designated as a day and dining room was located in room 113. Two pairs of closets, H104A, H104B, and H106A, H106B, flanked the doorways of each ward and opened to the east/west corridor. These closets probably housed linen and other necessary housekeeping items.

Floor plans dated April 19, 1900 give room designations for the second (exhibits 5 and 10) and third floors (exhibits 6 and 11).[22] The plan of the second floor is similar to that of the first floor with one women's ward in room 206, one men's ward in room 214, and bathrooms in rooms 204

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22 Archival Drawings, Footing, Plumbing and Basement Plans, Boring & Tilton, April 19, 1900, Park Service Number 42.945:11, Original Number Bldg. 106, #15A; Second, Third Floor and Roof Plans, Boring & Tilton, April 19, 1900, Park Service Number 42.945:1, Original Number Bldg. 106, #1A.

and 215. Poultice rooms were located in the remaining rooms of each of the building's flanking wings, room 203 and room 216.

Day and dining rooms were located opposite the stairwells in rooms 207 and 213. On the south elevation, rooms 208 and 209 were designated as a resident physician's office and toilet, and the area encompassing rooms 210, 211 and 212 was earmarked for use as a staff dining room. An apothecary room, room 202; an apothecary's office, room 201; and two doctor's offices, rooms 218 and 217, with two interconnecting bathrooms and two closets, were located on the north elevation.

The third floor contained a sterilizing room, room 304; an operating room, room 305; five nurse's rooms, rooms 307, 302, 301, 315, and 306; three male attendants' rooms, room 308, 309 and 313; a laboratory, room 310; and a storage room, room 311. Two toilets and closets are also indicated.

As early as June 1909, the immigration authorities requested $20,000 to install new plumbing and tiling in the original hospital building as the old equipment was worn out. The request was repeated the following July by Commissioner Williams.

When Congress still had not responded to the request by July 1911, Williams reiterated his recommendation for renovating the interior. As the floors in the hospital building were nearly worn out, he added the sum of $20,000 to his request to provide for new floors.

There are no available documentary records relative to the work on the interior renovation. However, the Commissioner-General of Immigration reported on June 30, 1914, that the "old hospital building had been

renovated, new floors and modern and sanitary plumbing installed."[23]

A September, 1911, Annual Report stated that the main hospital building was not in use due to the deteriorated state of its interior fittings which could warrant condemnation by the Board of Health.[24] The request for an interior renovation of the main hospital building in the amount of $40,000 was made at this time. A comparison of the 1899 and 1916 plans of the first floor indicates a number of possible changes in use which could have occurred during the 1911 interior renovation (exhibits 4 and 12). In 1916, a dispensary was listed as being located in room 102 which consisted of two rooms on the 1899 plans; a study in room 101; unspecified quarters in rooms 114 and 115; a ward dining room in room 106; a doctors' dining room in room 107; a kitchen in room 108; and a men's ward (formerly a women's ward in 1899) in room 105.

1918 plans for the second floor show a bathroom as having been installed in each second floor ward, as well as between the 1899 resident physician's rooms, room 208 and room 209, and between rooms 210 and and 212. A doorway has been installed at the eastern end of the east-west corridor exiting to the now constructed administration building to the west (see exhibit 13). On the third floor, a bathroom, 306A, has been installed between two 1899 nurse's rooms, rooms 306 and 307, and is accessed by both rooms (see exhibit 14). It is not known whether room use on the second and third floors changed, or remained the same between 1900 and 1918, as specific room uses are not listed on 1918 second and third floor plans.

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23 Unrau, 462, 463.

24 Annual Report, 1911, New York Public Library, William Williams papers, Box 5, Folder 19, File 3, p. 6.

A 1922 floor plan for the installation of fresh cold water supply indicates only one change as having been made since 1918; a change of the original male attendant's quarters, room 313, to a toilet.[25] A 1924 report listing employee quarters indicates that the third floor of the main hospital building was used for nurses' and maids' housing.[26]

A 1923 plan illustrating replacements of electric light fixtures shows the installation of two enameled iron fixtures in the former operating room, room 305, and the installation of a Frink operating table reflector in the operating room of the new hospital extension, indicating a change of use for room 305 (exhibit 15).[27]

A photograph of a first floor ward, either ward 3 or 4, depicts ceiling fixtures installed in 1923, and earlier, possibly original, metal wall sconces which were replaced throughout the Island 2 buildings by ceramic wall sconces in 1934. This information documents the image shown to having been photographed between 1923-34. The ward is depicted here as having been utilized for women and children. See photo 27.

A set of 1928 floor plans for the installation of fly screens indicates a possible change of use

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25 Archival Drawing, Renewal of Plumbing System, Installation of Fresh Cold Water Supply, Floor Plans, April 6, 1922, Park Service Number 42.958:3, Original Number E948-3.

26 Harlan D. Unrau, Historic Resource Study (Historical Component), Volume II, (U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1984), 645.

27 Archival drawing, Lighting Fixtures, Repairs, Alterations and Additions to Panel Boards and Wiring, Island No. 2, April 4, 1923, Park Service Number 42.960:1, Original Number E957-1.

for the original second floor poultice room, room 203, to an eye clinic. Also indicated is a change in use for the original bath and toilet room, room 204, to a therapy room, the exact title of which is illegible.[28]

In 1929, new plumbing fixtures, such as toilets and bathtubs with shower facilities were installed and some remodeling was undertaken.[29]

Again in 1932, a contract was let to the Barnard Plumbing Company of New York City for the replacement of plumbing fixtures such as bathtubs, lavatory sinks, and toilets. The plans for these installations indicate that room 306 was now designated for the chief nurse.[30]

Plans dated January and April, 1932 and February, 1934, for various alterations to the utility systems in the main hospital building, the administration building, and the new hospital extension indicate some contemporary use designations. These plans show a pump room located in the basement; wards no. 3 and 4 in the southerly wings; and a rest room and dining room also located on the first floor.[31]

The Public Health Service had conducted the Ellis Island Hospital for thirty years, having

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28 Archival Drawing, Floor Plans Showing Fly Screens to be Replaced, May 25, 1932, Park Service Number 42.972: 1,2; Original Number E1240.

29 Archival drawing, Remodeling and New Plumbing Fixtures and Fittings, Floor Plan and Notes, May 4, 1928, Park Service Number 42.962:2, Original Number E1007-1.

30 Unrau, Historic Resource Study, Volume II, 479, 489.

31 Ibid., Volume III, 1251.

taken it over from the Immigration Service. On March 1, 1951, the hospital complexes on Island 2 and 3 were closed. The decision to close the hospital had been based on the findings of a special survey board which reported that the hospital was "obsolete" and the equipment outmoded. Some months later the United States Coast Guard took over temporary control of the buildings of Island 2, including the main hospital building, for establishment of its Port Security Unit.[32]

The Coast Guard generated two sets of drawings of Island 2. One set dated July 1, 1951 shows the existing conditions, floor plans, and room configurations (without room use designations) of the main hospital building.[33] Another set of drawings, prepared in June 1951, shows the room assignments that the United States Coast Guard planned for its Port Security Unit.[34]

A plan of the basement of the main hospital building show the existence of some new partitioning to create spaces for a tailor shop, old carpenter shop, chief machinists mate shop, paint locker, battery charging room, art section, barber shop, supply section storeroom, plaster shop, pump room/storage area as well as vacant areas.

The first floor plan indicates a barracks no. 3 in the east wing, in room 105, originally a women's ward; barracks no. 4 in room 110, originally the men's ward; and an armory, officers lounge,

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32 Unrau, Historic Structure Report, 500, 501.

33 Archival Drawings, Plans, Main Hospital Building, U.S. Coast Guard, July 1, 1951, Park Service Numbers 42.992:1:2:3:7, Original Numbers NY 1457:2:4:6:8.

34 Archival Drawings, Administration Building, Hospital Building No. 1, Plumbing, Alterations and Additions, Plans, U.S. Coast Guard, June 12, 1951, Park Service Numbers 42.991:2:4:6, Original Numbers NY 1476:2:4:6.

officers mess, mail room, officers pantry, engineering officer, and master at arms, located in the remaining spaces. The plan of the second floor shows barracks no. 9 in the east wing and barracks no. 10 in the west wing.[35]

It is likely that the Coast Guard made other alterations to the buildings on Island 2 but no available documentation relative to these activities has been located.[36]

A summary of the historic use of each building of Units 2, 3 and 4 has been depicted on a site plan, and can be found in Section II, Physical History and Analysis Section, sub-section A-1., Project Scope, of this report. See exhibits 9 and 10 of that section.

2. Historic Room Finishes

Contemporary medical opinion that germs could hide in corners, explains the coving of corners of walls and ceilings of the main hospital building. Walls and ceilings were generally of plaster with a 10" wood base, with some walls having chair rails and picture rails. Original bathrooms were finished with white ceramic tile wainscots with coved bases and hexagonal white tiled floors.

Flooring in rooms other than toilets and bathrooms was originally hard wood. Field observation however, recorded some rooms as containing floors of the same red composition material of asbestos and granite common to the new hospital extension. These floors may have been installed as a

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35 Unrau, Historic Resource Study, Volume III, 1262.

36 Unrau, Historic Structure Report, 501.

result of a July 1912 request included in an annual report to the commissioner, asking for $40,000 for the renovation of the interior of the main hospital building which was described as not being used for the accommodation of sick people for more than a year due to its bad condition. Asphalt which softened in hot weather was stated as being the floor covering at that time.[37] Field observation also noted rolled linoleum and asphalt tiles over some floors. The marble tiled floor of the main entry is original. Typical original doors appear to have been five panel and of varnished wood with a hinged glazed transom and wood frame supported on marble plinths. Window frames were also originally of varnished wood.

Original paint finish is unknown but a 1932 specification describes the planned general color scheme of the buildings on Island 2 to have been light cream for ceilings, light ivory for upper walls, ivory or buff for the wainscot, and black, or brownish black, for the base, with the ceiling finished the same as the walls.[38] Light green paint was specified for the operating and sterilizing room on the third floor as well as the eye clinic located in room 203. Other paint colors noted in field observation include layers of dark green, tan, turquoise and orange-brown. A notable remaining original interior feature is a first floor brick fireplace with wood surround and mantelpiece, located in room 107. A metal wall sconce depicted in the 1923-34 photograph, photo 11, was utilized in ward 3 or 4. Such sconces were probably located in most other rooms of the building in which wall sconces are now installed.

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37 Ibid., 463, 464.

38 Specifications for Painting (Interiors), Hospital Buildings, Island No. 2 and 3, Ellis Island, New York Harbor, N.Y. (Denver Service Center: Ellis Island Architectural and Maintenance Records, 1898-1955), Inventory Number 136, Specifications, 2.

In 1923 new electrical fixtures were installed in the buildings of Island 2 (see exhibit 15). Ceiling fixtures composed of a white enameled metal base with a glass bowl were installed on the first and second floors of the main hospital building, in all four wards and in three of the four rooms across from the stairhalls. A second fixture type with a brass ceiling mount, chain and a prism glass shade with hinged bowl was installed in three rooms on the first floor, and four rooms on the second of the center pavilion. Corridors, all rooms on the third floor, and remaining rooms on the second and first floors received another fixture type having an enameled iron base and a plain frosted shade.[39] In 1934, additional fixture types were installed in buildings on Island 2. They include oval and round porcelain-base sconces, night lights, and opaque glass globes; some with a gold decorative pattern (see exhibit 16).[40]

Later changes to finish are undocumented. These are presumed to be replacement of some lighting fixtures, addition of random stenciled door signage during the Coast Guard years and successive overpainting of plaster and wood surfaces.

### iv. Existing Conditions

Due to a potential asbestos hazard to the BBB/NFA team, a partial "Existing Conditions Survey" of the interior spaces of the main hospital building was conducted, and a room-by-room analysis of all visually accessible finishes, decorative trim, doors, lighting, plumbing, heating and ventilation equipment for twelve spaces was prepared. In substitution for a complete interior survey, a revised form was

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39 Archival Drawing, Lighting Fixtures, April 4, 1923.

40 Archival drawing, Plot Plan and Misc. Details, February 14, 1934, Park Service Number 42.975:1, Original Number D 1260.

developed which treated the survey on a building-by-building basis rather than room-by-room. The completed form offers a descriptive summary of the interior spaces and finishes of each building not surveyed. Information used to complete this form for the main hospital building was based upon existing archival documents, prior historic structure reports compiled by Harlan D. Unrau and the Ehrenkrantz Group, prior field observations of this and similarly constructed and sited buildings on the island, including the twelve room-by-room survey forms completed for the first floor of the main hospital building in December 1985. See section III, appendix A.

Based upon information obtained during the 1985 survey of the first floor of the main building, it is believed that a red composition asbestos and granite floor of the type found in the new hospital extension was commonly overlaid by asphalt tile and rolled linoleum.

The asphalt and linoleum flooring was in poor to destroyed condition. One asbestos and granite composition floor had been overpainted with gray paint. Ceramic tile bathroom and toilet floors were obscured by debris in the rooms surveyed, but, based upon observations of other buildings, could be expected to be in fair to good condition. The marble flooring of the south elevation vestibule, H110A, although also obscured, was judged to be in fair condition. Bases were of asbestos and granite composition, tile wainscot, concrete, marble and wood. All were assessed to be in fair condition and all, with the exception of the marble and tile wainscot, had been overpainted with black paint.

Plaster walls and ceilings were in fair to destroyed condition in the rooms surveyed, with one small south elevation room, room 106, being in good condition. Wood dado and picture rails were extant in several spaces. Plaster walls typically were overpainted by orange-brown, turquoise and

tan paints over a base coat of yellow. A mottled, leather-like wall finish in golds and browns, found also in the hospital outbuilding and new hospital extension was visible on the walls of the hall, H104, located between the main pavilion and eastern wing.

Wood paneled doors are generally in fair condition with some having been destroyed or removed. The original varnished finish of doors and surrounds typically has been overpainted with white paint.

Some of the 1923 and 1934 replacement lighting remains intact.

Finishes of the remaining spaces of the building can be expected to be in a similar condition to those of the twelve surveyed first floor rooms with corner rooms having two exterior walls exhibiting the most severe deterioration. The 1978 existing condition survey of the Ehrenkrantz Group states that the interior finish of the main hospital building indicated serious water-infiltration problems.

d. Architectural Significance

Due to a potential asbestos hazard to the BBB/NFA survey team, an "Existing Conditions Survey" of the interior spaces of the main hospital building was not conducted, and the individual rooms of the building were not evaluated for architectural significance.

Each of the buildings of Island 2 can be viewed as having architectural significance as an individual structure, as well as contributing to the architectural integrity of the Island 2 hospital complex as whole. The following statement of architectural significance treats the main hospital building as an individual structure.

Main Hospital Building

The main hospital building, constructed 1900-1901, is one of three Island 2 buildings designed by Boring & Tilton in their 1897-1901 design campaign, the other two being the hospital outbuilding and surgeon's house. It was the original component of the three-building unit comprising the main hospital facility on Island 2. Prior to the addition of the administration building in 1907, and the new hospital extension shortly after, the main hospital building served as Ellis Island's only hospital facility at a time when immigration was at a peak.

With its flemish bond brick facade, dormered clay tile hip roof, quoining, and limestone and granite ornamentation, it echoed the French Renaissance character of the main building across the ferry slip, and served as the model for the later constructed administration building and new hospital extension.

Upon completion of the new hospital extension in 1909, the three building hospital unit formed a monumental complex creating with the buildings of Island I, a continuity of materials and massing.

See Section II, Physical History and Analysis Section, sub-section A-2.b, Statement of Significance, Units 2, 3 and 4: Architectural/Historical Significance, for a discussion of the buildings of the hospital complex as an integrated ensemble.

### e. Structural Systems[41]

#### i. Description and Existing Conditions

The main hospital building is U-shaped in plan with the center portion being 3-1/2-stories plus basement, and the east and west wings 2-1/2-stories plus basement. There are attics under all of the hip roofs.

The roofs are structured with clay tile and structural steel framing supported by steel trusses spanning between exterior brick bearing walls. The floors have flat tile arches supported by steel beams spanning between exterior and interior brick bearing walls. The foundations for these walls are on wood piles.

On the interior, the only structural deficiencies found were cracks and missing mortar in the inside face of the second floor exterior brick wall, in the northeast corner of the west wing, room 216.

On the exterior, cracks occurred in the west wall with minor cracks in the limestone trim of the south wall of the central pavilion (photo 28). At the porch attached to the south wall of the west wing, the floor beam at first floor level was badly corroded (photo 29), stair treads were badly corroded or missing (photo 30), and the upper railing posts were leaning (photos 31 and 32). The stairs at the center south wall of the central pavilion (photo 33), and the south porch stair of the east wing (photo 34) were in a similarly deteriorated condition.

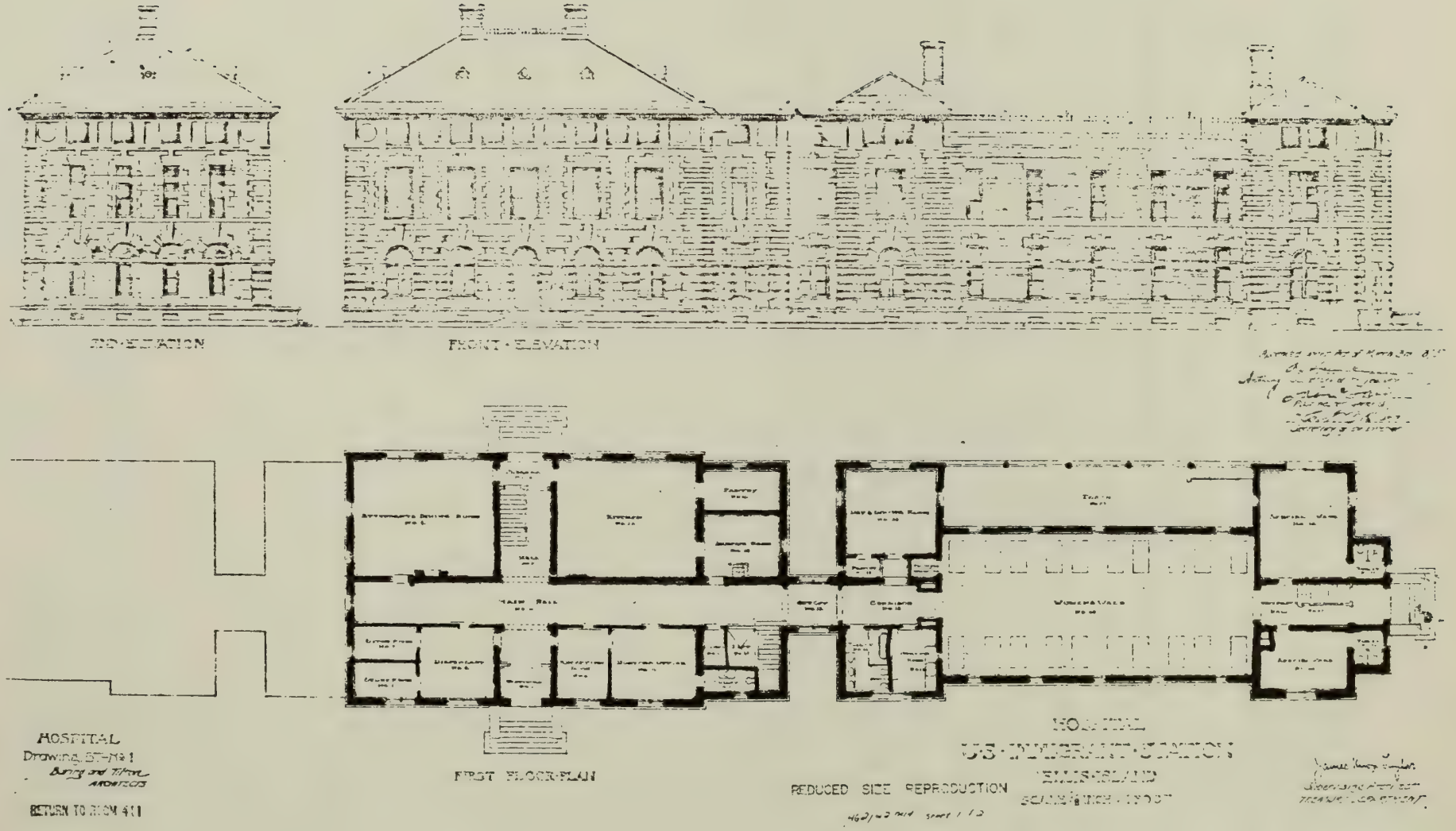
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41 Based on Robert Silman Associates, P.C., "Ellis Island, Historic Structures Report, Units 2, 3 & 4, Structural Systems", May - June 1986.

ii. Recommendations

The problems found with the inside face of the wall in the west wing are related to a leak from the roof above. After the leak is fixed, the masonry can be repaired.

The exterior wall cracks are evidently caused by thermal movement. After the building is heated and the cracks repaired, they should not recur. The corrosion of the west porch beam will probably require replacement of the beam since it is too badly corroded to reinforce. Concrete protection should also be replaced around the new beam. The corroded and deteriorated stairs may be salvaged with some replacement of clips and some new treads installed. These stairs need at least partial disassembling, cleaning, aligning and repainting with primer and finish coats. The upper porch structure requires analyzing to determine the reason for the leaning posts. This condition can then be corrected.




Proposed plan and elevations, main hospital building, c. 1897.
Graphically enhanced NPS Dwg. No.

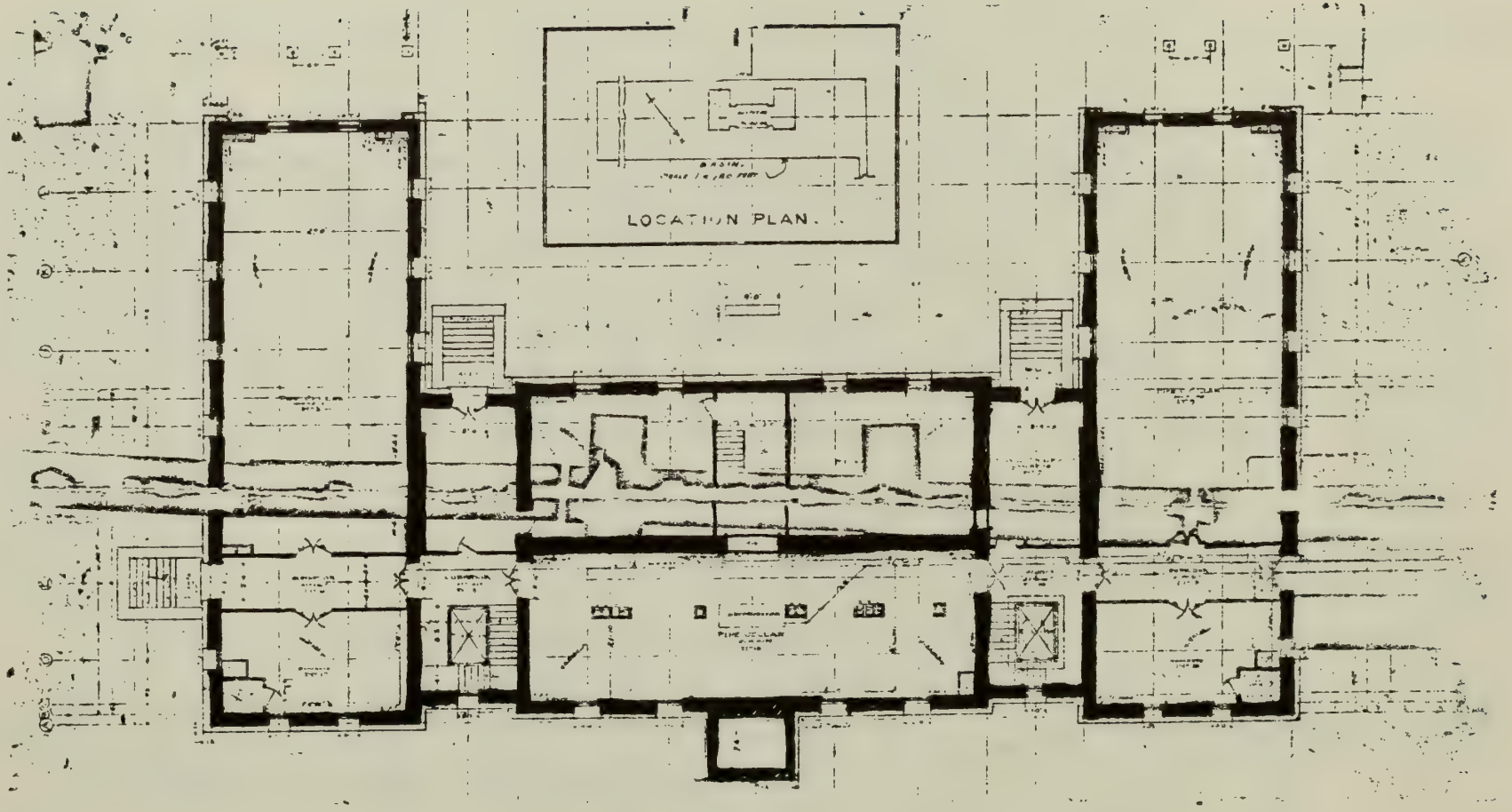
| 356 | 42,944 / 1 |
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Exhibit 1



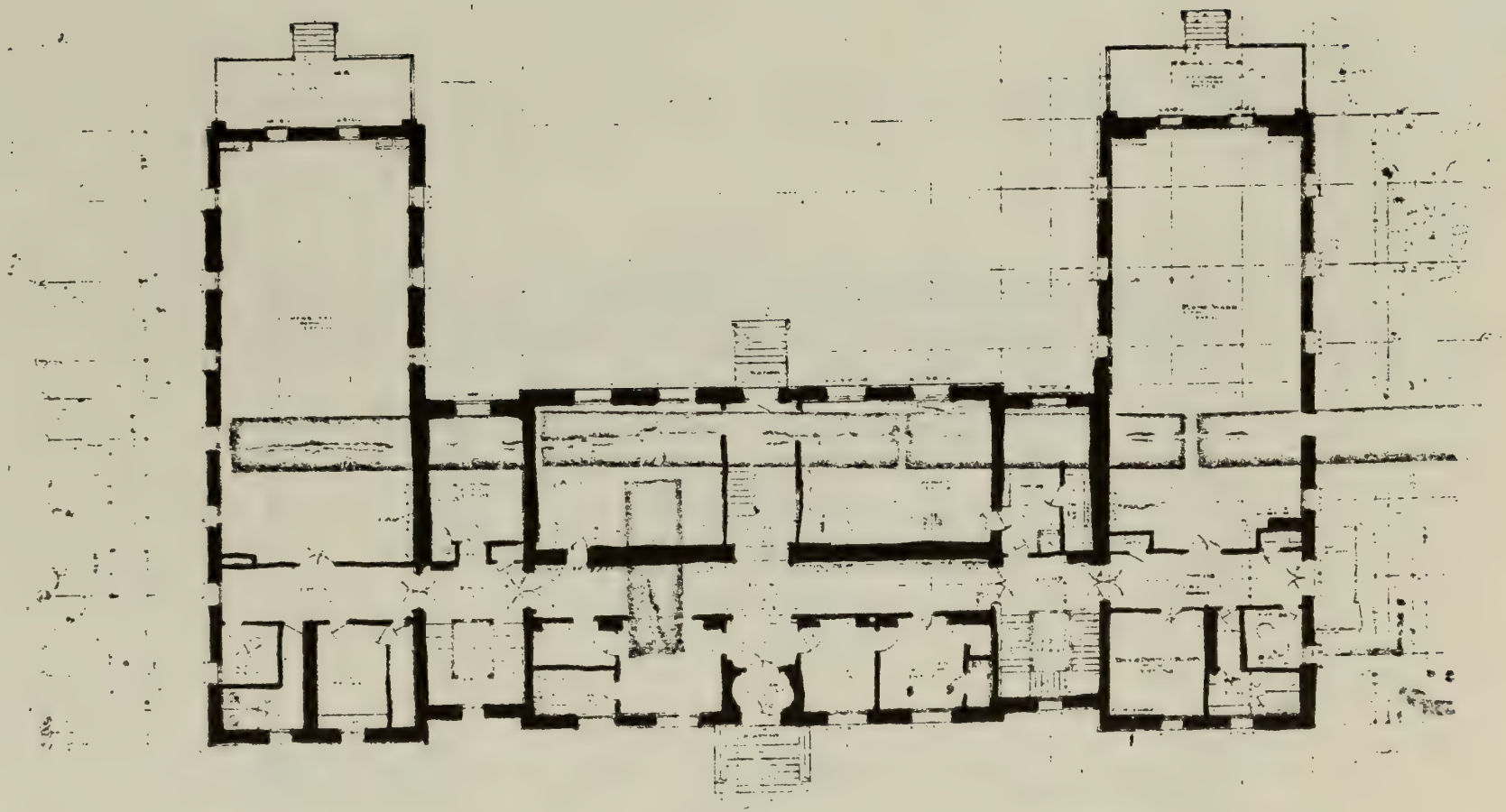
Proposed plan, main hospital building, c. 1897.
Graphically enhanced NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 42,944 / 2
DSC | JUL 88

Exhibit 2



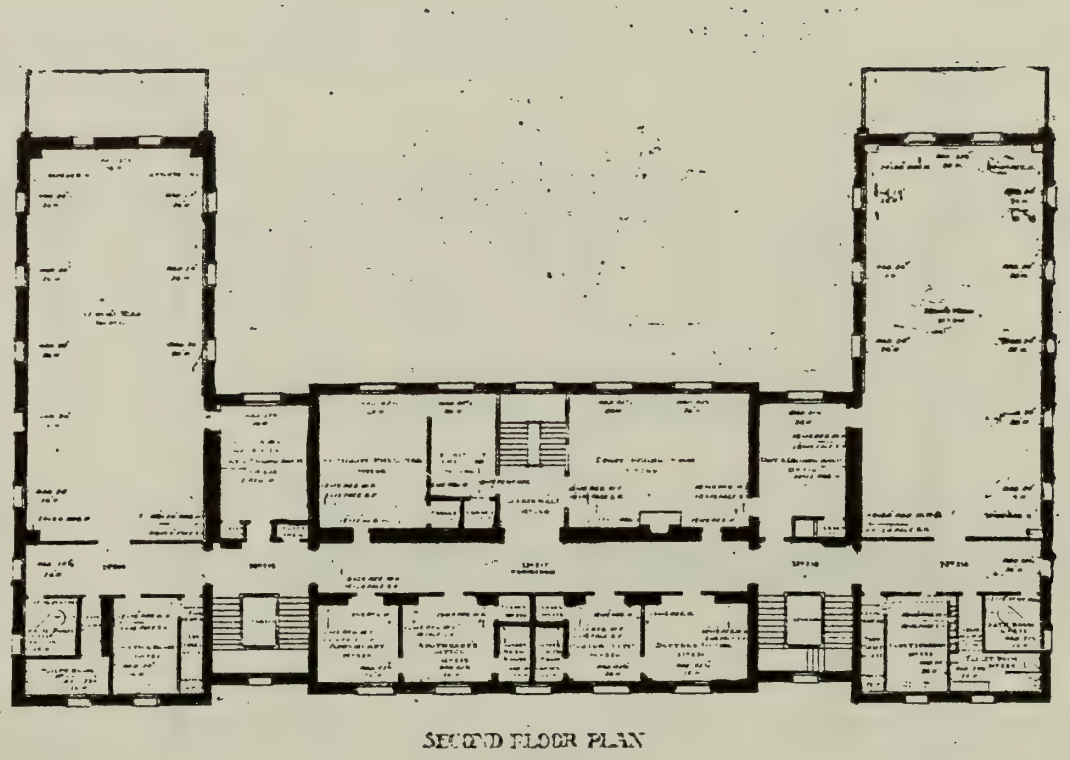

Basement plan, main hospital building, 11/14/1899.
Graphically enhanced excerpt, NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 42,945 / 1
DSC | JUL 88

Exhibit 3



First floor plan, main hospital building, 11/14/1899.
Graphically enhanced excerpt, NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 42,945 / 1
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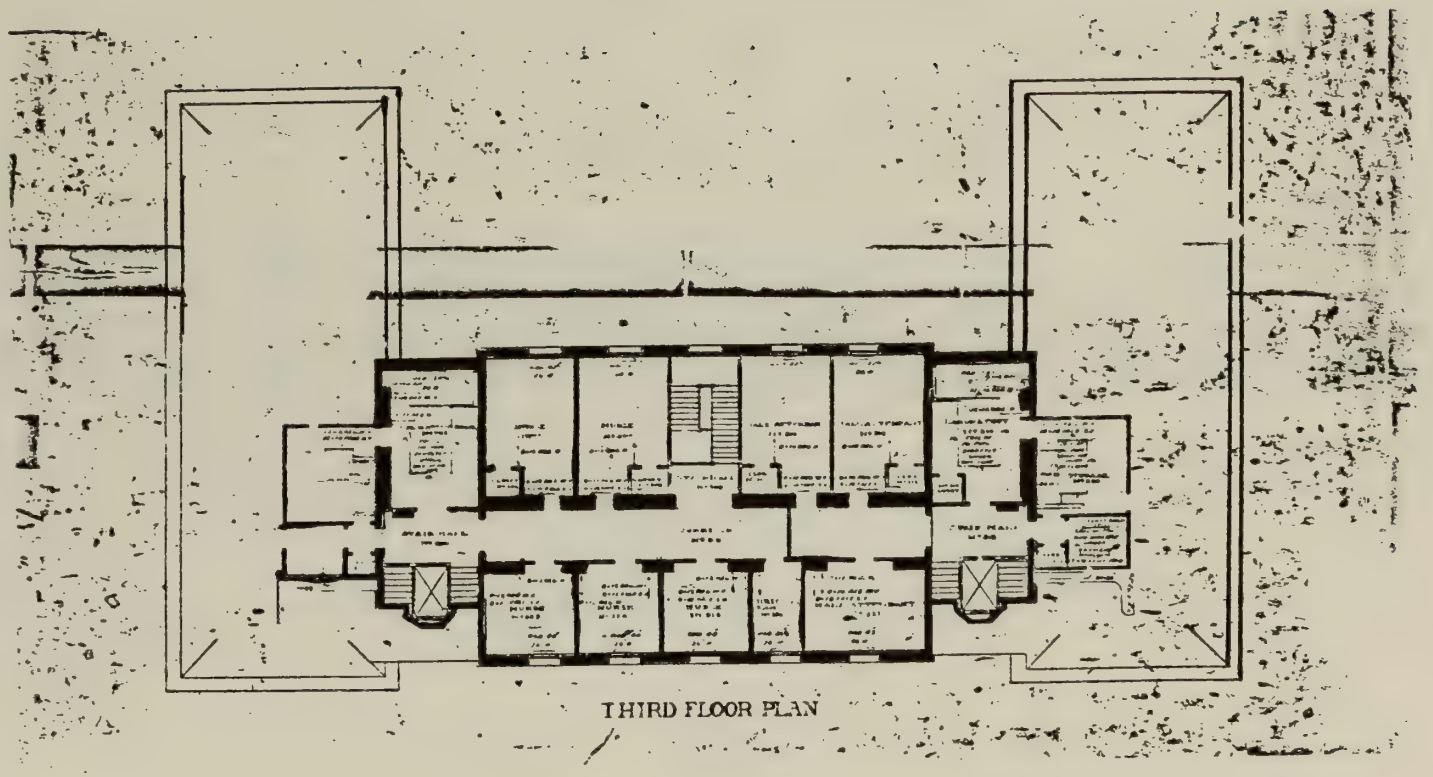
Exhibit 4




Second floor plan, main hospital building, 4/19/00.
Graphically enhanced excerpt, NPS Dwg. No.

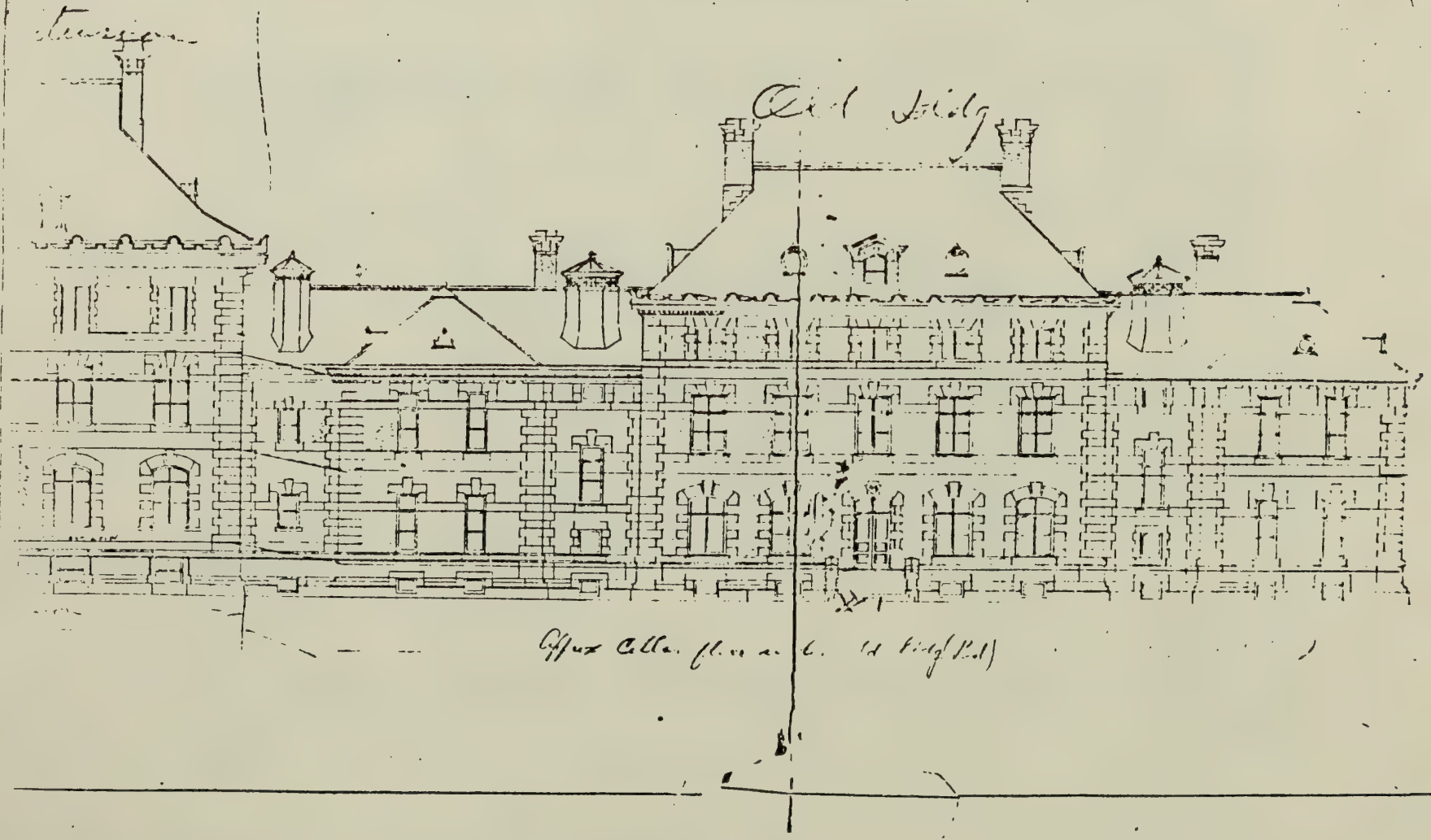
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| DSC | JUL 88 |

Exhibit 5




Third floor plan, main hospital building, 4/19/00.
Graphically enhanced excerpt, NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 42,945 / 11
DSC | JUL 88

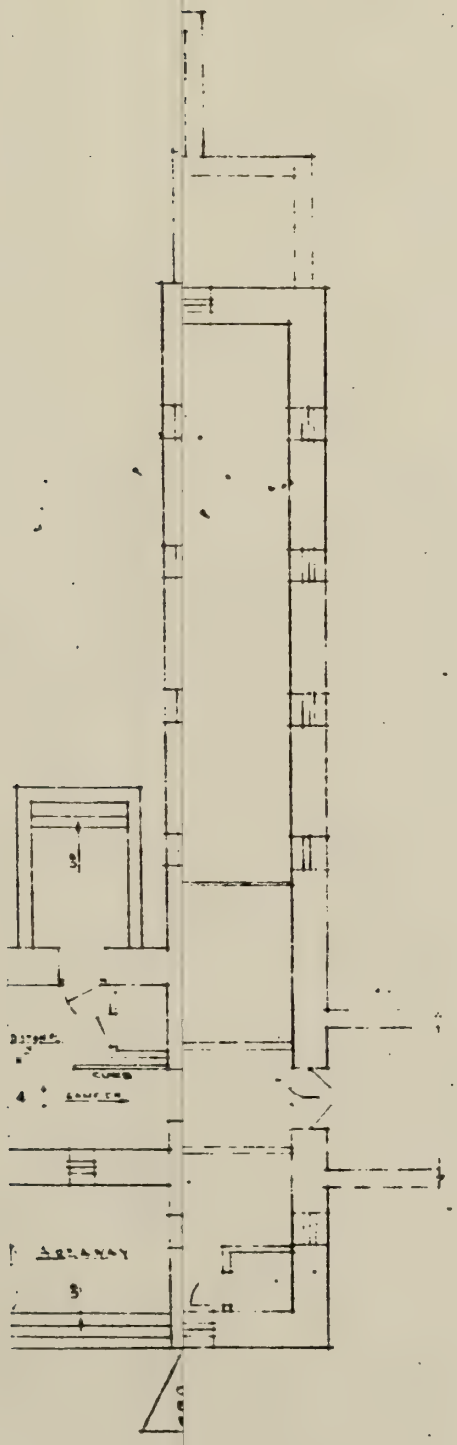
Exhibit 6



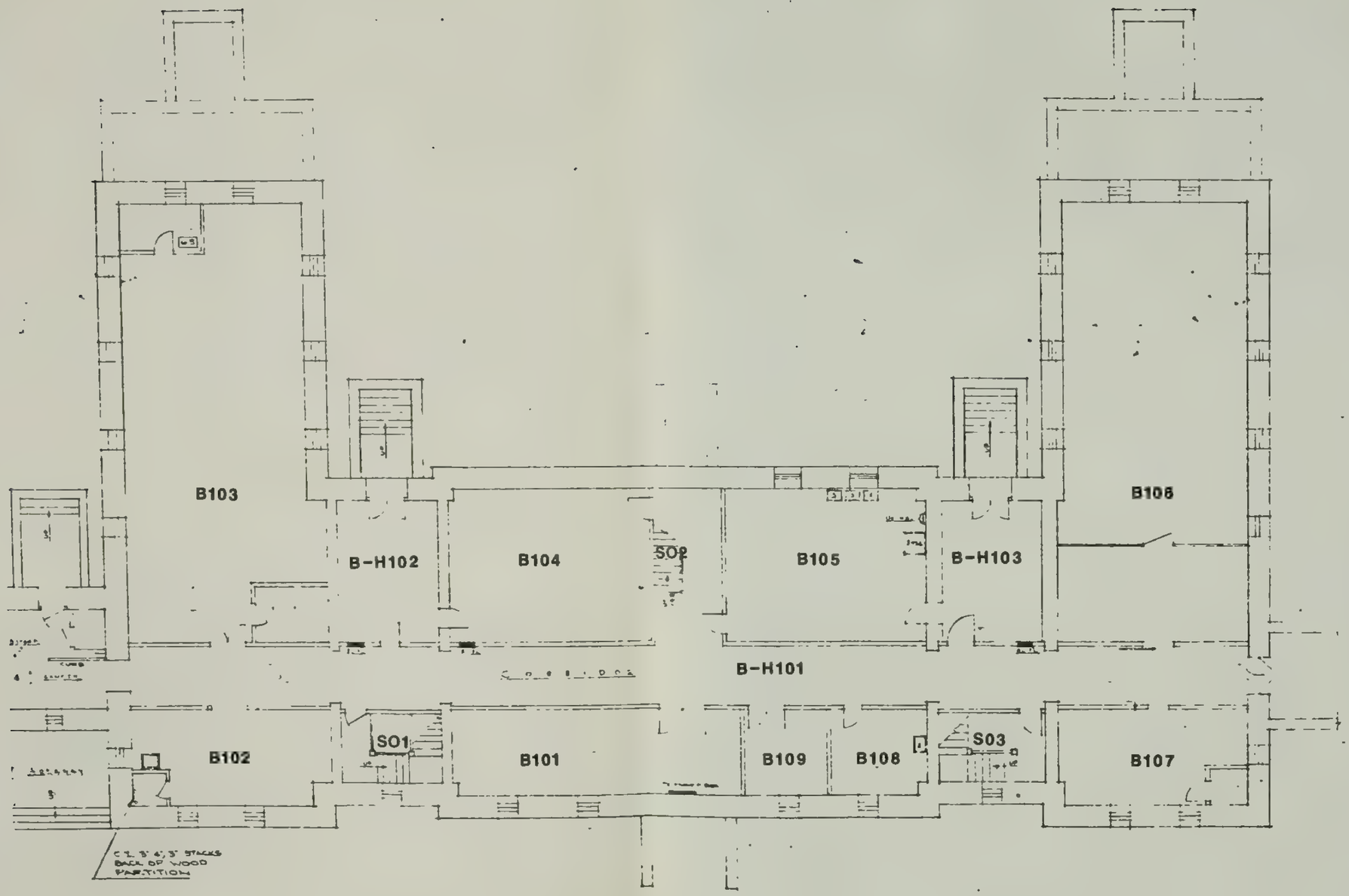
Front elevation, main hospital building, c. 1908.
NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 42,953 / 2
DSC | JUL 88

Exhibit 7

Exhibit 8



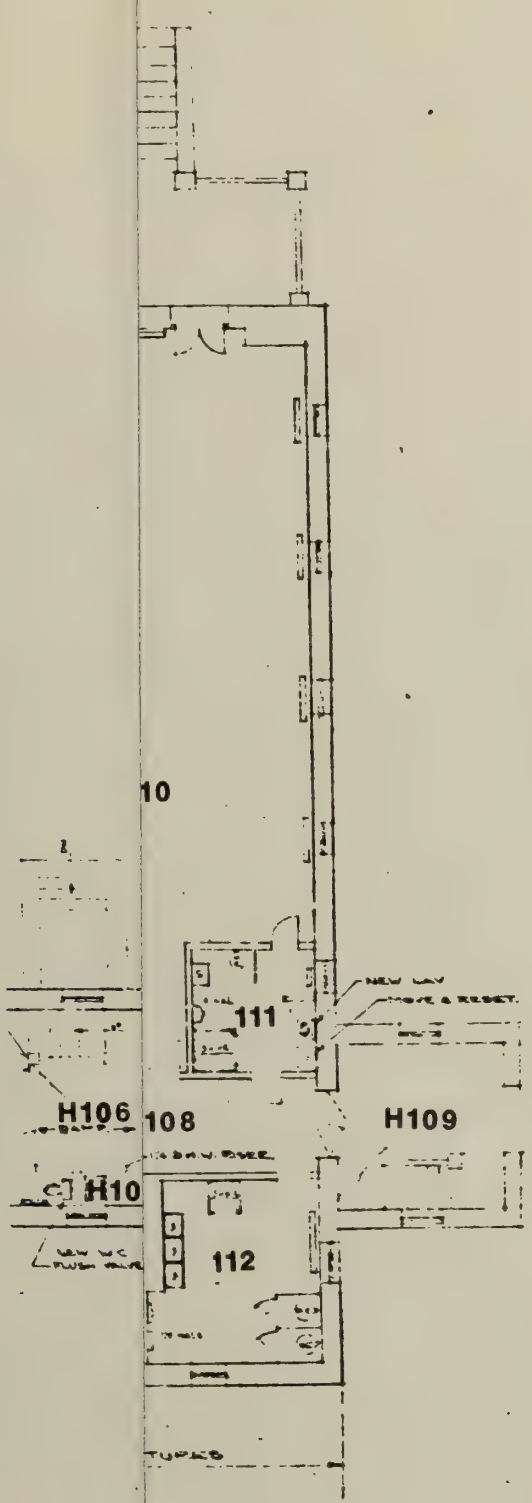
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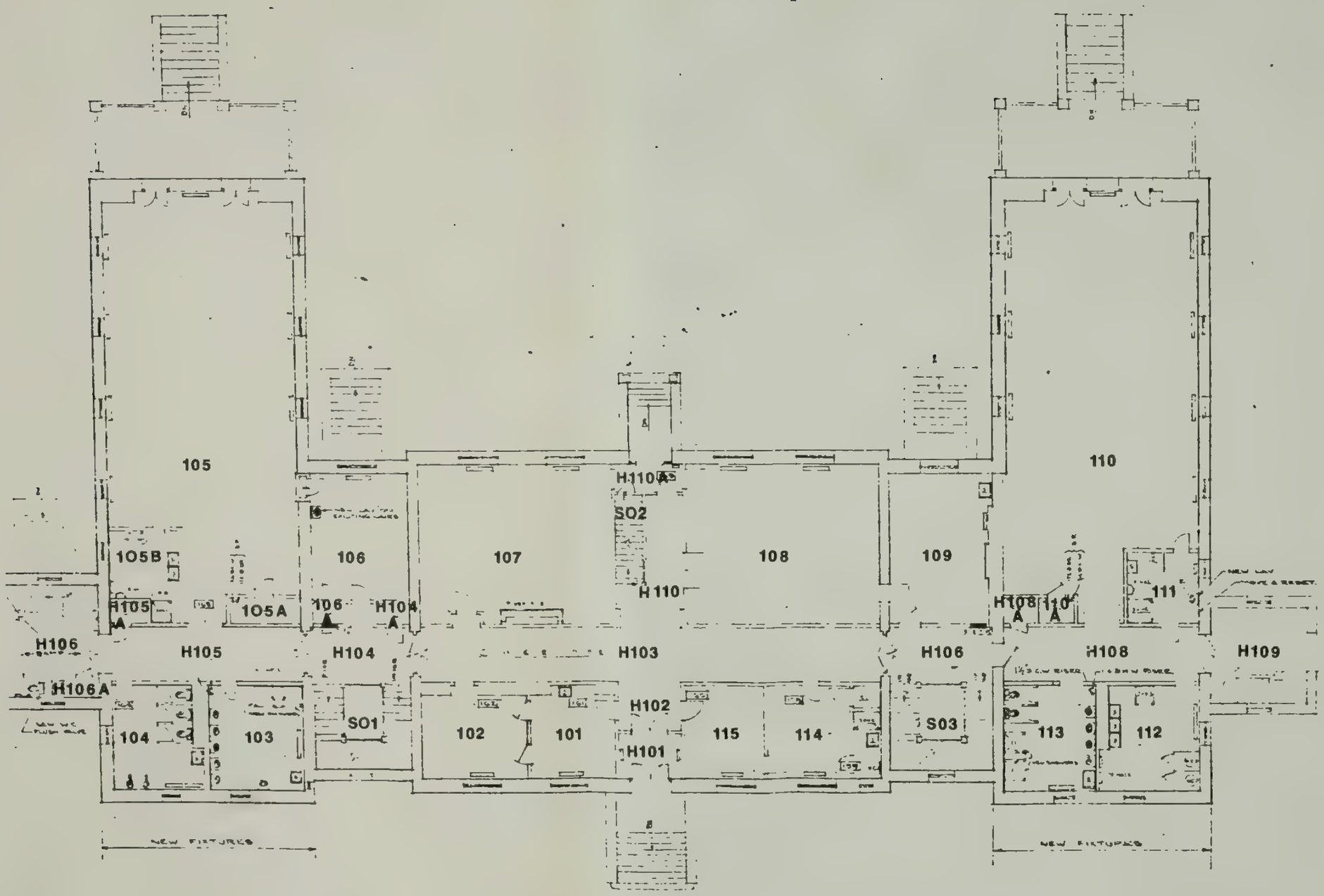



PLAN OF BASEMENT
SCALE: 1/16"=1'-0"

Basement plan, main hospital building, 7/1/51.
Coded excerpt NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 42,992 / 1
DSC | JUL 88

Exhibit 9

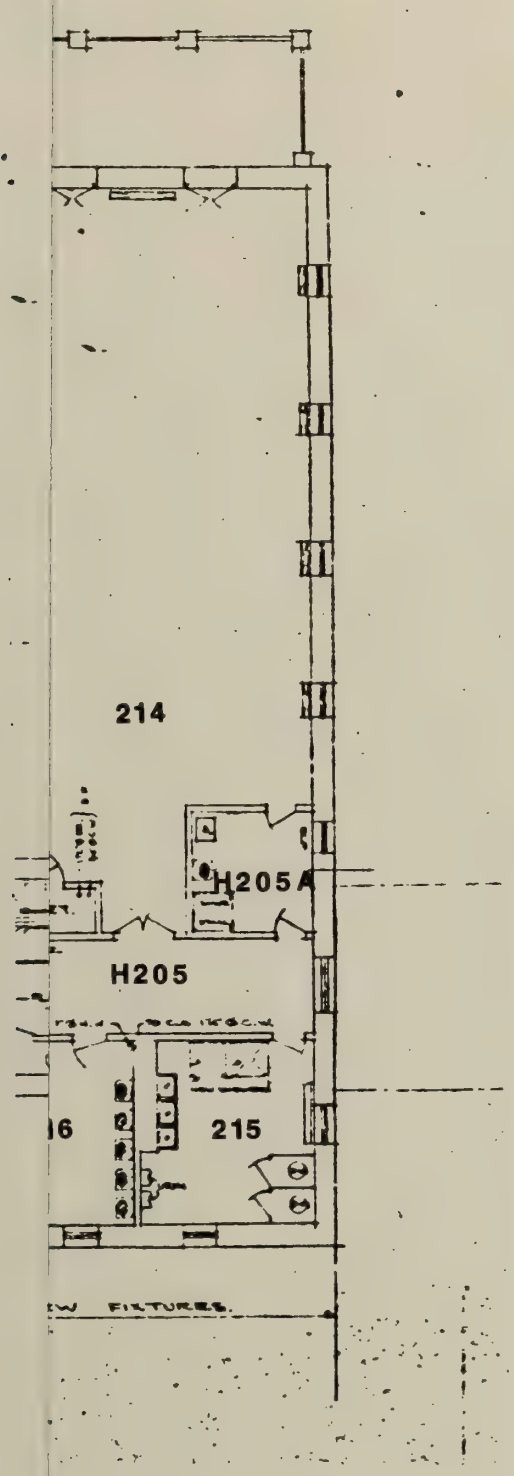


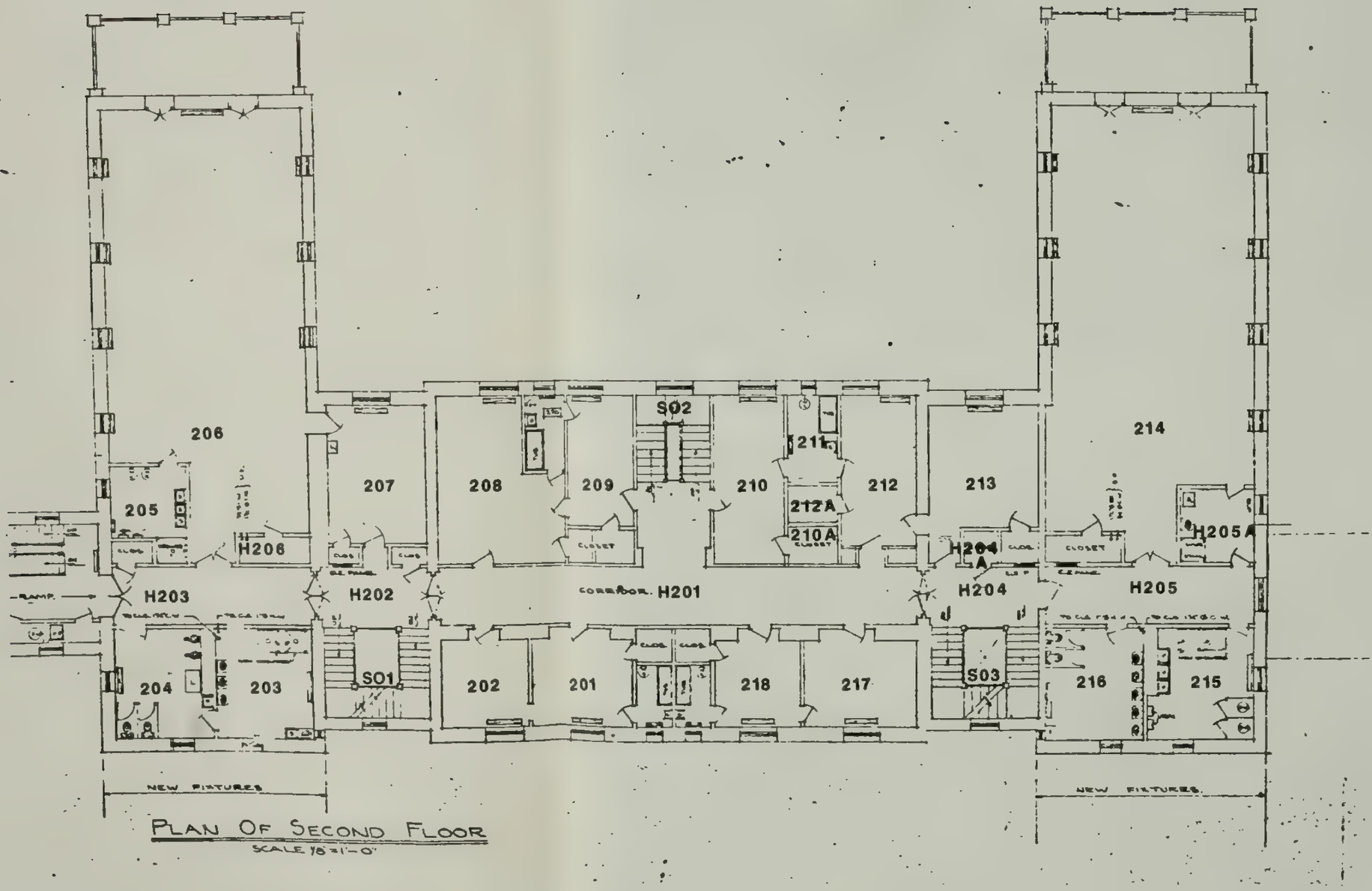



PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR

First floor plan, main hospital building, 7/1/51.
Coded excerpt, NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 42,992 / 3
DSC | JUL 88

Exhibit 10

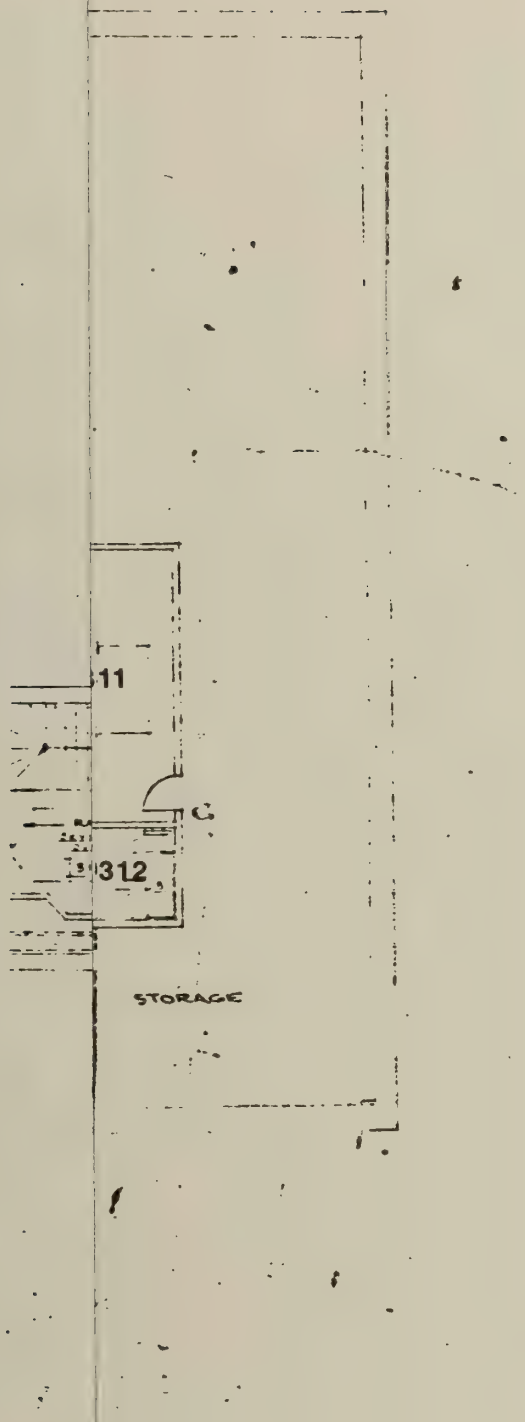




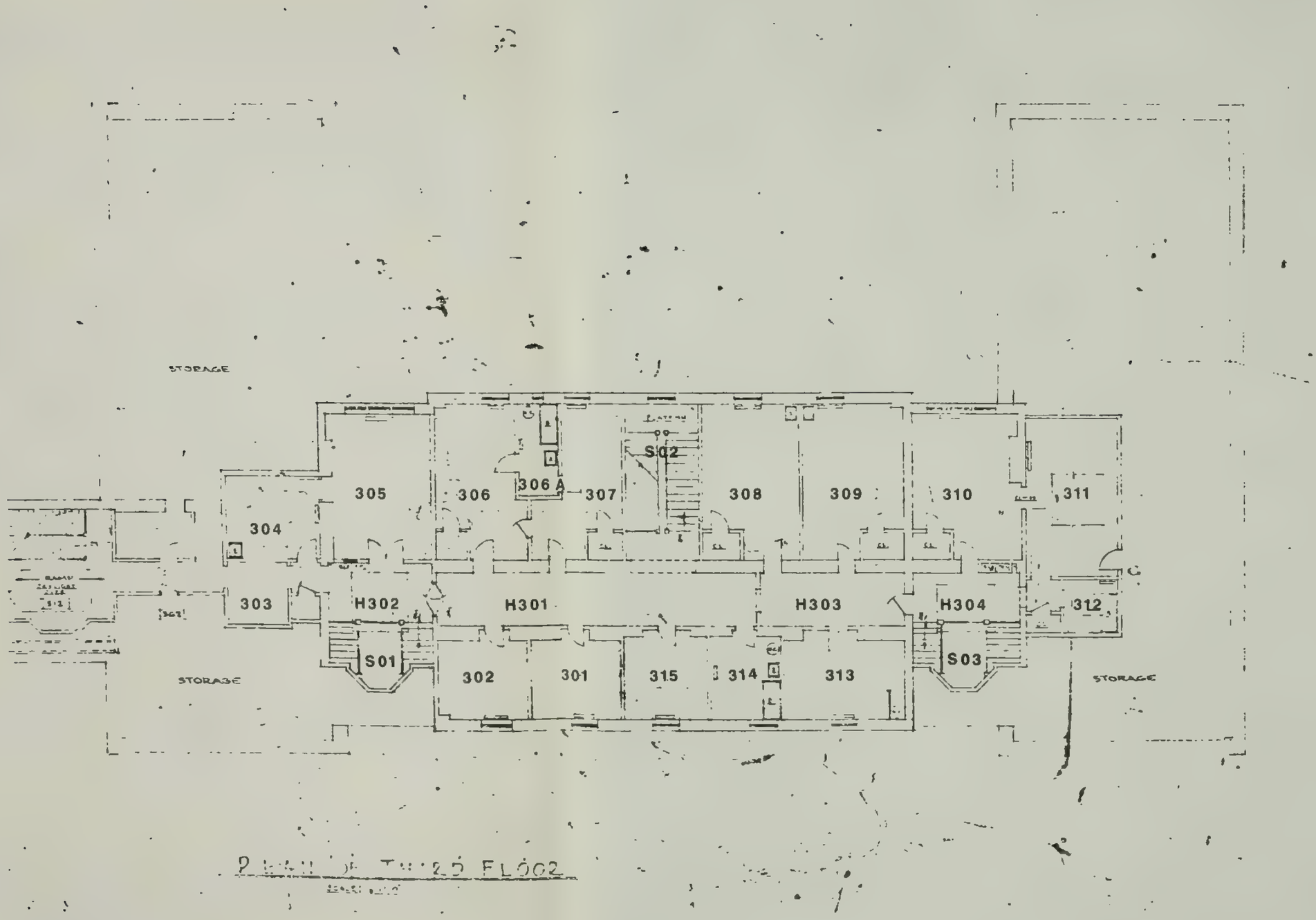

PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR
SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"

Second floor plan, main hospital building, 7/1/51.
Coded excerpt, NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 42,992 / 2
DSC | JUL 88

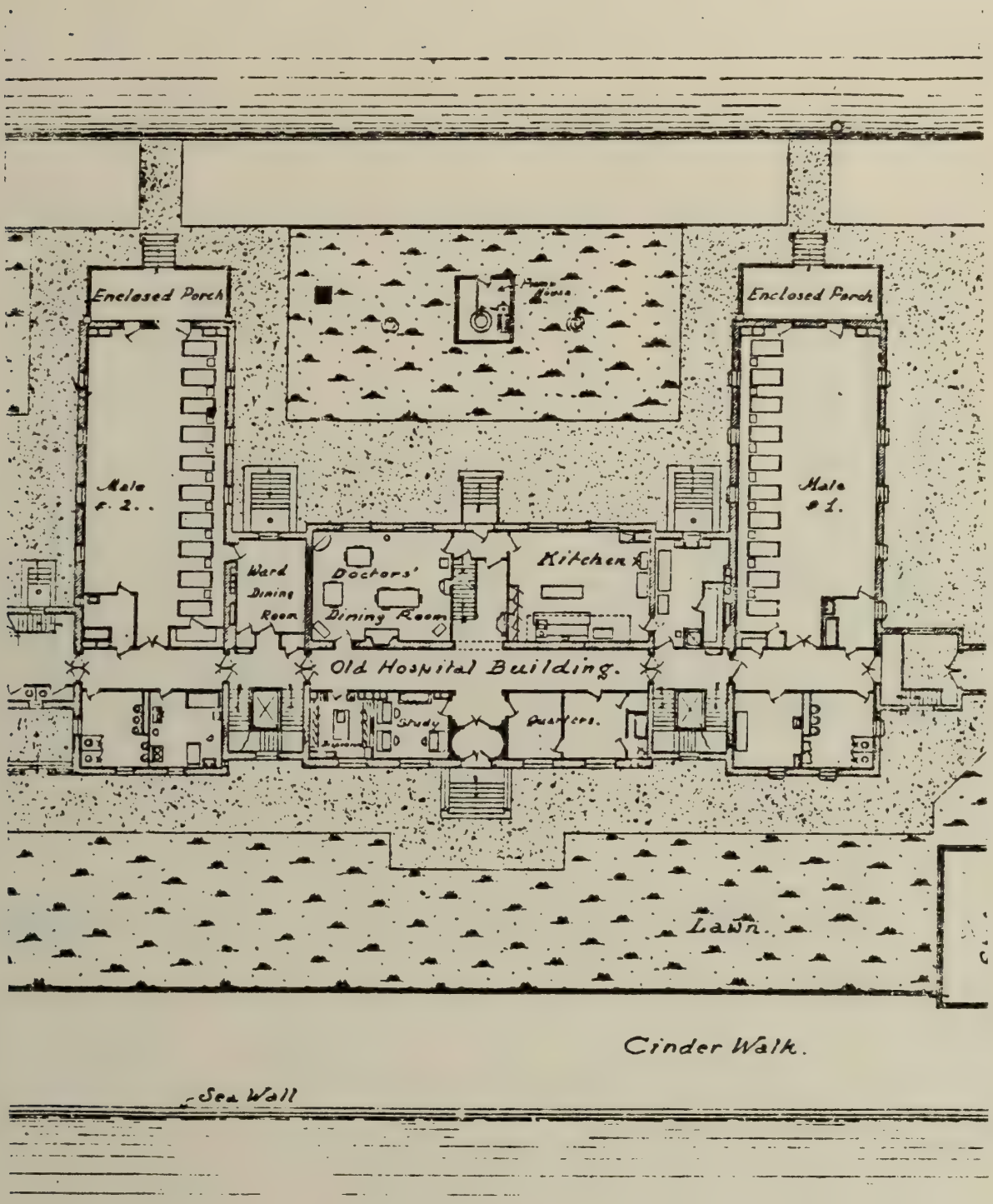
Exhibit 11



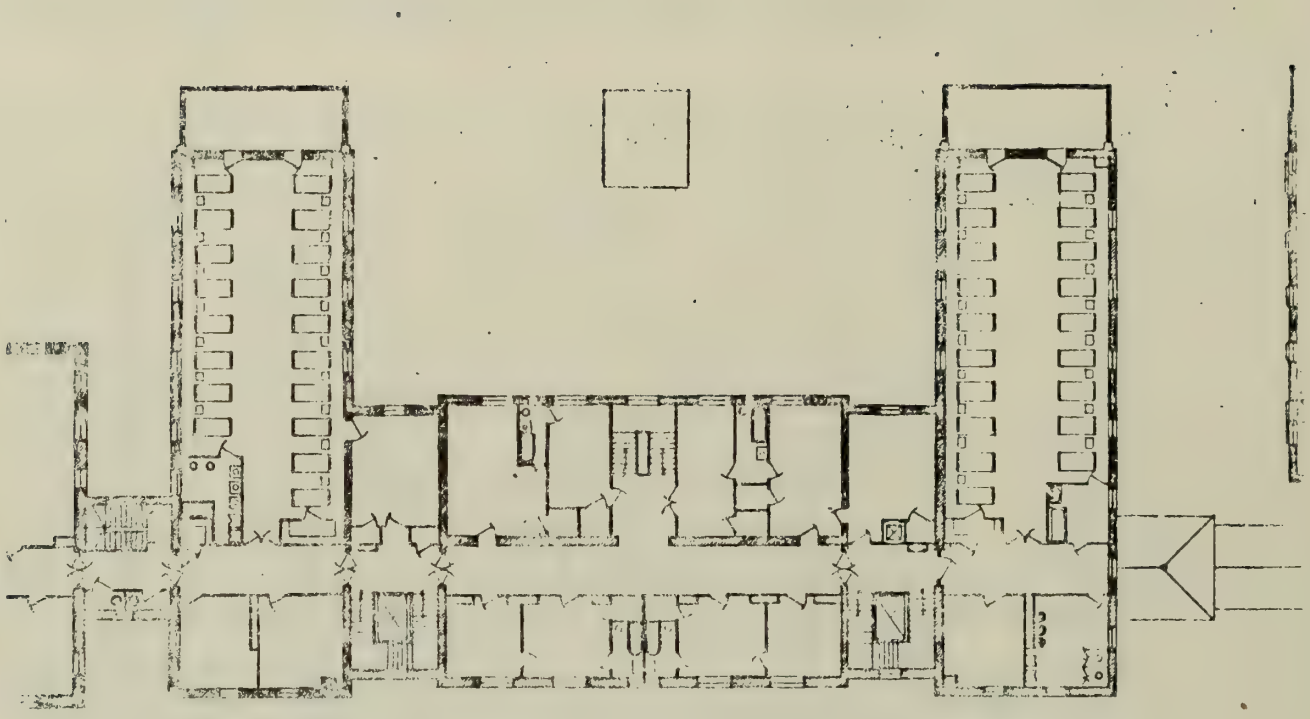

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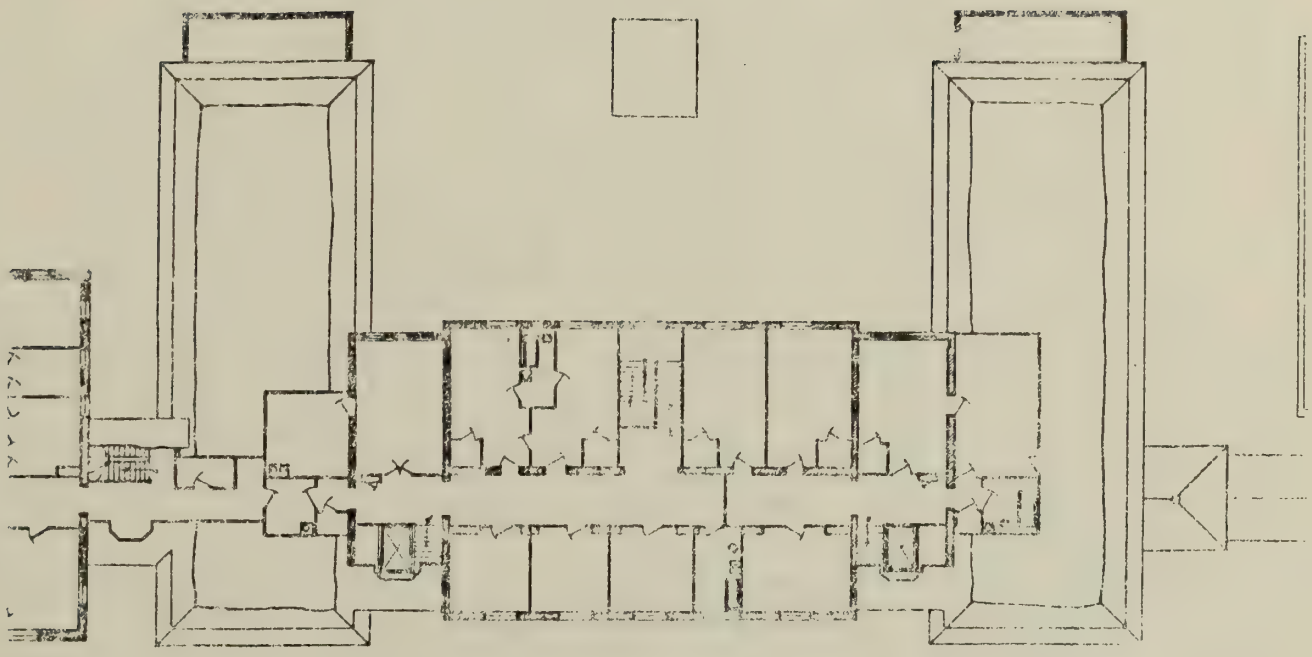

Third floor plan, main hospital building, 7/1/51.
Coded excerpt, NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 42,992/7
DSC | JUL 88



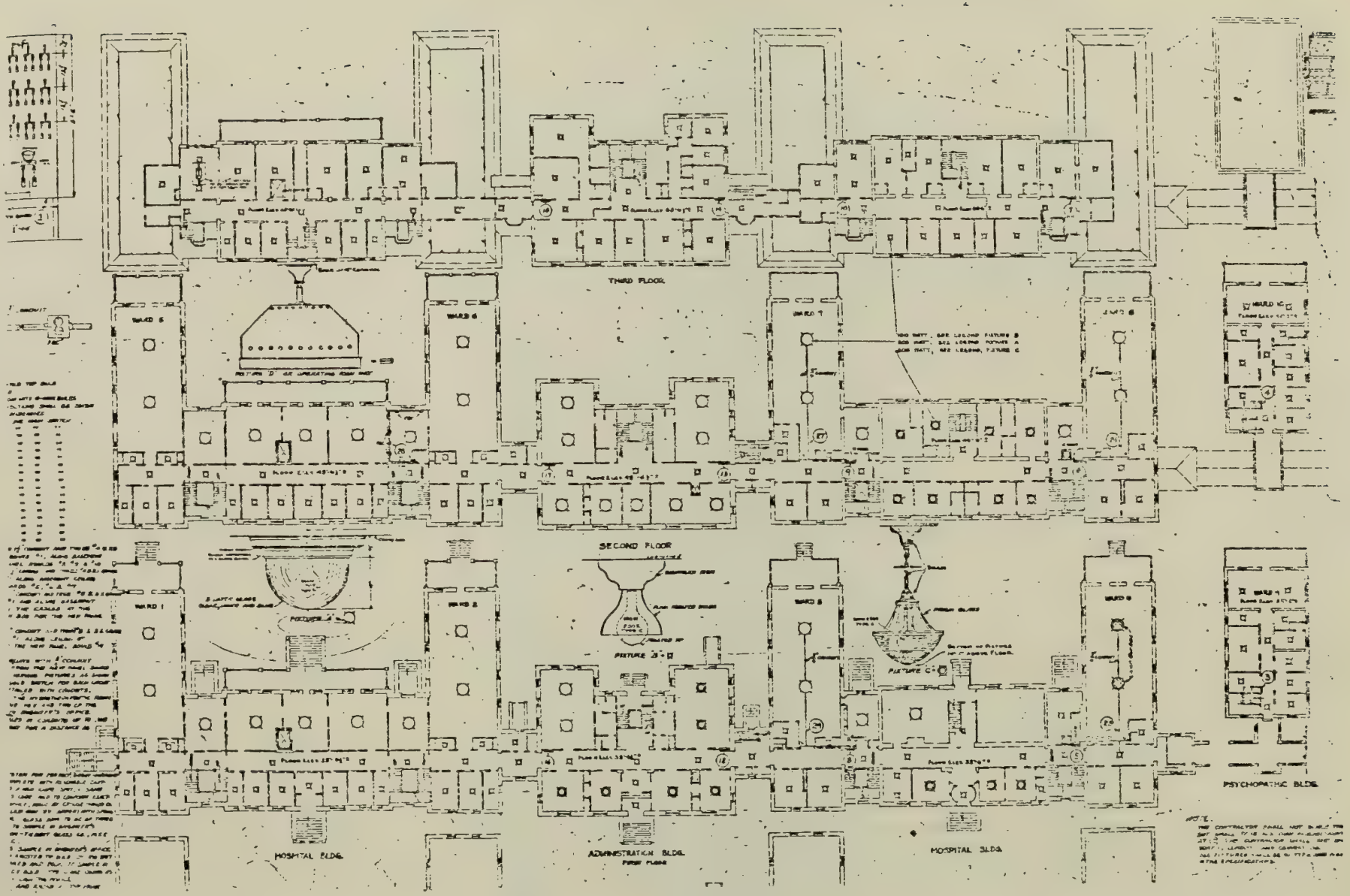

First floor plan, main hospital building, 6/1/16.
Excerpt, descriptive location plan, NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 42,957 / 1
DSC | JUL 88



Second floor plan, main hospital building, 4/11/18.
Excerpt, descriptive location plan, NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 42,957 / 2
DSC | JUL 88



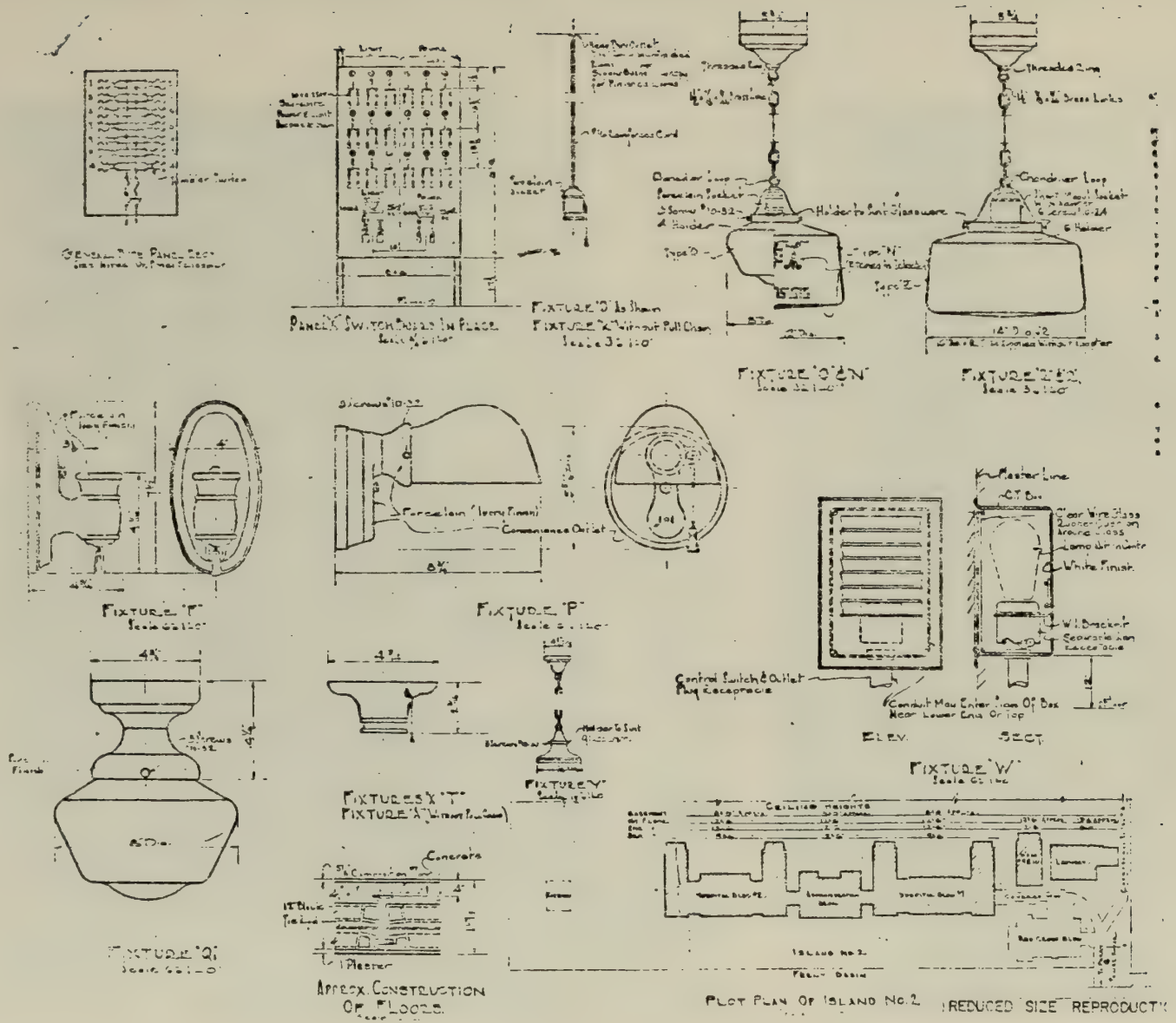
Third floor plan, main hospital building, 7/19/18.
Excerpt, descriptive location plan, NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 42,957 / 3
DSC | JUL 88




Lighting fixtures and repairs, alterations and additions, Unit 2, 4/4/23, Excerpt, NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 42,960

DSC | JUL 88

Exhibit 15




Plot plan and miscellaneous details of fixtures, Unit 2, 2/14/34.
Excerpt, NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 42,975 / 1
DSC | JUL 88

Exhibit 16



1. View from Island 1, main hospital building on right.



2. View southeast from roof of ferry house, main hospital building on right.



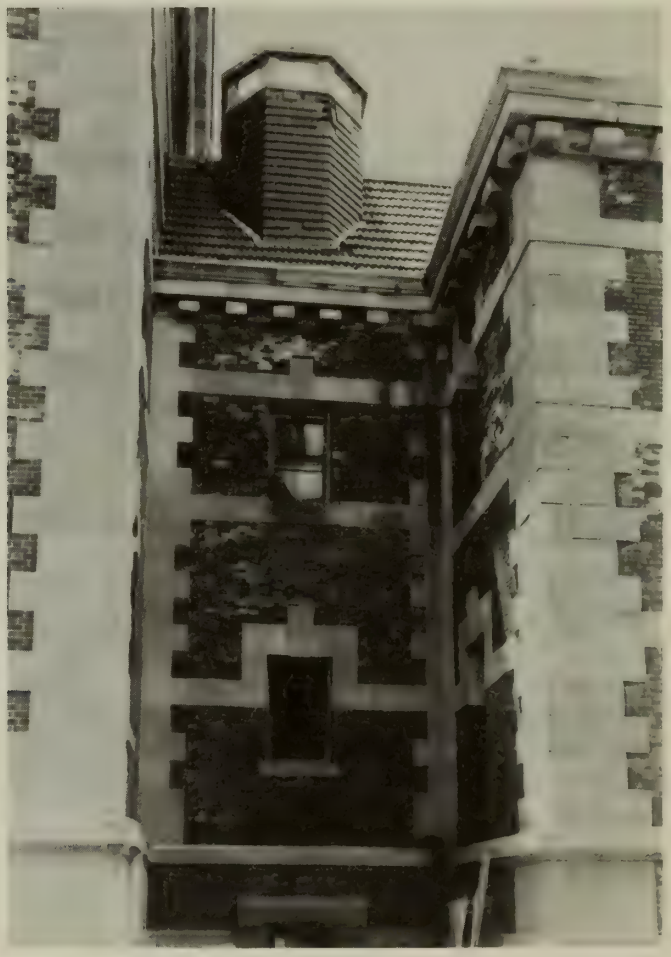
3. North elevation, view southeast.



4. Main entrance, north elevation.



5. Bull's-eye dormer, east hip of roof.



6. Denticulated cornice with copper cheneau, north elevation, central pavilion.



7. North elevation, link, between west wing and central pavilion.



8. West elevation, west wing.



9. East wing porch.



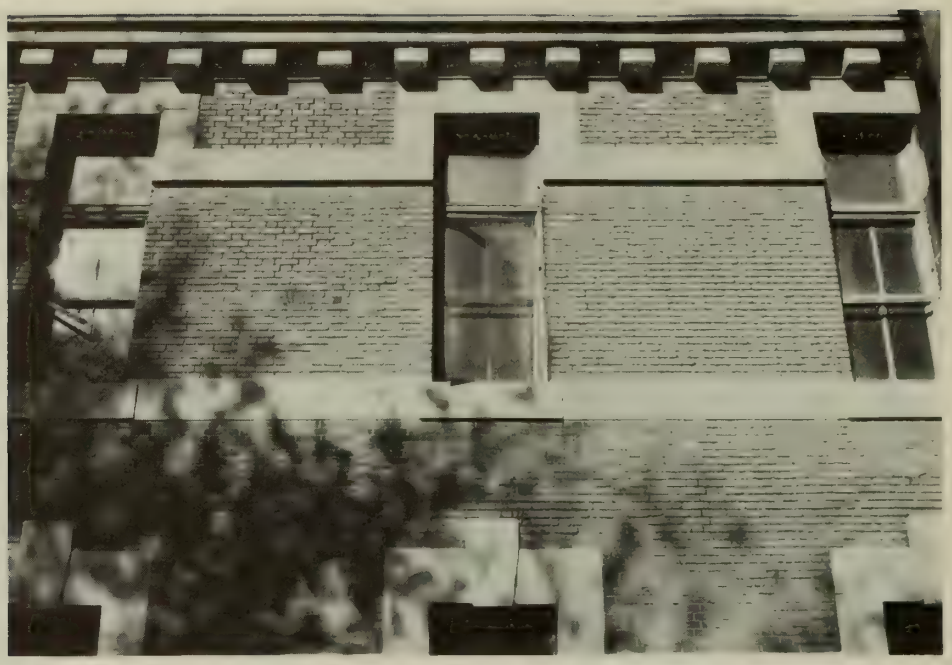
10. West wing porch.



11. Column details, east wing porch.



12. Various cornice treatments of north elevation.



13. Mortar deterioration, east elevation, west wing.



14. Mortar deterioration and weathered limestone, east elevation, west wing.



15. Granite base with carbon soot staining and mortar loss.



16. Copper staining, intersection of east wing with stairwell bay.



17. Carbon soot stained modillion blocks, south elevation, west wing.



18. Rust stained cornice, north elevation, central pavilion.



19. Deteriorated concrete parging, east wing porch.



20. Detached balustrade, central stair, south elevation.



21. Window with fly screen, west wing, east elevation.



22. Holes in window indicating grille removal, north elevation, west wing.



23. Altered window, west elevation, west wing.



24. Basement entrance with extant screen door, west end, south elevation.



25. Missing clay tiles, walls of east skylight.



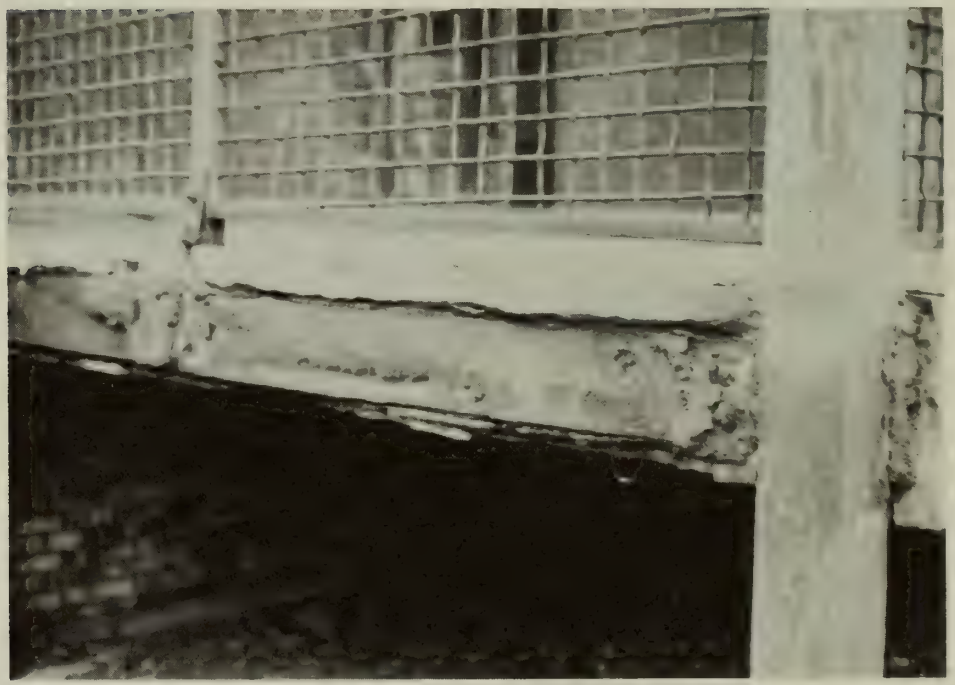
26. Missing gutter and rust stained cornice, south elevation, west wing.



27. Women's ward, main hospital building, east wing (?), c. 1923-1934. National Archives.



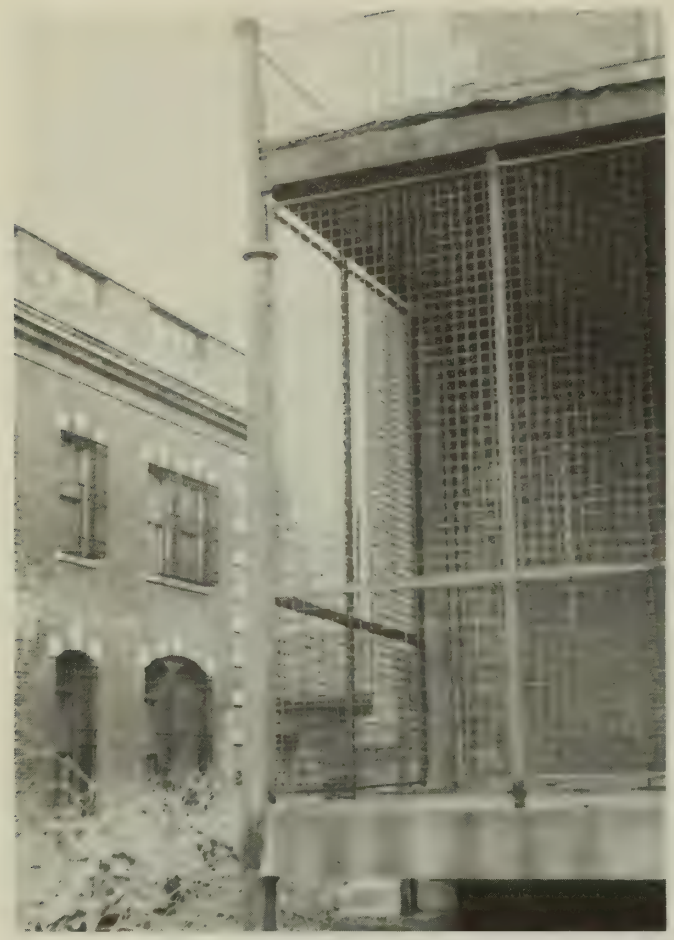
28. Cracked limestone trim, south facade, central pavilion.



29. Corroded floor beam, west porch.



30. Deteriorated stairs, west porch.



31. Leaning railing post, west end of west porch.



32. Leaning railing post, east end of west porch.

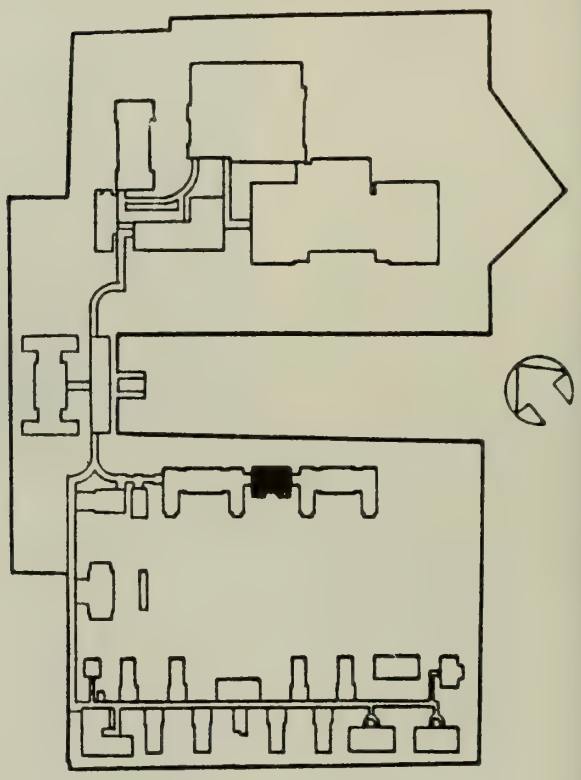


33. Deteriorated stairs, south facade, central pavilion.



34. Deteriorated stairs, east porch.

# ADMINISTRATION BUILDING



## 6. Administration Building

### a. Construction History[1]

The administration building was constructed between the summer of 1905 and February of 1907 as a much needed addition to the 1901 main hospital building. In 1903, the original hospital building was found to be both poorly constructed and too small, and on March 3, 1903, the Sundry Civil Bill made $100,000 available for the construction of an addition to the hospital. By January 1904, it was found that the sum of $100,000 was inadequate to meet the rising needs for expanded hospital facilities on Ellis island. In the three years of the hospital's operation, the problem of providing sufficient medical housing and care for the ill had become severe. The main hospital building accommodated 125 patients, however, at times, medical officers had to make provision for over 500 patients. The accommodation of these additional patients was accomplished, in part, by overcrowding the original hospital building, and also, by sending large numbers of patients to the Long Island College Hospital. Thus, an additional $200,000 was requested on January 4 to construct yet a second addition to the hospital, the new hospital extension. It was also determined that the original $100,000 addition would eventually become the administrative section of the hospital complex.

Unfortunately, ejectment proceedings against Commissioner of Immigration Williams, instituted in March, 1903 in the U.S. Courts by the General Proprietors of the Eastern District of New Jersey, delayed the construction of the much needed $100,000 addition. In the summer of 1905, after the

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1 Harlan D. Unrau, Historic Structure Report, Ellis Island, Historical Data (Denver Service Center: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1981), 442-446, passim.

resolution of the lawsuit, and two years after the appropriations of monies for construction, bids were solicited for the erection of a 3-1/2 story plus basement addition to the hospital. Plans were prepared by the Treasury Department with James Knox Taylor as supervising architect. (exhibits 1 through 3). The addition was to be connected to the main hospital building by a short passageway. On October 4, a formal contract for $98,700 was let to the Northeastern Construction Company of New York City. The new building was to relate to the architectural style of the original building, and utilize similar materials of construction.

A number of changes were made in the plans for the hospital addition during construction. In March of 1906, approval was granted to allow the contractor to continue the foundation walls to the top of the granite watertable with concrete instead of brick. In October of 1906, a change in radiator type to Kinnear pressed steel radiators was a departure from the custom at Ellis Island of installing American cast-iron radiators which provided low pressure service. The new radiators were guaranteed against leakage and mechanical injury and were to be tested for possible usage in other buildings on the island. In November, extra heavy cast-iron sewer pipes were substituted for the tile drain pipes which had been contracted previously.

Construction proceeded more slowly than expected, due in part to the severe winter weather and resulted in the Northeastern Construction Company being granted an eighty-four day extension on its contract. The building was completed in February of 1907 and opened to patients in April of that year. The new addition, however, was as expected, inadequate in solving the pressing needs of the increasing numbers of immigrants arriving at Ellis Island.

b. Exterior

i. Drawings

Due to a potential asbestos hazard to the BBB/NFA surveying team, the administration building was not measured by an architectural team, and drawings at 1/8" scale showing "as found" condition were not prepared. In substitution for these drawings, elevations prepared by the Ehrenkrantz Group in 1981 for use in their stabilization of the building have been reproduced for purpose of illustration in this report. See exhibits 4 through 6.

ii. History[2]

A number of contracts for work completed on the exterior of the buildings of Island 2 are of a general nature and do not specify the repairs undertaken on individual buildings. For purposes of completeness, general contracts, as well as those let for individual structures have been included in this section.

The hospital addition was completed in February, 1907, and the new hospital extension, requested January 4, 1904, was finished in the spring of 1909. After the completion of the hospital extension, the addition became known as the administration building, a name which it has retained.

The project had been over-funded, and at the time of completion of the new hospital extension, $27,000 remained available. It was decided to use these funds to install a kitchen in the basement of the administration building.

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2 Ibid, 459-501, passim.

At the time there was only one kitchen for the entire hospital complex located in the original hospital building. This kitchen was too small to serve the expanded needs of the enlarged hospital, and too far removed to prepare warm meals for the new hospital extension. Therefore, a contract was let to Bramhall-Deane Company on June 10, 1909, to furnish and install kitchen equipment in the proposed new quarters. On September 10, 1909, a contract was let to the Northeastern Construction Company to make the necessary alterations in the basement, a part of which was an 8' concrete incline constructed to allow direct passage from the basement to the outside. The kitchen was completed late in the year for a cost of $3,153.

In July of 1910, a contract was let to James A. Jacquin to make repairs to the roofs, gutters and leaders for all buildings on Ellis Island. This work was completed on December 1 of that year.

The New Jersey wharves explosion of February 1, 1911 did damage to all of the Island 2 buildings and many windows, doors and trim were broken out or dislodged. Although specific damage to the administration building is undocumented, it can be assumed that the building was affected. All broken windows, doors and frames on the island were replaced by mid-spring.

On December 16, 1915, a contract was let to the Reiss Roofing Company of Brooklyn, New York to repair the roof of the administration building as well as that of the old hospital building and new hospital extension. The work was to be completed within sixty days at a cost of $2,270, and included repair or necessary replacement of damaged or missing ridges; replacement of cracked, broken or missing roof tile; the examination, repair or replacement of leader boxes; and the making watertight of all bolts, washers and joints.

The major explosion of July 30, 1916 at the Black Tom Wharf railway terminals weakened the walls, ceilings, roofs and foundations of all the hospital buildings while blowing out many windows and doors. Specific damage to the administration building is undocumented, however, repairs resulting from the damage sustained by all the buildings is recorded as having taken about a year to complete for a cost of just under $400,000.

During the World War I tenure of the U.S. Army, specific alterations and work on the building's exterior is undocumented. It is possible work of a maintenance type was undertaken.

On September 1, 1919, the hospital buildings on Island 2 and Island 3 were turned over to the U.S. Public Health Service and the administration building became part of U.S. Public Health Service Hospital No. 43.

In June of 1928, a contract was let for the installation and repair of fly screens on the hospital buildings of Islands 2 and 3. One new, double, swing screen door was installed, and fly screens fitted in windows throughout the first to the third floor of the administration building.[3] Additional flyscreens were repaired and installed in June of 1932.

In September of 1931, a contract was let to Neptune B. Smythe, Inc. of New York City for the painting of all exterior wood and metal surfaces, excluding copper, of the

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3 Specifications for Fly Screens on Islands No. 2 and No. 3: Department of Labor, Immigration Service, Ellis Island, New York (Denver Service Center: Ellis Island Architectural and Maintenance Records, 1898-1955), Inventory Number 132, Specifications 15 and 16.

Island 2 buildings. The contract was for a sum of $2,585, and the work was completed in December.[4]

Two maintenance contracts were let in April and May of 1932. On May 21, 1932, Merit Contracting Company of New York City received a contract to make repairs to the sheet metal and roofing on Island 2. The work included replacements and repairs to tile, slate, metal and composition roofs; and repairs to valleys, hips, ridges, flashings, cornices, gutters, downspouts, crickets, saddles, and dormers. The contract was completed in September at a cost of $13,300. Another contract in April of 1932, dealt with replacement and repair of leaders and drains.

A severe windstorm during the winter of 1932-33 caused damage to a number of buildings on Ellis Island. Smith of New York City made the repairs, one of which was the repair and replacement of sections of a copper vent flue which extended down from the roof to the kitchen in the basement.

Again in 1934, considerable damage was incurred by Ellis Island buildings as a result of another severe windstorm. The Ashford Roofing Company of Brooklyn, New York, did the repair work for a cost of $398. Missing tiles were replaced and loose tile resecured on the roof of the administration building.

Exterior maintenance work to the administration building may have been undertaken, but is undocumented, after the hospital complexes on Islands 2 & 3 were closed by the U.S. Public Health Service in March of 1951, and the Island 2 buildings taken over by the Coast Guard.

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4 Specifications for Painting (Exterior), Island No. 2: U.S. Department of Labor, Immigration Service, Ellis Island, New York (Denver Service Center: Ellis Island Architectural and Maintenance Records, 1898-1955), Inventory Number 133.

In 1980 exterior materials of the administration building underwent stabilization by the Ehrenkrantz Group. This work included appropriate removal, repair and replacement of deteriorated, failing and missing materials. August 1980 drawings by the Ehrenkrantz Group record conditions of materials, type and location of repair/replacement (exhibits 4 through 6). Notes and photographs on each drawing describe the stabilization work completed. A general description of treatment of the materials follows.

Loose or damaged brickwork was removed and replaced. Spalled stone or terra cotta areas were reattached as appropriate or were patched with mortar. All stone, brick and terra cotta joints were repointed. Storm window sash was installed in masonry window and door openings. Wooden frames and sash were installed in the round dormer windows of the west and east elevations. Damaged roof ridge covers were removed where appropriate, and repaired and replaced where missing. Copper cornice cresting was removed, repaired, replaced where missing and coated with "Chemglaze". Chimney, dormer, valley and vent flashing was removed and replaced with copper flashing. The north elevation front entrance door and frame were repaired and painted. All basement level window grilles were removed and holes remaining after their removal were patched with mortar.[5]

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5 Drawings, Stabilization: Administration Building Ellis Island, Statue of Liberty National Monument, New York Harbor, N.Y. - N.J., The Ehrenkrantz Group, June 9, 1980, National Park Service Identification Number 25006A, Sheets 6-16, 20, 21 of 21.

iii. Description

The administration building, a 3-1/2 story plus basement structure clad in red brick and trimmed with limestone and light buff colored terra cotta, is the central building of the three building unit which comprises the main portion of the Island 2 hospital (photo 1). It is flanked by the main hospital building to the west and the new hospital extension to the east. The northern elevation of the administration building is similar to that of the central pavilion of the flanking hospital buildings, being five bays long, faced with red brick laid in flemish bond, with limestone quoins, sill and lintel coursing, window and door surrounds and a rusticated granite ashlar base. The structure is steel frame with structural tile infill on brick bearing walls and interior steel columns. (photo 2).

Fenestration at the north elevation first story consists of windows with openings ornamented with limestone quoins, segmental arched lintels and limestone keystones. At the second and third stories, windows have flat lintels and are connected by limestone sill courses. A limestone crenelated lintel course with keystones links the windows of the second story. Windows of the third story have quoined surrounds. All windows are two-over-two double hung wood sash, with the first and second levels having transom lights. All windows have been recently weatherproofed by the installation of plexiglass panels, part of a program of stabilization and insulation contracted by the National Park Service in readiness for their December 1985 occupancy of the building (photo 3).

At the center of the north elevation, granite steps with closed limestone balustrades lead to a double wood and glass paneled door having single upper lights, lower wood panels and a fixed transom light. The doorway has an arched limestone surround with quoins and a carved limestone console keystone (photo 4).

The south elevation of the administration building is seven bays long, the center three being recessed slightly. The central entrance is similar to that of the north elevation, with arched limestone surround, granite steps, and closed limestone balustrade (photo 5). Windows of the most central bay are located between stories at stairwell landings and are two-over-two double hung wood sash. All of the rest of the windows of the administration building are one-over-one double hung wood sash. Treatment of window openings and lintel and sill coursing is similar on all elevations to that of the north elevation, with the exception of the first floor windows which do not have quoins (photo 6).

Two and one-half story recessed bays at either end of the administration building provide access to the new hospital extension to the east and the main hospital building to the west. The access halls have one-over-one double hung wood sash windows at the first and second floors and skylights above the third floor (photo 7).

The treatment of the basement story is the same on all elevations, having a rusticated granite ashlar base and limestone window surrounds, with a lintel course which also serves as a watertable (photo 8).

The steeply pitched, hip, red tile, copper ridged roof which covers the building has two large terra cotta capped brick chimneys, one on the east, and one on the west end of the center ridge. Twelve dormers open from the attic story, three on each slope of the roof (photo 9). The largest dormers, the two at the center on the north and south slopes, have brick and terra cotta walls, copper gable roofs and one-over-one double hung sash windows. They each are flanked by two smaller gable roof dormers with triangular pediments and one-over-one wood sash (photo 10). The dormers of the east and west

slopes are bull's-eye with pressed copper surrounds. The roof is trimmed with a pressed copper cheneau on the south, east and west sides, with eaves resting on a denticulated terra cotta cornice (photo 11).

iv. Existing Conditions

A field survey of the administration building was conducted in November of 1985. In general this structure exhibits the same types of deterioration for like conditions as the other buildings of Units 2, 3, and 4. A description of the varying types of deterioration can be found in section III, appendix A.

The buildings of Units 2, 3, and 4 have, as have those of Unit 1, experienced exposure to high winds (particularly from the north), fog, salts, intense solar radiation, condensation and other harsh weathering conditions. Constant, erosive forces such as moisture, salt penetration and solar radiation seem to have been the primary agents for most of the deterioration mechanisms observed.[6]

A special survey form has been developed which offers a descriptive summary of the types, levels and locations of deterioration for each material utilized in the buildings of Units 2, 3 & 4 as well as a relative assessment of condition for each material used and for the building as a whole. See section III, appendix A.

The exterior of the administration building is in significantly better condition than all other

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6 Prepared for the U.S. Department of the Interior/National Park Service by Beyer Blinder Belle/Anderson Notter Finegold, Historic Structures Report, Unit One Buildings, December 1985, 30.

buildings on Island 2 with its materials not showing the levels of deterioration of its adjacent structures, the main hospital building and new hospital extension. This is due to the repair, cleaning, and stabilization of the building's exterior by the Ehrenkrantz Group in 1980.

The brick surfaces of the administration building appear to be in generally good condition with random areas of deterioration of brick surfaces. Areas of failing brick were replaced during the 1980 stabilization. The replacement brick is evident, being of a more even coloration and smoother texture than that of the original. Areas of brick replacement are indicated on Ehrenkrantz drawings but require field verification for exact brick replacement. Joints appear to be in generally good condition, although there are some random areas of mortar deterioration. Efflorescence is evident on all elevations and generally appears to be the remains of removed encrustations. Some infrequent areas of heavier efflorescence do occur on the first level such as at the juncture of the central bay and the west connecting section.

Limestone trim, coursing, quoining, and window surrounds exhibit general weathering which has resulted in granular, uneven surfaces. Iron staining occurs randomly, particularly on window sills. Vestiges of copper staining, green biological growth and carbon soot staining remain on limestone as well as on some brick surfaces. A number of window sill faces display patches of lighter pigmentation; other areas of trim exhibit limestone repair (photo 12). Areas of lighter mortar infill mark the position of the fastenings of removed iron grilles on basement windows, and do not appear on every window (photo 13). The granite base at the juncture of the west elevation connecting section and the main hospital building exhibits severe green biological growth.

The terra cotta cornice exhibits general weathering of glazed surfaces with surface crazing and cracking in some areas. Caulking and repointing of terra cotta block joints are evident on all elevations. Caulking of cracked block is also evident. Carbon soot staining appears between the dentils on all elevations.

Windows have been covered by plexiglass sheets by the National Park Service for purposes of insulation and protection (see photo 3).

The roof tile appears stable and in good condition with areas of replacement tile evident, having a slightly lighter coloration than the existing tile. New copper flashing and caulking have been installed. The copper cheneau is intact and has been overpainted with turquoise colored "Chemglaze". The copper side walls of the dormers appear to have been treated with "Chemglaze" as well.

The relative structural and exterior/ interior finish conditions for the buildings of Units 2, 3 and 4 have been depicted on plans of the various building complexes, and can be found in section II, Physical History and Analysis Section, sub-section A-1., Project Scope, of this report. See exhibits 5, 6, 7 and 8 of that section.

c. Interior

i. Drawings

Due to a potential asbestos hazard to the BBB/NFA survey team, drawings at 1/8" scale showing "as found" interior conditions for the administration building were not prepared. In substitution for these drawings, plans prepared by the Ehrenkrantz Group in 1980 for use in their stabilization of the building have been reproduced, and coded with a numbering

system which will be referred to in following sections of the text. See exhibits 7 through 10.

ii. Description

According to the Ehrenkrantz plans, the first, second and third floors of the administration building are similar in plan, with a wide double-loaded east/west hallway bisecting each floor. The southern sections contain a central elevator surrounded by a staircase, flanked by two bathrooms, and then by two wards. On the third floor, however, the space of the southeast quadrant is divided into two dormitories and a hallway rather than a single ward, and the space in the southwest quadrant is divided into a series of four rooms with closets, and a hall.

The northern portion of the building on all three floors was originally divided into five rooms, five closets, and a shaft for a dumbwaiter which runs through the western end. On the third floor, a wall has been removed from between the two most western rooms, creating a single space. The main entry foyer is centrally located on the north side of the first floor, and is divided into two sections by two steps and a wood and glass partition.

The basement is divided into seven rooms with the central hallway opening into space around the elevator shaft.

As of December 1985, the first floor of the administration building has been occupied by the National Park Service and converted into offices. The building has been stabilized and first floor walls have been temporarily encased by plasterboard. New electric heating and lighting systems have been installed. The second and third floors have been left in as found condition with some removal of debris.

## iii. History

### 1. Historic Room Use

The 1905-07 plan of the first floor of the administration building show original room use to be an entrance in H101 and H102; three wards, in rooms 102, 103 and 106, a nurses' room, in room 101; a ward dining room, in room 108; an attendants' dining room, in room 107; a corridor, in H103; a staircase hall, in S01; an elevator shaft, two toilet rooms and two bathrooms in spaces 104, 104A, 105, and 105A (see exhibits 1 and 8). Second floor room use was the same as that of the first floor, with the exception of an interns' room in the western end of room 207, which replaced the first floor attendants' dining room (see exhibits 2 and 9). Plans of the third floor indicate three dormitories located in rooms 302, 303 and 304; a hall in H302; a nurses' room in room 301; a ward attendants' room in room 314; a ward dining room in room 313; a single ward in rooms 308-311; a maternity ward in room 312; a corridor in H301; a staircase hall, an elevator shaft, and two toilet rooms and two bathrooms in rooms 305, 306, 307 and 307A (see exhibits 3 and 10).

A set of 1916 plans designate room uses for the first floor that include a visitor's room in room 103, a green room in room 106, a clerk's office in room 102, a doctor's office in room 107, and two general offices in room 101 and room 108 (exhibit 11). The 1916 plans for the second and third floors do not indicate room use but do show that the division of the third floor southwest ward into four rooms, four closets and a hallway has already occurred.

Plans were drawn up in January and April 1932 and February 1934 to make various alterations to the utility systems in the administration building. The 1932 plan of

the second floor indicates the removal of a wall between the two northwest rooms creating room 207 (exhibit 12). Space in the basement has been designated for a kitchen, in room B103, and two pantries, a refrigerator and an ice making plant located in spaces on the north side.[7]

The 1934 plans for the basement locate a kitchen in its original location, a grocery receiving room in room B104, and a vegetable room and diet kitchen in the original pantry rooms. The first floor plan indicates a material office in room 106, a doctor's toilet and employees' toilet in the original toilet rooms, a register's office in room 103, an admission office in room 102, Mr. Theis's office in room 101, a staff room in room 108, and Dr. Weldon's office in room 107. On the second floor, an employees' dining room, is located in room 206, ward G-E in room 203, a nurses' dining room in room 207, a nurses' pantry in room 208, Dr. Reichard's office in room 201, and Dr. Reichard's secretary's office in room 202. No room designations are given for the third floor.[8]

The United States Public Health Service terminated its marine hospital operations on Islands 2 and 3 in March of 1951. Some months later the United States Coast Guard took over temporary control of most of the buildings on Island 2. A set of drawings, prepared in June 1951 shows the room assignments that the Coast Guard planned.[9] Rooms in the

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7 Archival Drawings, Plans, Administration Building Unit 2, April 15, 1932, Park Service Number 42.969:1; 2; 3; 4, Original Number D1224; D1225; D1226; D1227.

8 Archival Drawings, Plans, Administration Building Unit 2, February 14, 1934, Park Service Number 42.975:7; 8, Original Number D1266; D1267.

9 Archival Drawings, Plans, Administration Building Unit 2, U.S. Coast Guard, July 1, 1951, Park Service Number 42.992:1; 2; 4; 6, Original Number 2, 3, 5, 7.

basement are labeled vegetable room, refrigerator, converter room, galley, main electrical panel and commissary store room. The first floor plan includes rooms labeled payroll, personnel and supply, executive officer, operations, barracks officer, communications and commanding officer, and the second floor plan includes barracks no. 7 in the south wing and barracks no. 8 in the north wing.[10]

A summary of the historic use of each building of Units 2, 3 and 4 has been depicted on a site plan, and can be found in section II, Physical History and Analysis Section, sub-section A-1., Project Scope, of this report. See exhibits 9 and 10 of that section.

2. Historic Room Finishes

The typical finishes of the administration building rooms have been compiled from prior Historic Structure Reports, existing research materials and field observation.

Original painted finishes appear to have consisted of a 5' high yellow-buff wainscot below a 1/2" dark, red-brown painted dado with the upper wall surface painted ivory. Two additional painted dados were noted during survey work: a 1-1/4" dado located 4'-7" above the floor and a later 1-1/4" dado, 4'-4 1/2" above the floor. Both dados were painted a red-brown color. Some hallway wall surfaces were observed to have vestiges of a gold-brown daubed finish also evident in the hospital outbuilding, main hospital building and new hospital extension.

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10 Harlan D. Unrau, Historic Resource Study (Historical Component), Volume III (U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1984), 1262, 1263.

Ceilings were painted a light cream or ivory which appears to have extended approximately 1' down over the upper wall surface. Picture rails, evident in many rooms, were varnished a light brown, as was all wood trim such as doors, door and window surrounds, and wooden bases.

Flooring included poured concrete, with some wood flooring on the third floor. Rooms with wood floors seem to have had dark brown bases painted on walls to heights varying from 6" to 9". Rooms with concrete floors had 7" concrete cove bases which probably were painted. Concrete floors would have been painted or covered with linoleum. Wood 7" bases with a quarter round cap appear in some third floor rooms with concrete floors. The first floor main entryway of the main vestibule had a marble floor as did the main hospital building.[11]

Bathrooms and toilets were finished with glazed white rectangular tile below an upper painted plaster wall area. Floors were of hexagonal white tile having a coved juncture with the wall wainscot, and ceilings were of painted plaster. Bathroom window sills were commonly of marble.

A number of changes in finish occurred over the years. A 1932 paint specification describes the general color scheme for Islands 2 and 3 as light cream for ceilings, light ivory for the upper walls, ivory or buff for the

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11 Unrau, Historic Structure Report, 459.

wainscots and black or brownish black for the base.[12] The painted dado at this time was specified to be 2" wide, wider than the original 1/2" dado, wider than that observed during field survey work, and to be of a darker color than the wainscot. All painted bases were to be refinished with two coats of black paint, the latter one being an enamel finish coat. All painted woodwork was to receive a semi-gloss finish which suggests that some woodwork which was originally varnished had been painted prior to 1932. A small area of graffiti located on the south wall of the third floor hallway, H301, seems to have been done by a painter and lists some wall colors: "walls ivory little pink, woodwork brown, -- light buff." The graffiti is undated.

The 1909 kitchen constructed in room B103 had a 6" square imported, vitrified, red, quarry tile floor. Walls were of a 6'-0" high wainscot of white glazed tiles below an upper painted plaster wall area. The ceiling was of plaster as well.

Later changes in finish were generally several overpaintings of wall surfaces in colors such as gray-white, tan, green, blue-green, light gray and orange-brown. Ceilings were commonly overpainted in white. Woodwork was overpainted, grained dark brown, or varnished dark brown. Some cement floors were scored in 21-1/4" squares similar to the verandah floors of the hospital extension and may not be original. Some floors, as in room 309, have been finished with asphalt tile with an asphalt base glued over existing wood bases.

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12 Specifications for Painting (Interior), Hospital Buildings Islands 2 and 3: U.S. Department of Labor, Immigration Service, Ellis Island, New York Harbor, N.Y. (Denver Service Center: Ellis Island Architectural and Maintenance Records, 1898-1955), Inventory Number 136, Specification 3.

Doorways of several rooms on the north side of the third floor were altered and have been made smaller, as evidenced by infill of doorways to rooms 301, 312, 313 and 314.

Bathroom finish generally has retained its original scheme of tile wainscot below painted, plaster upper walls and ceilings. One bathroom, room 305, has had a red-brown 4" tile floor installed which may date to the 1934 alterations.

Original lighting has not been specifically determined for the administration building, however, a 1923-34 photograph of a main hospital building first floor ward, depicts metal scroll base wall sconces which were probably original to that building. Similar sconces may have been installed in the administration building in 1906-07 as well. See photo 11 main hospital building. In 1923, several types of new electrical lighting fixtures were installed. Fixture A was a ceiling fixture which had a white enameled metal base with a hinged ring supporting its glass bowl. This fixture was installed in pairs in room 103, and singly in all major rooms of the second floor. Fixture B had an enameled iron base and a plain frosted shade. It was installed in the major rooms of the third floor and in the hallways. Fixture C was a prism and patterned glass globe suspended from a decorative brass mount by a brass chain (exhibit 13). These were located in all remaining rooms of the second floor. Several other fixture types were installed in 1934 such as oval and round porcelain base wall sconces (Exhibit 14).[13]

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13 Archival Drawings, Lighting Fixtures and Repairs, Alterations and Additions to Panel Boards and Wiring, Island No. 2, April 4, 1923, Park Service Number 42.960:1, Original Number E957-1; Plot Plan and Miscellaneous Details, Electrical Installation, Island No.2, February 14, 1934, Park Service Number 42.975:1, Original Number D1260.

## iv. Existing Conditions

In November of 1985 an "Existing Condition Survey" of the interior spaces of the second and third floors of the administration building was conducted to evaluate existing conditions. The original finishes of the first floor were not accessible for examination at this time due to protective paneling to encase walls having been installed by the National Park Service. The survey of the second and third floors consisted of a room-by-room analysis of all visually accessible finishes, decorative trim, doors, lighting, plumbing, heating and ventilation equipment. Forms were completed for each surveyed space (exhibit 15 is a sample form). The surface materials and fixtures in each space are described on these forms and assessed for their existing condition and approximate date. A summary condition and date was tabulated based on this information. Photographs of some rooms supplement the written description.

The condition of each space was evaluated according to criteria that were specifically developed for the buildings on Ellis Island. A range of conditions was defined for each material in the building following careful field inspection. The condition of a finish was evaluated relative to other similar finishes in this building using the standard terms "good," "fair," "poor," and "destroyed." Since the Ellis Island buildings have experienced extensive deterioration, no surfaces or fixtures were considered to be in "excellent" condition (exhibit 16 represents an example of the definitions that were used for a particular finish).

The interior finishes of the second and third floors of the administration building are generally in fair to poor condition.

Wood floors have been overlaid with linoleum which is now generally destroyed. Concrete floors are in good condition as are concrete bases. Wood bases require refinishing and some structural repair.

Plaster finishes are in poor to fair condition with random exposure of structural tile. Original painted finishes have been overpainted with some exposure of earlier colors and painted dado revealed by flaking paint. The tile wainscot is in generally good condition with removal in some areas.

Ceilings are in poor to fair condition with occasional ceilings in good condition. A number of ceilings have been destroyed.

Wood doors and surrounds are in fair condition exhibiting general surface abrasion, deteriorating varnished finishes and overpainting which usually occurs on the interior room face.

Some of the 1934 lighting remains, while holes in ceilings, ghosts and caps indicate placement of removed fixtures.

The rooms of the first floor and basement were not examined due to their use by the National Park Service as office space. The original walls of the first floor have been enclosed by protective partitioning.

d. Architectural Significance

The "Existing Condition Survey" (Appendix A) also evaluated the rooms of the administration building for architectural significance. A range of significance was developed for existing architectural spaces in each structure.

The ranking of spaces for architectural significance is relative to the specific architectural context of each building. Certain factors were considered in evaluating the spaces:

- Volume, size, monumentality, proportions
- Quality of materials
- Overall design
- Uniqueness of the design, rare features

The classification of "most architectural significance" was assigned to spaces which have the greatest architectural character in the building. Such spaces generally exhibit monumental proportions and their design, materials, and workmanship are of a high quality. They are often unique volumes with significant interior finishes. The 1916 Green Room, room 106, was determined to be of "most" significance for the building. This room was distinguished by its large volume, many windows with southwest exposure, double paneled doors leading to the main corridor, access to the doctor's office across the hall and original use as a formal sitting room.

The classification of "some architectural significance" was assigned to spaces which have a moderate amount of architectural character. Volume, size, monumentality, and proportions may distinguish them from the more common and generally smaller spaces in the building. Careful attention was given to the use of materials and the execution of details. For example, room 203 served as an original ward and was distinguished by its volume and cove plaster walls, glass shaded wall sconces and pair of five-panel double doors leading to the hallway.

The classification of "minor architectural significance" was assigned to spaces which exhibit few architectural pretensions. Materials and workmanship are standard. Volume, proportions, and finishes are relatively undistinguished.

The classification "negligible architectural significance" was assigned to spaces which have no particular architectural character. They are often very small and of standard materials and design, such as closets and utility areas.

Due to the utilization of the first floor of the administration building as office space by the National Park Service and the installation of protective partitioning obscuring the walls of the first floor, an "Existing Condition Survey" of the interior spaces of the administration building was not fully conducted. Forms were completed for the second and third floors, and these spaces were evaluated for architectural significance; however, the architectural significance of individual rooms for this building was not plotted on graphically-coded floor plans.

Each of the buildings of Island 2 can be viewed as having architectural significance as an individual structure as well as contributing to the architectural integrity of the Island 2 hospital complex as a whole. The following statement of architectural significance treats the administration building as an individual structure.

Flanked by the main hospital building and new hospital extension, the administration building is the central structure of the three building unit comprising the Island 2 hospital complex. Sited on axis directly across the ferry slip from the main building, this monumental complex echoes the massing and fabric of the Island 1 main building, providing continuity and balance of form between Island 1 and Island 2.

See section II, Physical History and Analysis Section, sub-section A-2.b., Statement of Significance, Units 2, 3 and 4: Architectural/Historical Significance, for a discussion of the buildings of the hospital complex as an integrated ensemble.

### e. Structural System[14]

#### i. Description and Existing Conditions

The administration building is a four story structure plus basement and attic. The roof has structural clay tiles supported by structural steel framing with trusses spanning between exterior brick bearing walls and interior steel built-up columns. The floors are similarly structured, with regular steel girders substituted for the trusses.

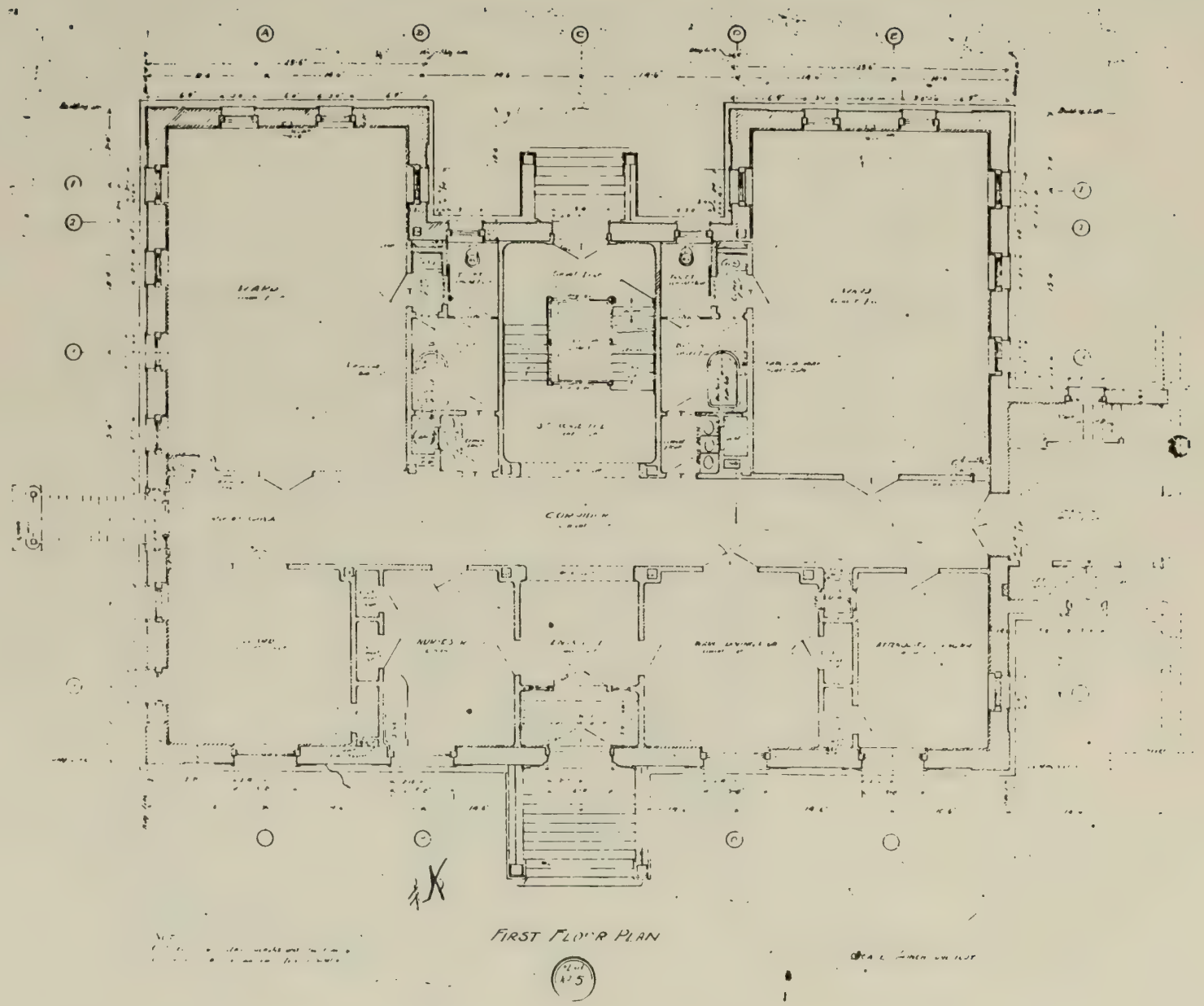
No structural defects of any significance were found in this building. Most areas below the roof level were covered by finishes, but no indication of structural problems were observed in those finishes. The roof framing had been repaired and painted in the 1980 project and this framing appeared to be in good condition.

#### ii. Recommendations

No action on structure required.

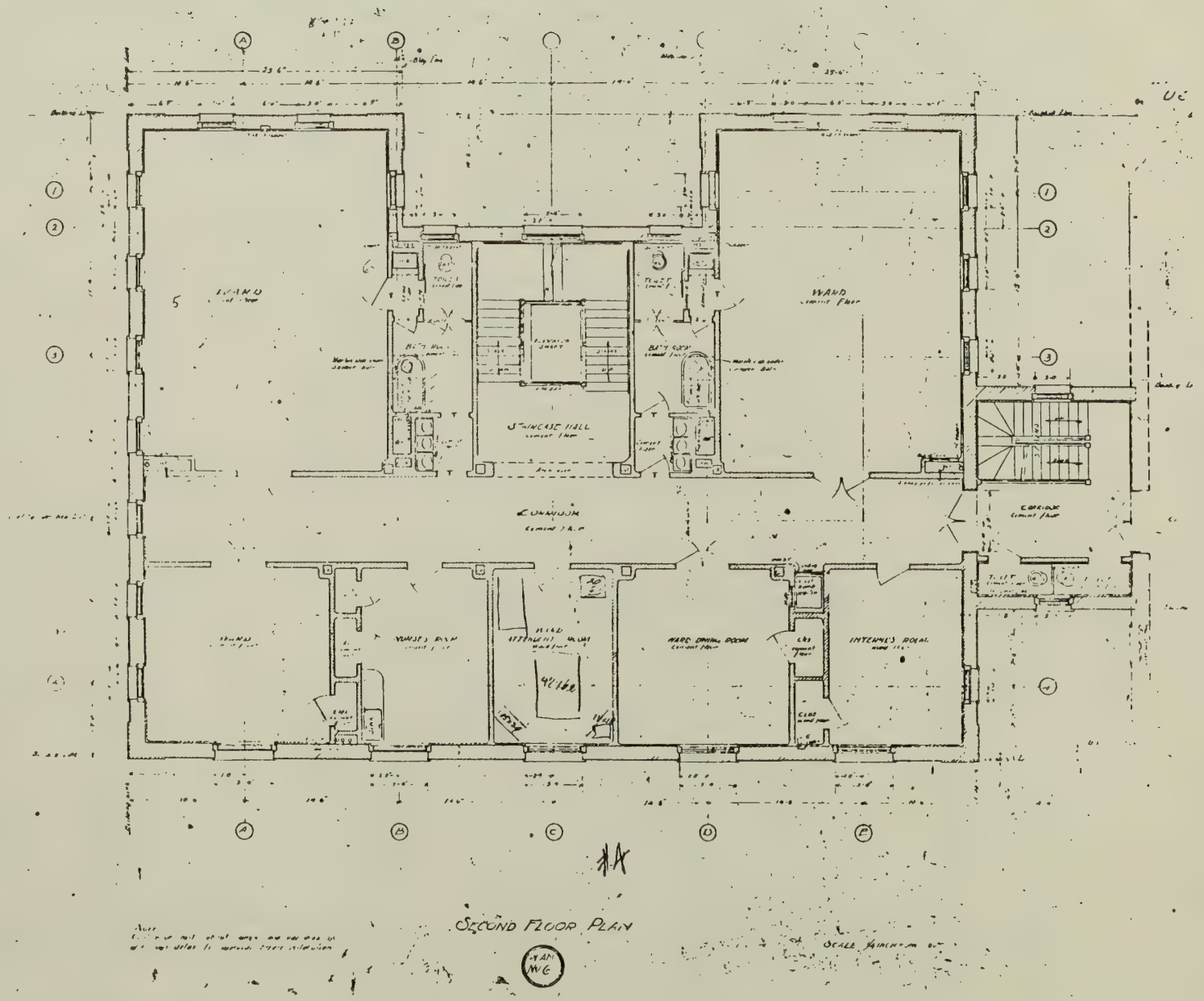
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14 Based on Robert Silman Associates, P.C., "Ellis Island, Historic Structures Report, Units 2, 3 & 4, Structural System", May-June 1986.




First floor plan, administration building, 7/15/05.
NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 42,949 / 2
DSC | JUL 88

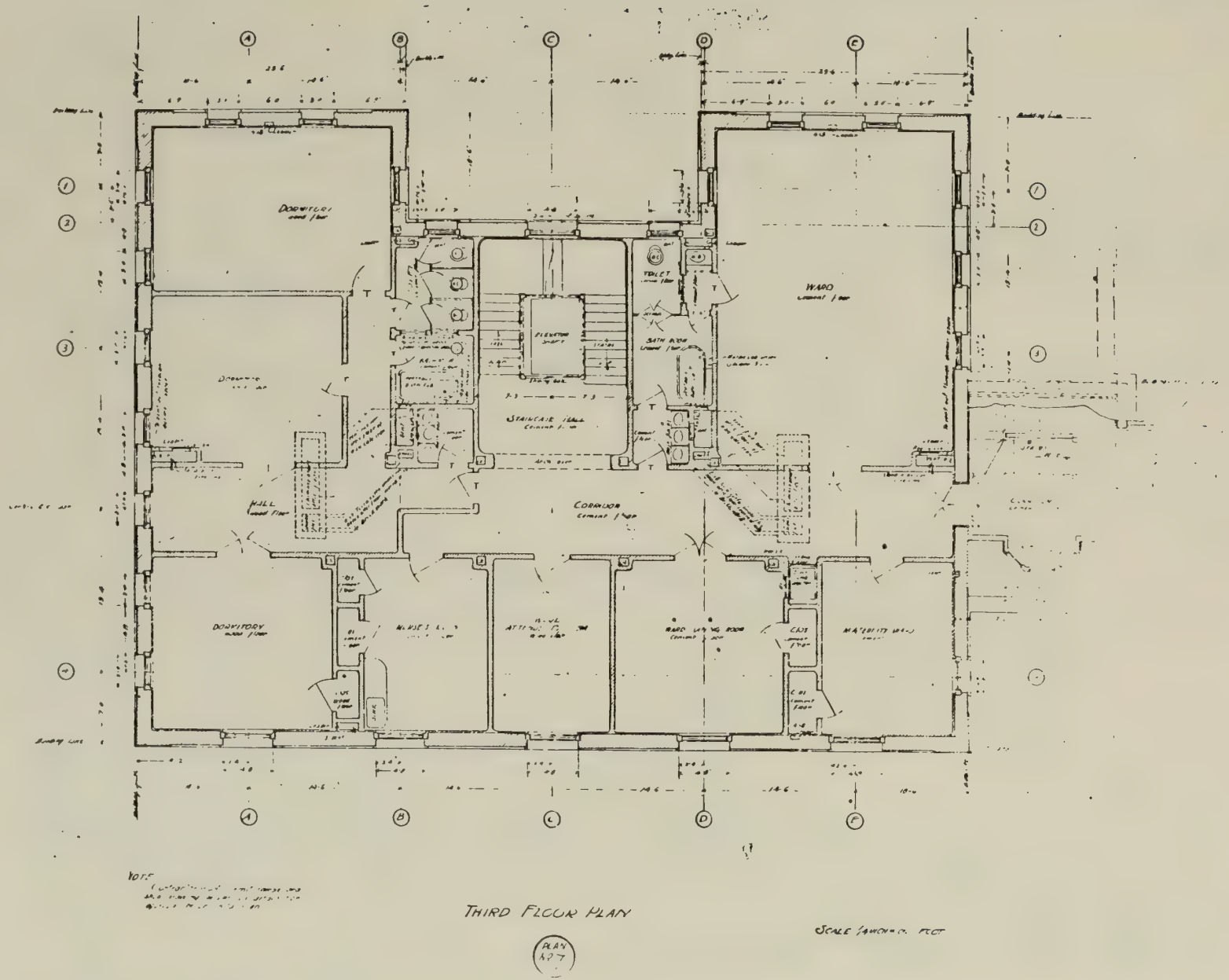
Exhibit 1




Second floor plan, administration building, 7/15/05.

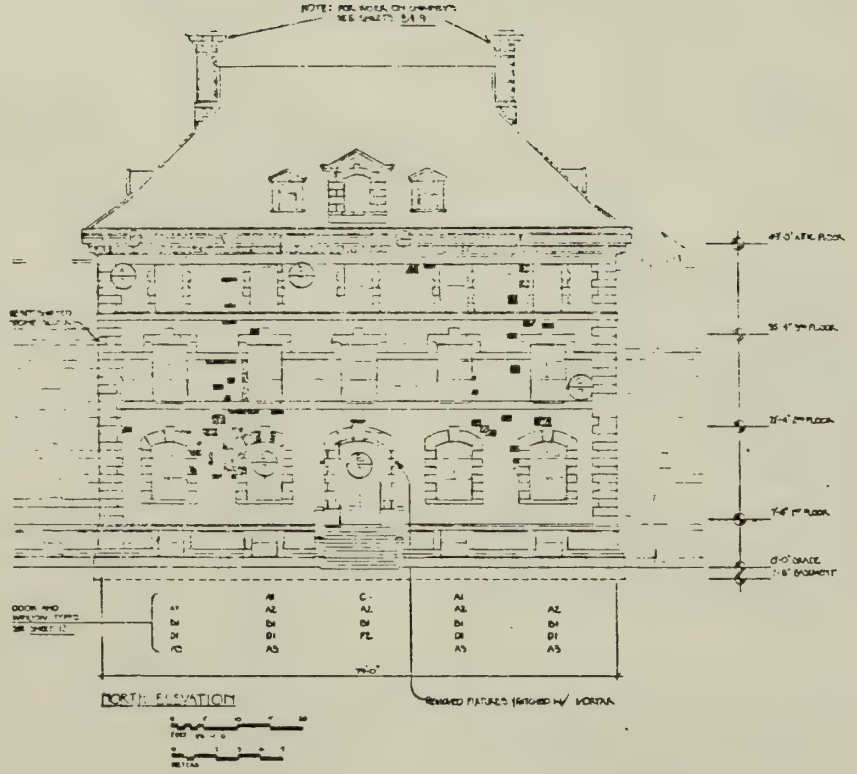
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DSC | JUL 88

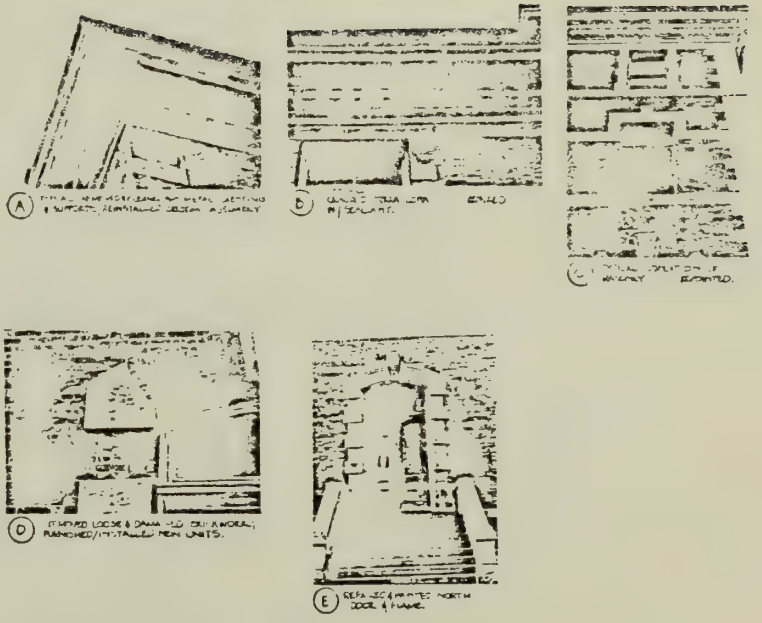
Exhibit 2




Third floor plan, administration building, 7/15/05.
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Exhibit 3



MATERIALS CONDITION KEY & STABILIZATION NOTES

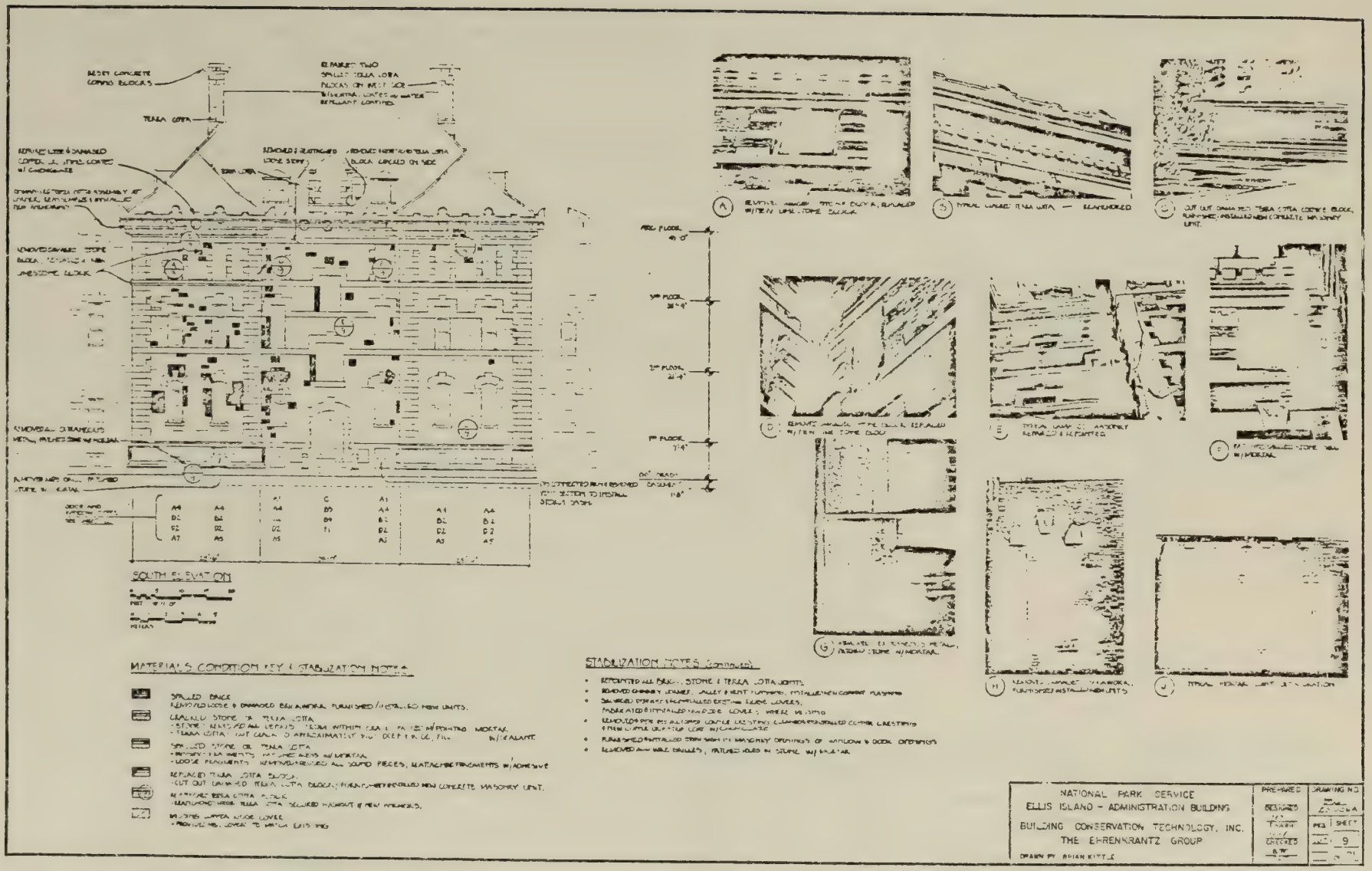
STABILIZATION NOTES (CONTINUED)

| NATIONAL PARK SERVICE | PREPARED | DRAWING NO. |
|---|---|---|
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| BUILDING CONSERVATION TECHNOLOGY, INC. | APPROVED | PROJECT SHEET |
| THE EHRENKRANTZ GROUP | DATE | 7 |
| DRAWN BY: BILL BEYNE & BRIAN KITTLE | 8/80 | OF 21 |

North elevation and stabilization notes, administration building, Ehrenkrantz Group, 8/80.

NPS ID 356 | 25,006A 7 of 21
DSC | JUL 88

Exhibit 4

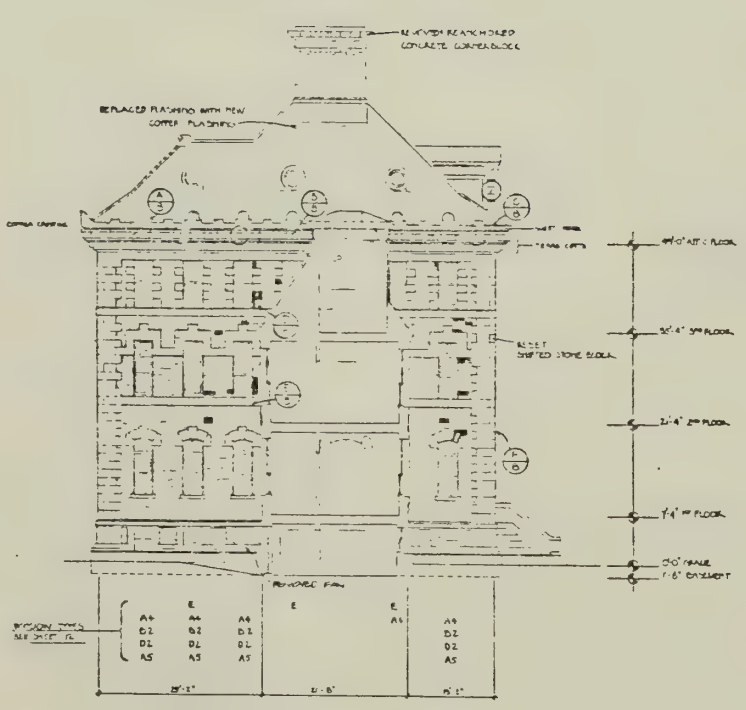


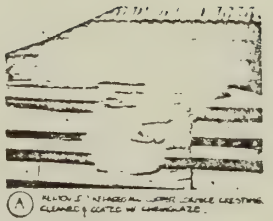

South elevation and stabilization notes, administration building, Ehrenkrantz Group, 8/80.

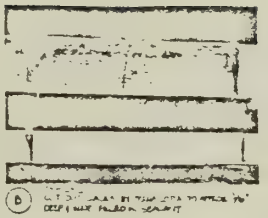
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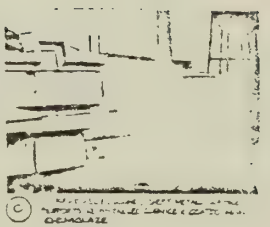
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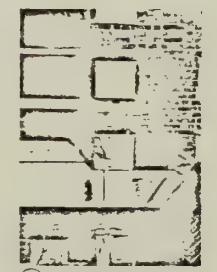
Exhibit 5

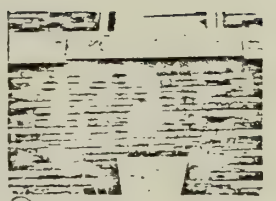












MATERIALS CONDITION KEY & STABILIZATION NOTES

STABILIZATION NOTES (CONTINUED)

- WALLS & RECTANGULAR BLOCK, STONE & TERRA COTTA JOINTS
- REMOVE LOOSE, DAMAGED, & PAINTED BRICK & MORTAR INFILL AT WINDOW OPENINGS
- SALVAGE & STORE UNINSTALLED EXISTING ROOFING
- REMOVE & REINSTALL COPPER TRIM; CLEAN & COAT WITH CHEMGLAZE.
- REMOVE & REPAIR ALL COPPER CORNICE SHEATHING; CLEAN & REINSTALL
- REMOVE ROUND DORMER WOOD WINDOW FRAMES & SASH; FURNISH & INSTALL NEW WOOD WINDOW FRAMES & SASH
- REMOVE & STORE SHEET IRON GRESTING & SUPPORTS; CLEAN & PAINT GRESTING ASSEMBLY, REPLACE MISSING & SEVERELY CORRODED BRACKETS; REINSTALL GRESTING; COAT W/ CHEMGLAZE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| NATIONAL PARK SERVICE<br>ELLIS ISLAND - ADMIN. BUILDING<br>BUILDING CONSERVATION TECHNOLOGY, INC.<br>THE EHRENKRANTZ GROUP<br>DRAWN BY BILL BROWNE & BRIAN Y TITLE | PREPARED | DRAWING NO. 25,006A |
| | DESIGNED | |
| | DRAWN | PKG. SHEET |
| | CHECKED | 122 8 |
| | 8/80 DATE | OF 21 |

East elevation and stabilization notes, administration building, Ehrenkrantz Group, 8/80.

NPS ID 356 | 25,006A 8 of 21

DSC | JUL 88

Exhibit 6

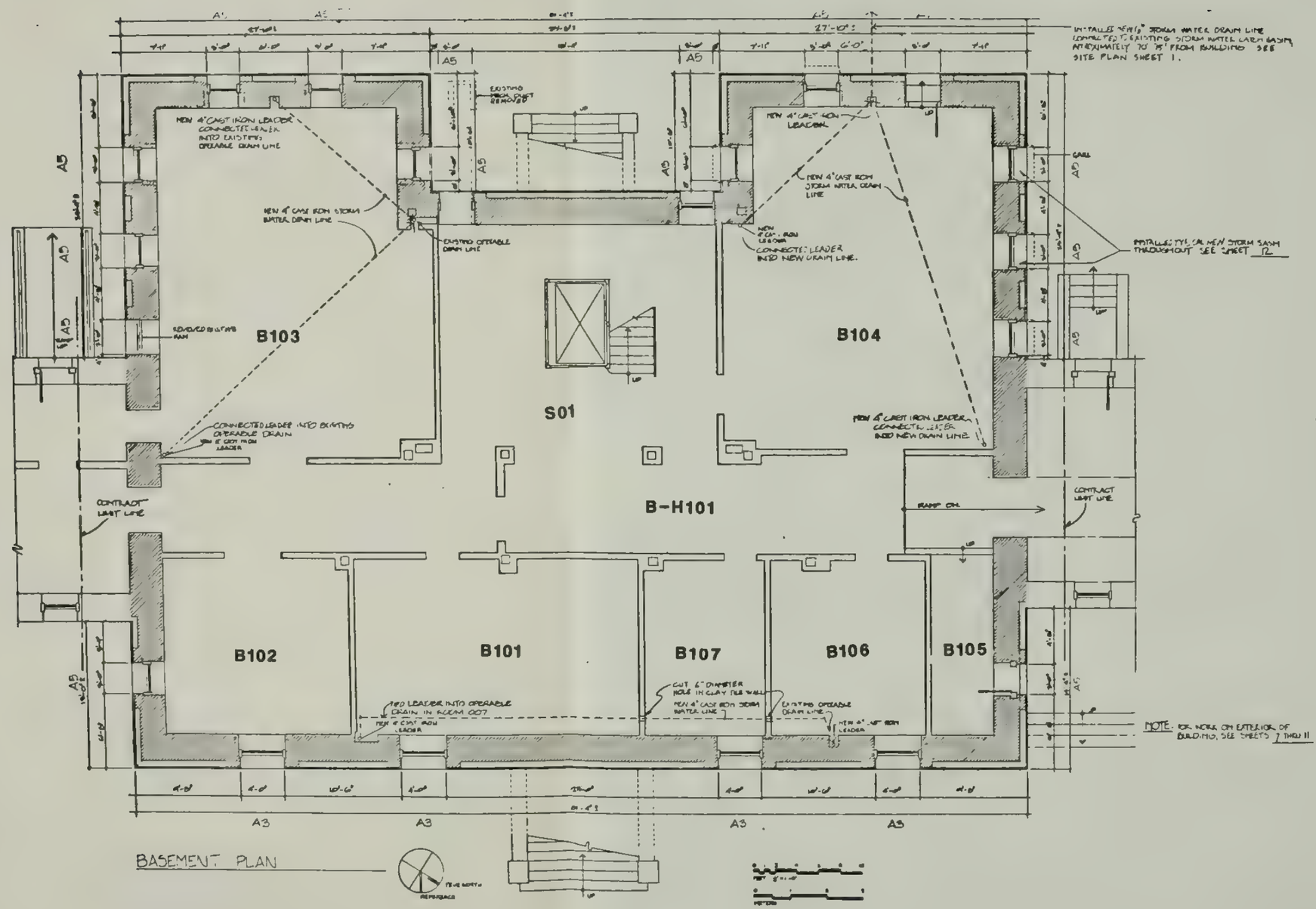
Exhibit 7

EW 6" STORM WATER DRAIN LINE
TO EXISTING STORM WATER CATCH BASIN,
LY 70'-75' FROM BUILDING. SEE
N SHEET 1.

INSTALLED TYPICAL NEW STORM SASH
THROUGHOUT. SEE SHEET 12



NOTE: FOR WORK ON EXTERIOR OF
BUILDING, SEE SHEETS 7 THRU 11




Basement plan, administration building, Ehrenkrantz Group, 8/80.

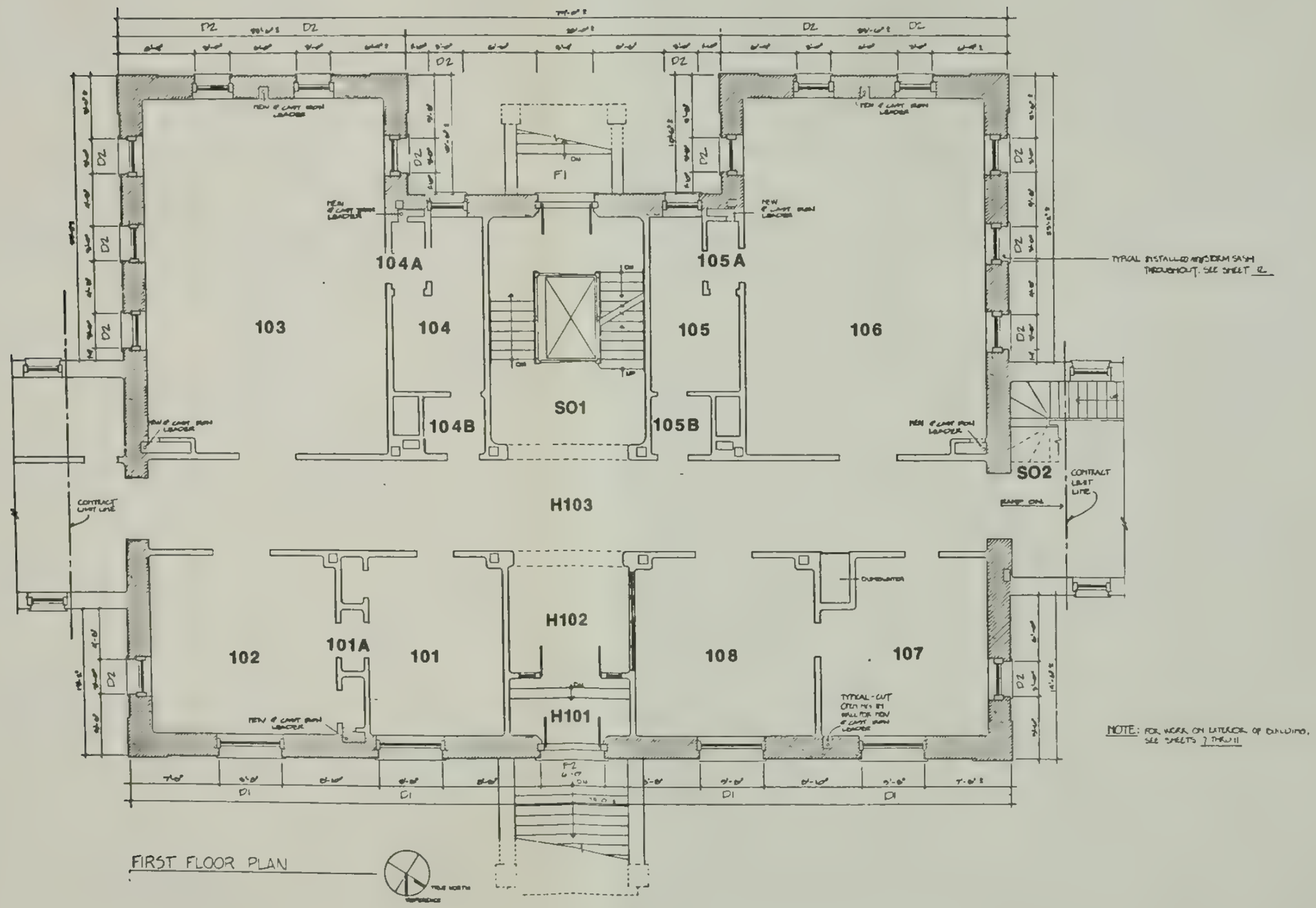
NPS ID# 356 | 25,006A 2 of 21
DSC | JUL 88

Exhibit 8

AL· INSTALLED W/STORM SASH
THROUGHOUT. SEE SHEET 12



E: FOR WORK ON EXTERIOR OF BUILDING,
SEE SHEETS 7 THRU 11.



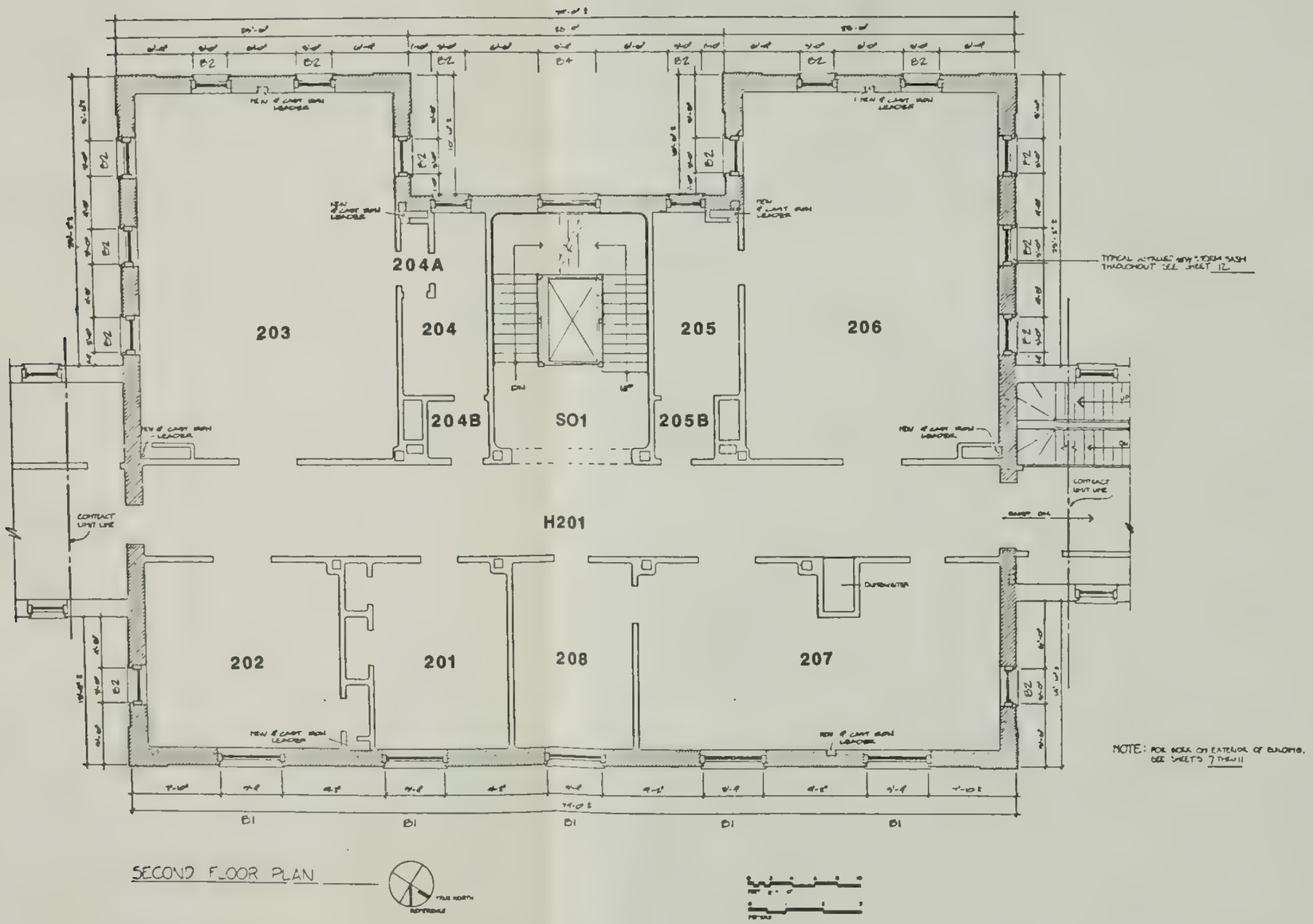

First floor plan, administration building,
Ehrenkrantz Group, 8/80.
NPS ID# 356 | 25,006A 3 of 21
DSC | JUL 88

Exhibit 9

CAL. ALTALLEO ARW = TORM SASH
LOCKOUT. SEE SHEET 12



NOTE: FOR WORK ON EXTERIOR OF BUILDING,
SEE SHEETS 7 THRU 11




SECOND FLOOR PLAN

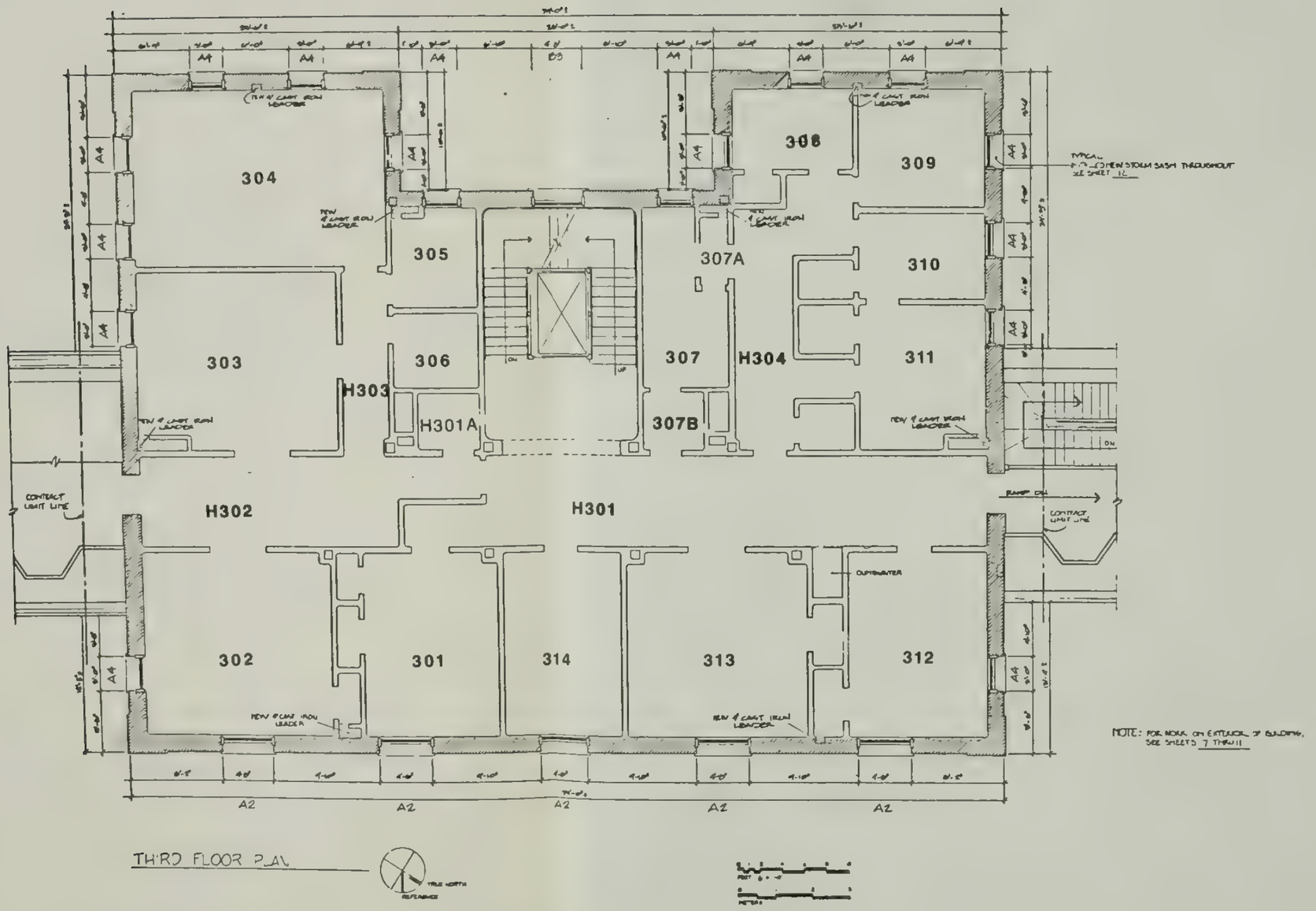
Second floor plan, administration building
Ehrenkrantz Group, 8/80.
NPS ID# 356 | 25.006A 4 of 21
DSC | JUL 88

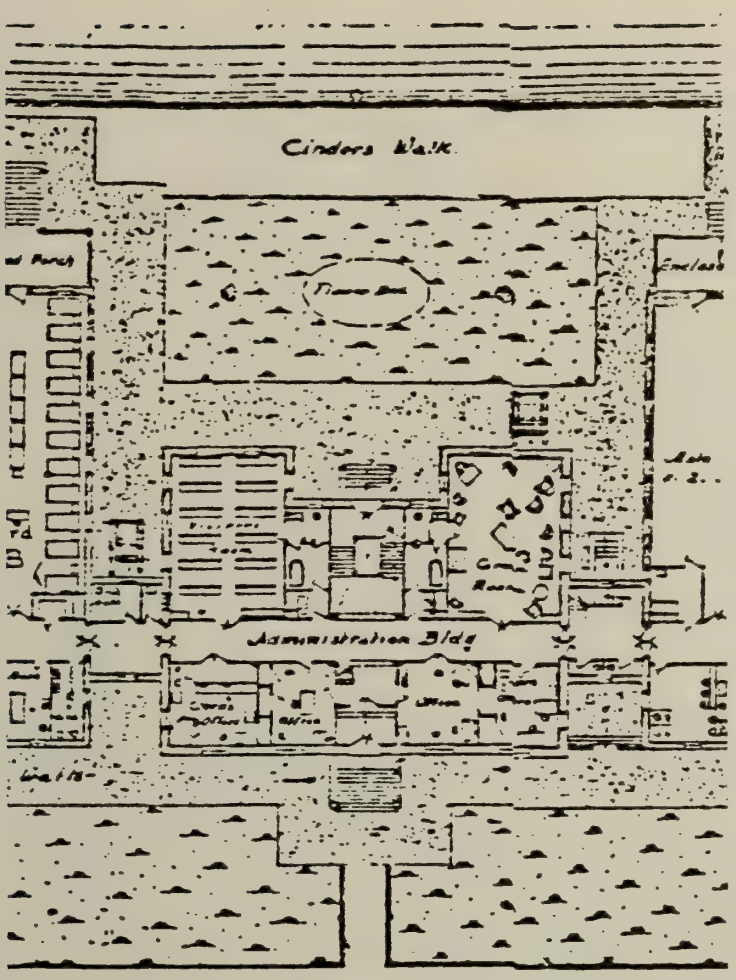
Exhibit 10

NEW STORM SASH THROUGHOUT
12

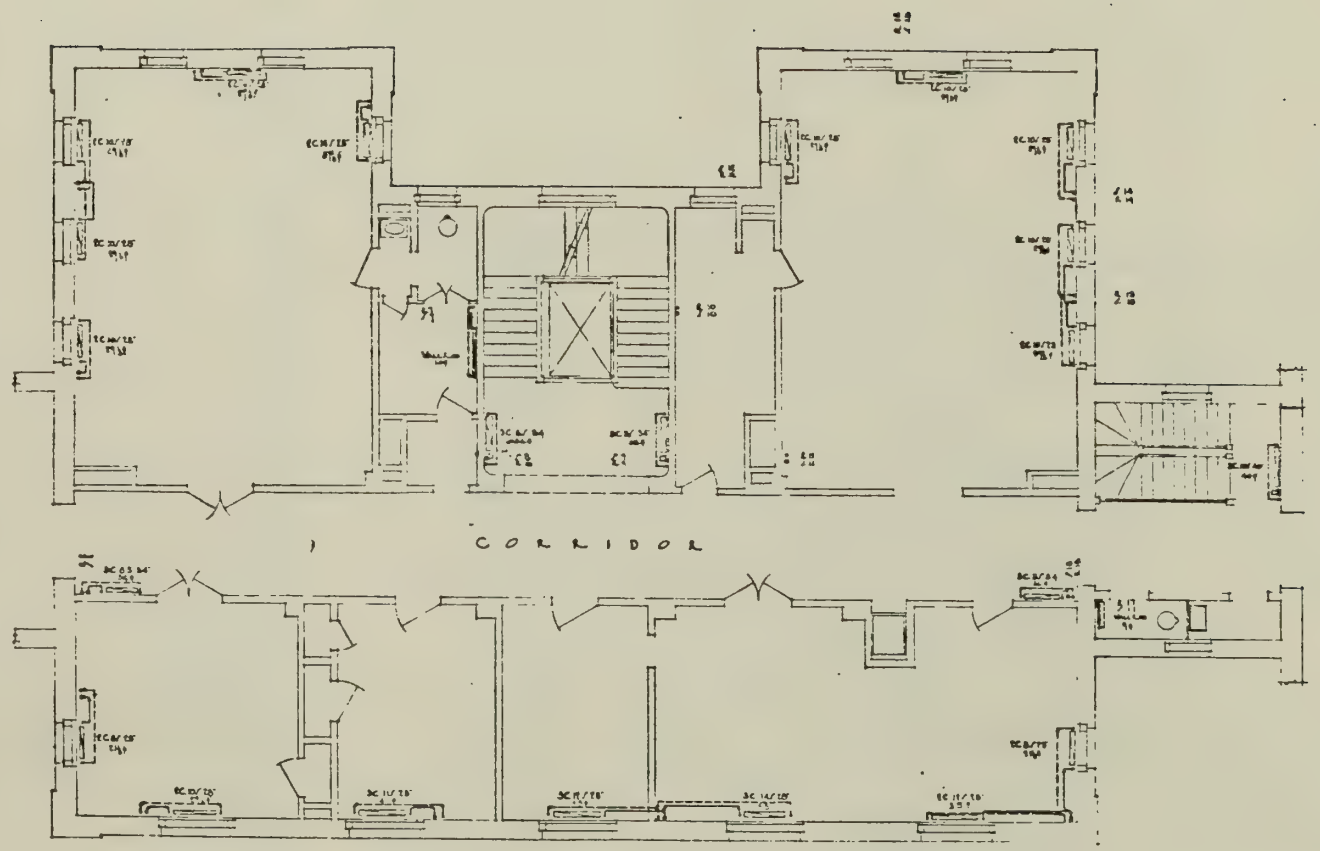


NOTE: FOR WORK ON EXTERIOR OF BUILDING,
SEE SHEETS 7 THRU 11


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OUTRIGGER
RAMP DN
TYPICAL
SEE SHEET 12
NOTE: FOR WORK ON EXTERIOR OF BUILDING, SEE SHEETS 7 THRU 11
A2
A2
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A2
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A4
A4




First floor plan, administration building, 6/1/16.
Excerpt, descriptive location plan,
NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 42,957 / 1
DSC | JUL 88

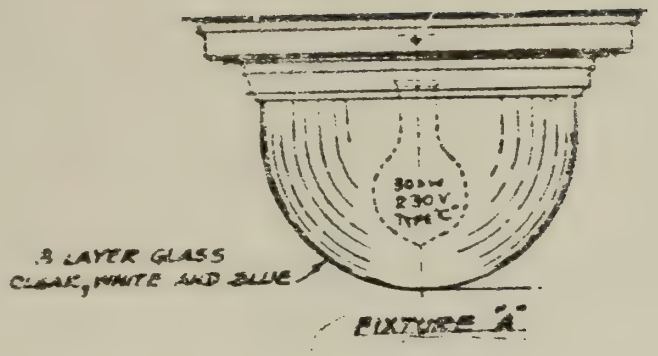


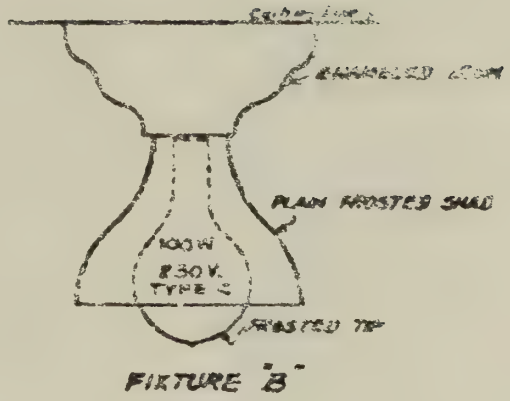

plan of SECOND floor

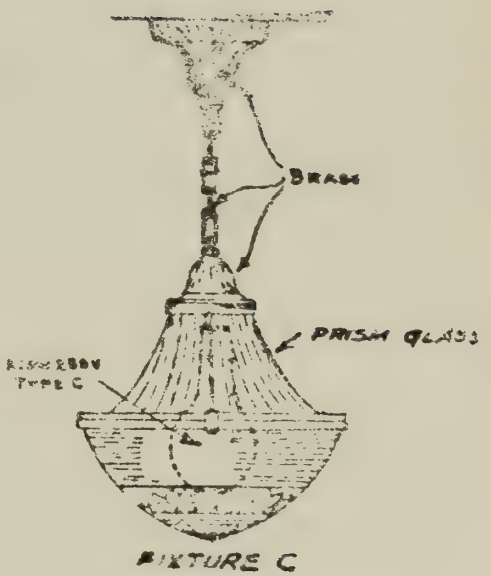
HEATING RENEWALS - ADMINISTRATION BLDG
HOSPITAL - ISLAND NO. 2
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION SERVICE
ELLIS ISLAND

Second floor plan, administration building, 4/15/32.
NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 42,969 / 3
DSC | JUL 88

Exhibit 12

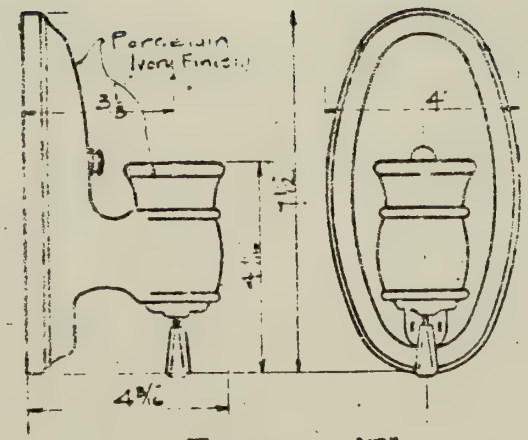


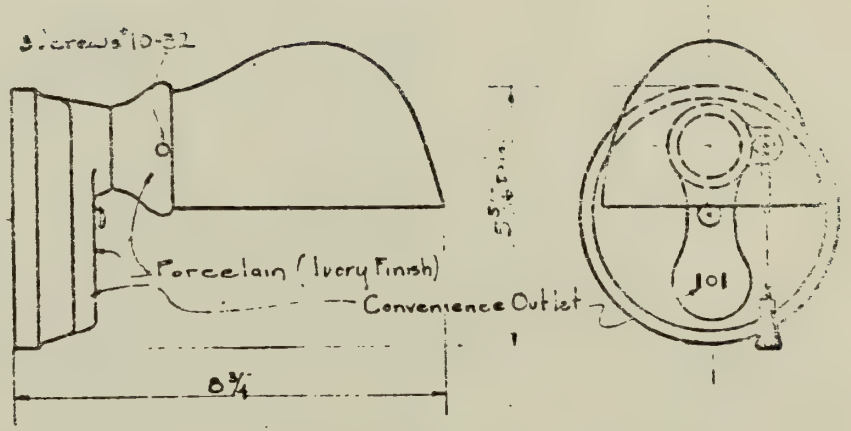




Fixture details, 4/4/23.
Excerpt, NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 42,960
DSC | JUL 88

Exhibit 13




FIXTURE 'F'
Scale Full Size




FIXTURE 'P'
Scale Full Size

Fixture details, 2/14/34.
Excerpt, NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 42,975 / 1
DSC | JUL 88

Exhibit 14

# ELLIS ISLAND EXISTING CONDITION SURVEY Administration Building page: 83

ROOM NO: 303 LAST KNOWN USE: Dormitory SQUARE FEET: CEILING HEIGHT: DATE: 14 Nov. 1985

| | FINISHES: | CONDITION: | DATE: | NOTES: |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **FLOOR:** | [ ] Tile/Concrete<br>[X] Resilient<br>[ ] Wood<br>[ ] Other: | [ ] Good<br>[ ] Fair<br>[ ] Poor<br>[ ] Destroyed | [X] 1900-1912<br>[ ] 1913-1933<br>[ ] 1934-present<br>[X] In question | Linoleum laid over wood subfloor. Wood sill. |
| **BASE:** | [ ] Tile/Concrete<br>[ ] Resilient<br>[ ] Wood<br>[X] Other: | [X] Good<br>[ ] Fair<br>[ ] Poor<br>[ ] Destroyed | [ ] 1900-1912<br>[ ] 1913-1933<br>[X] 1934-present<br>[ ] In question | Brown painted 8" base. |
| **WALLS:** | [X] Plaster<br>[ ] Partitions<br>[ ] Tile Wainscot<br>[ ] Other: | [ ] Good<br>[X] Fair<br>[ ] Poor<br>[ ] Destroyed | [X] 1900-1912<br>[ ] 1913-1933<br>[ ] 1934-present<br>[X] In question | Infilled window: N. of E wall. |
| **CEILING:** | [X] Plaster<br>[ ] Acoustic panels<br>[ ] Cove<br>[ ] Other | [ ] Good<br>[X] Fair<br>[ ] Poor<br>[ ] Destroyed | [X] 1900-1912<br>[ ] 1913-1933<br>[ ] 1934-present<br>[ ] In question | |
| **DOORS/ OPENINGS:** | [X] Wood/~~Glass~~-Panelled<br>[ ] Wood Veneer<br>[ ] Galvanized Metal<br>[ ] Other: | [ ] Good<br>[X] Fair<br>[ ] Poor<br>[ ] Destroyed | [X] 1900-1912<br>[ ] 1913-1933<br>[ ] 1934-present<br>[ ] In question | 1 wood 5-panel door w/ 3-light transom. flush, simple surround, dark graining. Inside painted white. |
| **LIGHTING:** | [X] Incandescent/Type A<br>[ ] Incandescent/Type B<br>[ ] CML/Sconce<br>[ ] Other: | [1] Intact [ ] Destroyed<br>[ ] Intact [ ] Destroyed<br>[ ] Intact [ ] Destroyed<br>[ ] Intact [ ] Destroyed | [ ] 1900-1912<br>[ ] 1913-1933<br>[X] 1934-present<br>[ ] In question | 1 white glass globe w/ gold pattern.<br>1 Ward 1 Type sconce. |
| **HEATING/ VENTILATION PLUMBING:** | [X] Radiators<br>[ ] Vents/Fans<br>[X] Sink/Toilet/Urinal<br>[ ] Other: | [1] Intact [ ] Destroyed<br>[ ] Intact [ ] Destroyed<br>[1] Intact [ ] Destroyed<br>[ ] Intact [ ] Destroyed | [X] 1900-1912<br>[ ] 1913-1933<br>[X] 1934-present<br>[ ] In question | 1 central pedestal sink, 1 faucet intact. |
| **MISCELLANEOUS:** | | [ ] Good<br>[ ] Fair<br>[ ] Poor<br>[ ] Destroyed | [ ] 1900-1912<br>[ ] 1913-1933<br>[ ] 1934-present<br>[ ] In question | "321" stenciled on door.<br>"No Smoking" stencil: S. wall. |
| **SUMMARY:** | | [ ] Good<br>[X] Fair<br>[ ] Poor<br>[ ] Destroyed | [X] 1900-1912<br>[ ] 1913-1933<br>[X] 1934-present<br>[X] In question | **ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:** [ ] Most [X] Some [ ] Minor [ ] Negligible |

Exhibit 15

PHOTOGRAPHS: (1) View Southeast (2) View East (3) View North ROOM NO. 303







# WALLS & CEILINGS
## Plaster

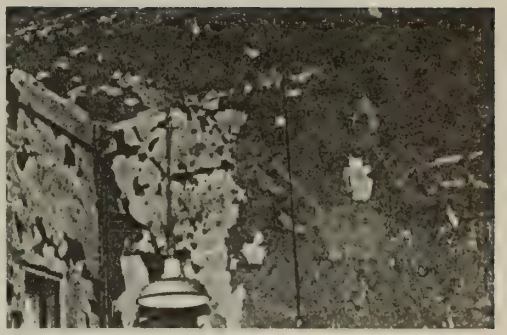
GOOD

70-100% intact. Minor surface spalling, cracking and peeling of paint.



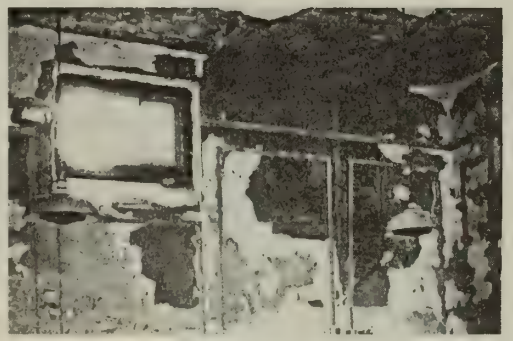
FAIR

50-70% intact. Substantial surface spalling, cracking and peeling of paint. Unit masonry and/or basecoat exposed in certain areas.



POOR

20-50% intact. Majority of plaster is severely cracked with buckling and spalling. Exposure of significant areas of base surface.



DESTROYED

0-20% intact. Material is completely missing or is destroyed beyond practical retrieval.





1. Hospital buildings of Island 2, with administration building in center. View south from Island 1.



2. North elevation.



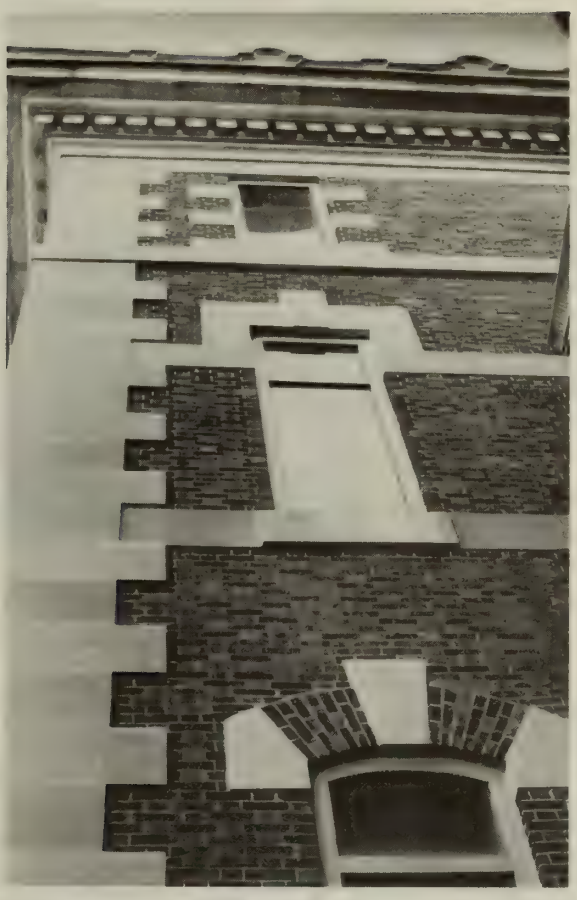
3. Windows with plexiglass weatherproofing.



4. North entrance.



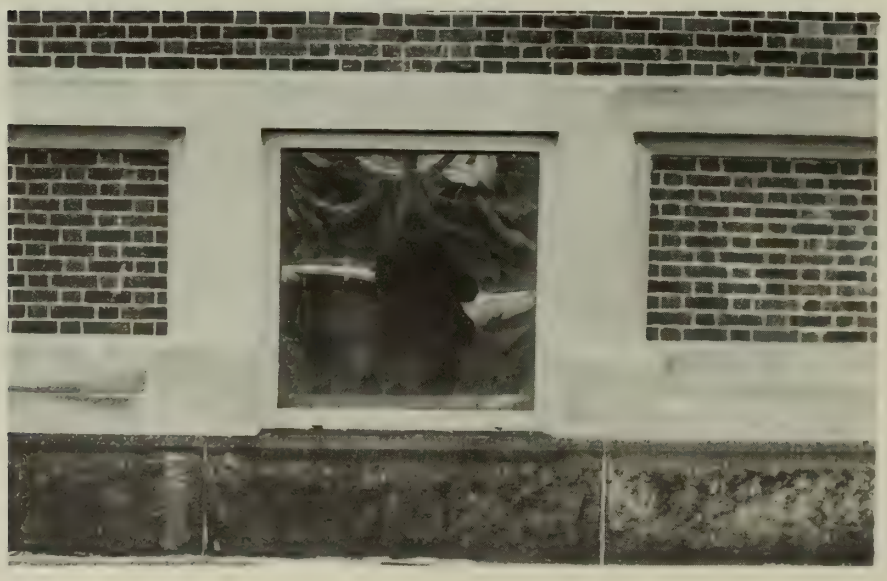
5. South entrance.



6. Fenestration, south elevation.



7. Link between administration building and the main hospital building, north elevation.



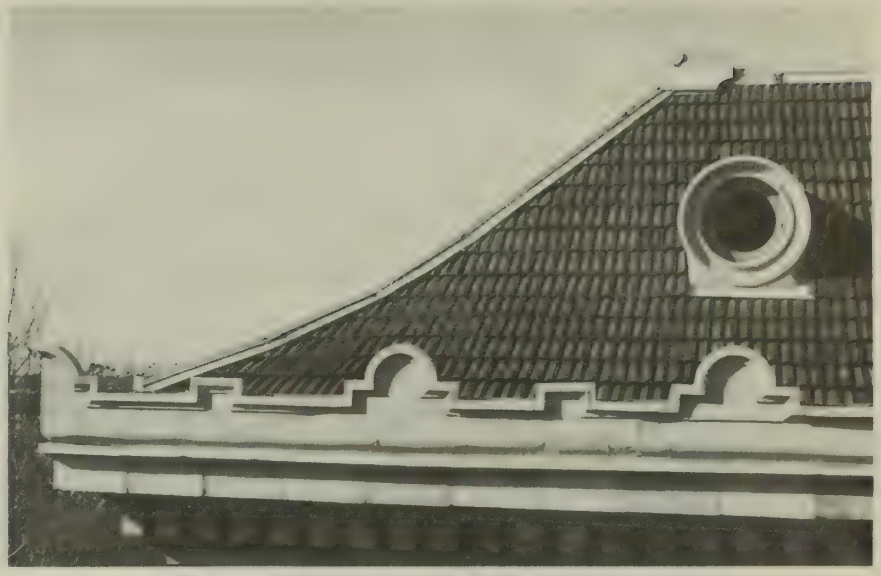
8. South elevation, basement story.



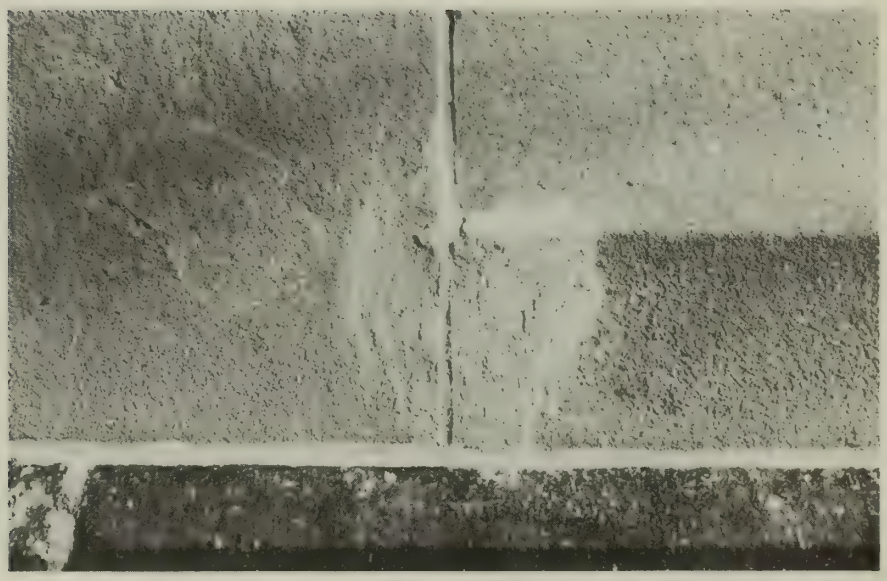
9. Roof, view west from new hospital extension.



10. Roof, south elevation.



11. Copper cheneau and bull's-eye dormer.

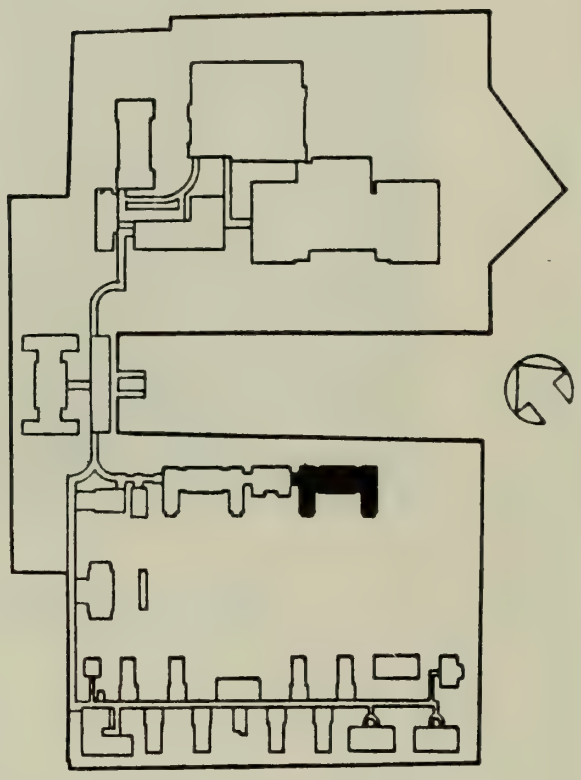


12. Limestone patching.



13. Patching of holes from removed iron grilles.

# NEW HOSPITAL EXTENSION



## 7. New Hospital Extension

### a. Construction History

The new hospital extension was constructed between June of 1908 and May of 1909. It was conceived in response to a critical need for additional hospital facilities following the milestone year of 1907 in which over one million immigrants passed through Ellis Island; over nine thousand having been detained in hospitals for treatment. [1] In June of 1907, the commissioner general of immigration announced that the recently opened extension to the hospital building (later to become known as the administration building), still did not meet all the demands of the rising flux of immigrants. In order to provide sufficient hospital accommodations at Ellis Island, an additional wing, corresponding in size and external appearance to that of the original hospital building, was an absolute necessity. The new extension would cost approximately $250,000. [2]

Following a request for funding the proposed project, Congress responded by appropriating the necessary amount in the Urgent Deficiency Act approved on February 15, 1908. [3]

Plans and specifications for the building were drawn up in May (exhibits 1 through 8). Between June 29 and July 16, five separate contracts were let for the work. The first contract was let on June 29, 1908, to the New York State

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1 Harlan D. Unrau, Historic Resource Study (Historical Component), Volume II, (U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1984), 600.

2 Harlan D. Unrau, Historic Structure Report, Ellis Island, Historical Data (Denver Service Center: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1981), 448, 449.

3 Ibid, 449.

Construction Company for the erection of the building and the installation of the necessary concrete piling. The work was to be completed by March 1, 1909, at a cost of $151,301. [4]

On July 1, 1908, a contract was let to Evans, Almirall & Company of New York City to install a heating system in the new hospital extension. The work, which was to be completed by March 1, 1909, at a cost of $20,936, included the installation of a radiation heating system in the building as well as placing special apparatus to form a complete system in the hospital building, hospital addition, new hospital extension, psychopathic ward, and surgeon's house. [5]

Another contract was let on July 1, to the Otis Elevator Company to install an electric elevator in the new hospital extension by March 1, 1909, at a cost of $2,585. The installation of an electric conduit and wiring system was contracted to the Commercial Construction Company of New York City on July 3. The work was to be completed by March 1, 1909, at a cost of $10,940. On July 16, a contract was let to the T.J. Cummins Plumbing Company of New York City for the installation of the plumbing, tile, and marble work. The work was to be completed by March 1, 1909, at a cost of $25,250. [6]

The work on the contract with the New York State Construction Company proceeded more slowly than expected, thereby slowing the operations of all the other contracting firms by several months. The cold winter weather prevented the laying of the composition flooring and base because a temperature of 60° was needed, and the heating apparatus in the building was not

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4 Ibid, 454, 455.

5 Ibid, 456.

6 Ibid, 456, 457.

completed until March 22. The cold weather also prevented completion of the laying of concrete sidewalks and stoops, the plastering, and the painting and trim work until late April. [7] The New York State Construction Company completed the construction of the new hospital extension building in April or May of 1909, with some additional work not called for in the specifications being completed later in 1909. [8]

In June 1910, the new hospital extension was opened for patients. After that date all arriving aliens requiring hospital care were admitted to the new wing, and many patients in the old hospital building were transferred to the new wing "to permit of a better method of cleansing the different compartments of the old hospital than was possible while the building was constantly crowded." [9]

b. Exterior

i. Drawings

In November, 1985 an architectural team measured the new hospital extension as part of the overall HSR III effort. Drawings at 1/8" scale were prepared that depict "as found" conditions. See exhibit 9.

ii. History

The new hospital extension was completed in 1909. The explosion at the New Jersey Wharfs which rocked Ellis Island on February 1, 1911 did considerable damage to all

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7 Ibid, 458.

8 Ibid, 459.

9 Unrau, Historic Resource Study, 605.

of the buildings on the island, and the new hospital extension, in particular, was affected. Nearly every window on the northern side of the building was blown out. Within six hours of the blast, the windows and exterior doors were boarded over and covered with cheesecloth. By mid spring, all of the broken windows, doors, frames and damaged plaster of the new hospital extension had been replaced. [10]

The exterior of the building was next altered in December, 1915, when a contract was let for the repair of roofs and skylights of several of the buildings on Island 2, including those of the new hospital extension. [11]

The new hospital extension, again sustained damage as a result of a second explosion in New Jersey, which took place on July 30, 1916 at Black Tom Wharf. The specifics of the damage to the new hospital extension are not documented, however, damage to foundations, walls, windows, casings, doors and roofs of all buildings was widespread. These repairs were completed in 1918. [12]

Evidence has not been identified as to whether any improvements were made to the new hospital extension between March 1, 1918 and June 30, 1919, during the World War I administration of Islands 2 and 3 by the U.S. Army.

Bronze fly screens were installed and repaired on the hospital buildings of both Islands 2 and 3 in June of 1928. The new hospital extension received two new double

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10 Unrau, Historic Structure Report, 461, 462.

11 Ibid, 465,466.

12 Ibid, 511.

swing screen doors, as well as new window screens. [13] In the fall of 1931, excluding copper, all exterior wood and metal surfaces on the new hospital extension along with all the other buildings on Island 2 were painted. Also, any broken glass in exterior openings was replaced at that time. [14] In April of 1932, a contract was let for the replacement of leaders, drains, and sewers on Island 2, and included replacements and alterations to leader stacks, construction of manholes and catchbasins, replacement of lines, and patching of plaster, concrete, and masonry. [15] It is presumed the new hospital extension would have been included in this work.

Repairs to sheet metal and roofing on Island 2 were contracted in May of 1932. The work included replacements and repairs to tile, slate, metal and composition roofings for valleys, hips, ridges, flashings, cornices, gutters, downspouts, crickets, saddles, dormers and skylights. In addition to this roof-work, the balustrades of the three porches on the south side of the first and second floors of the new hospital extension were removed and replaced with semi-circular tile and either a glazed terra cotta or concrete coping. [16]

In June 1932, a contract was let to install insect screens on all the buildings on Ellis Island. Of

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13 Specifications for Fly Screens on Islands No. 2 and No. 3, U.S. Department of Labor, Immigration Service, Ellis Island, New York (Denver Service Center: Ellis Island Architectural and Maintenance Records 1898-1955), Inventory Number 132, 14, 16, 17.

14 Specifications for Painting (Exterior), Island No. 2, U.S. Department of Labor, Immigration Service, Ellis Island, New York (Denver Service Center: Ellis Island Architectural and Maintenance Records, 1898-1955), Inventory Number 132, 7.

15 Unrau, Historic Structure Report, 484.

16 Ibid, 483.

the 354 screens installed on Island 2, presumably some of them were fitted on the new hospital extension. [17]

A severe windstorm in 1934 caused considerable damage to the roofs of the buildings on Ellis Island, and in October a contract was let for their repairs. It included the provision of a new copper roof for the large dormer on the new hospital extension, to replace the one missing; a new ridge roll, flashing, the replacement of missing tile, and resecuring of existing loose tile. Joints were to be soldered, and broken glass in skylights was to be replaced. [18]

Throughout the last years of occupancy of the new hospital extension by the U.S. Public Health Service, work on the building of a maintenance nature was likely to have been completed. It is also likely that the Coast Guard made alterations to the building during their tenure there between March of 1951 and of 1954, but no available documentation relative to these activities has been found. [19]

### iii. Description

The new hospital extension, of steel frame and exterior bearing wall construction, echoes the design of the main hospital building and has the same 3 1/2-story central pavilion and 2 1/2 story flanking wing configuration. Materials of construction also match those of the old hospital building, with the exception of the roof cornice, dormer trim and chimney copings which are buff colored glazed terra cotta rather than limestone. The new hospital extension is faced with red

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17 Ibid, 484.

18 Ibid, 492, 493.

19 Ibid, 501.

brick in a flemish bond, and has limestone quoins, sill and lintel courses, window and door surrounds, and a rusticated granite ashlar base (photo 1).

The central pavilion is five bays long. Fenestration at the first story consists of windows with openings quoined with limestone and having segmented arched lintels with limestone keystones (photo 2). At the second and third stories, windows have flat lintels. Windows of the third story are shorter than those of the first and second (photo 3). Limestone sill courses band the facade at each story and a limestone crenelated lintel course, broken by keystones, links the windows of the second story (photo 4). All windows of the north elevation are of two-over-two double hung wood sash. The treatment of the basement story is the same on all elevations, with a rusticated granite ashlar base, limestone window surrounds, and a lintel course which also serves as a water table (photo 5).

At the center of the north side of the central pavilion, granite steps and closed limestone stairwalls lead to a wood and glass double door having single upper lights, lower wood panels, and a two-light arched transom. The doorway has an arched limestone surround with quoins and a keystone embellished with a sculpted human face (photo 6).

The steeply pitched hip, red tile, copper-ridged roof which covers the central pavilion has two large terra cotta capped brick chimneys, one on the east and one on the west ends of the center ridge. Eight dormers open from the attic story, three on each of the north and south slopes of the roof, and one on each of the side slopes. The center dormers of the north and south slopes have brick and terra cotta walls, copper gable roofs, and one-over-one wood sash windows, while the rest of the dormers are bull's-eye with round, single light pivoting sash windows set in molded copper surrounds (photo 7).

The roof is supported on a denticulated terra cotta cornice and is trimmed with a pressed copper cheneau (photo 8).

The new hospital extension's two 2 1/2 story flanking wings are both separated from the central pavilion by single recessed bays in which stairwells are located. Both stairwells are lit from above by skylights which have red tile covered walls, metal frame clerestory windows, and glass roofs with standing seam copper frames (photo 9). Fenestration of the north elevation of the connecting sections, as well as that of the north, east and west elevations of the wings, is one over one double hung wood sash with single pane transom lights (photo 10). Limestone sill and crenelated lintel courses band the connecting sections as well as the north, east and west elevations of the wings. The wings are two bays wide on the north and seven bays long on the east and west elevations. At the north end of the east elevation of the east wing, concrete steps with closed brick stairwalls and limestone top rails lead up to a four-light wood and glass paneled door with sidelights and transom. The door is now destroyed (photos 11 and 12).

The roofs over the wings and the connecting sections are a combination of hip and flat and are covered with red clay tile and tar respectively. The flat roof areas on both wings each have three additional skylights. The sloped tiled areas of the roofs of the wings have bull's-eye dormers, smaller, yet of the same materials as those of the central pavilion. One is located on each of the north and south slopes, two on the east, and three on the west slopes. A terra cotta cornice with modillion blocks trims the roof eaves (photo 13).

Three-bay, two-story porches are attached to the rear or south ends of the wings, and a five-bay,

three-story porch spans the rear of the central pavilion. All have granite foundations, steel framing, brick and terra cotta cladding and concrete floors and ceilings (photos 14 and 15).

Archival drawings indicate that porch railings originally were to be infilled with decorative terra cotta panels instead of the open brickwork which currently exists. Wood and glass paneled doors with transom lights flanked by one-over-one double hung wood sash windows with transom lights open onto the porches from interior rooms. Three sets of concrete stairs lead from the ground to the first level of the three porches (photo 16). Decorative wrought iron grilles cover openings below the porches at basement level (photo 17).

Access to the basement is available under the porches, under the stairs to the eastern first floor entrance, and through two sunken doorways with double doors located at the rear of each of the connecting sections (photos 18, 19 and 20).

Windows on the rear elevations of the connecting sections at the first and second stories are two-over-two double hung wood sash. Third story windows have nine lights (photo 21).

Two wood frame sheds which appear to have been used for garbage collection have been constructed on the southeast corner of the west wing porch. The first is a shed roof structure, three bays by two bays, with wood sills and a floor raised 6" above a concrete slab. The lower half of the sides are enclosed by three 6" planks. The second structure has a wood framed roof covered with tar paper over board sheathing, which is supported by four iron posts set in a concrete slab (photo 22).

A single recessed bay attached to the west side of the west wing connects the new hospital extension to the administration building. This section is also clad in flemish bond brick with limestone lintel and sill coursing. Windows are of one-over-one double hung wood sash. The roof is sloped, covered with red tile and has a clerestory skylight similar to those over the new hospital extension's stairwells.

iv. Existing Conditions

A field survey of the existing conditions of the new hospital extension was conducted in November of 1985. In general this structure exhibits the same types of deterioration for like conditions as the other buildings of Units 2, 3 & 4. A description of the various types of deterioration can be found in appendix

The buildings of Units 2, 3, and 4 have, as those of Unit 1, experienced exposure to high winds (particularly from the north), fog, salts, intense solar radiation, condensation and other harsh weathering conditions. Constant, erosive forces such as moisture, salt penetration and solar radiation seem to have been the primary agents for most of the deterioration mechanisms observed. [20]

A special survey form has been developed which offers a descriptive summary of the types, levels, and locations of deterioration for each material utilized in the buildings of Units 2, 3 and 4 as well as a relative assessment of condition for each material used and for the building as a whole. See section III, appendix A.

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20 Prepared for the U.S. Department of the Interior/National Park Service by Beyer Blinder Belle/Anderson Notter Finegold, Historic Structures Report, Unit One Buildings, December 1985, 30.

The exterior of the new hospital extension suffers from moderate to severe deterioration of materials as do all of Unit 2 buildings with the exception of the stabilized administration building. This deterioration has resulted in a general disfigurement of building surfaces.

Brick surfaces exhibit all types of deteriorative disintegration problems common to Ellis Island buildings. Some cracking occurs at the corners of windows sills and lintels of the central block and east wing of the north elevation, the central block of the south elevation, and the east and west elevations of the buildings flanking wings.

Carbon soot staining is evident on all elevations, causing the brick to have a general dark discoloration, and is particularly noticeable on sheltered surfaces such as the upper areas of brick elevations shielded by the roof cornice. Bright green biological staining occurs on all elevations and is most prevalent below the first level lintel course. Severe growths are located in protected areas in which damp conditions are fairly constant, such as the juncture of the southerly wings and connectors with an adjoining building mass (photo 23). This staining is sometimes found over copper staining in some corners and extends to mortar joints as well.

Efflorescence is evident on all brick elevations ranging from moderate to severe encrustations causing highly noticeable visual disfigurement of the brick work (photo 24). It is most severe on the rear, or southerly elevation, and commonly afflicts the full wall surface. Efflorescence becomes less noticeable on the side wings particularly in the more northerly sections, with the front or north elevation exhibiting the least.

Brick surfaces exhibit areas of random to general surface flaking loss (photo 25). Mortar deterioration with accompanying loss afflicts random areas of brick wall surfaces. An area of mortar displacement located at the juncture of the verandah with the southwest corner of the east wing appears to be due to the 1 1/2" settlement of the verandah's granite foundation. The brick facing of the southerly verandah piers are in a severely deteriorated state, exhibiting bulging and detachment, due to advanced decay of underlying metal leaders (photo 26). The evidence of vine tendrils clinging to some masonry surfaces indicates prior cleaning of vegetation from the brickwork and suggests vine growth to be a possible cause of some of the deterioration of brick surfaces.

The limestone coursing, quoining, window and door surrounds and trim exhibit general weathering which has resulted in granular uneven surfaces (photo 27). Iron staining occurs randomly. Copper staining is evident on many window sills in which copper fly screens were installed as well as on areas of belt coursing, being most noticeable on the water table and entablature of the south elevation of the central block. Black carbon soot stains limestone on all elevations, particularly the upper window lintels and base. Undersurfaces of window lintels and sills and quoining exhibit accumulations of carbon soot as well (photo 28). Limestone mortar suffers from general deterioration and loss. The granite foundation is discolored by carbon soot staining.

Of all the materials utilized in the building, terra cotta has experienced perhaps the greatest deterioration. Fairly extensive cracking of terra cotta block has occurred in the area of the cornice with some chipping, breakage and loss, particularly of the dentils and modillion blocks (photo 29). One area in the northeast corner of the east elevation cornice appears ready to disengage.

Terra cotta arched enframement and lintels to the south verandah openings have experienced severe deterioration, spalling, displacement and loss similar to that of the brick piers (photo 30). Carbon soot staining is evident on the inner face of verandah enframements and heavy accumulations exist in crevices and sheltered inner surfaces of the modillion blocks. There is some scattered evidence of repair to damaged terra cotta block with a tannish cementitious material.

Concrete has been utilized as parging in areas of the verandah ceilings and balustrades and as a coating for the east and south elevation stairs (photo 31). The parging of the verandah balustrades is in generally poor condition exhibiting severe rust staining, spalling, breakage, displacement and loss. Widespread cracking due to rusting of structural steel members afflicts the concrete ceilings of all verandahs. This has resulted in displacement and loss of ceiling areas with some exposure of structural tile and steel beams. The ceiling of the second story verandah of the east wing is entirely destroyed. Other ceilings appear severely cracked and unstable (photo 32). The concrete coating of the stairs is generally intact with some random loss. The stair parging shows some surface cracking and random loss. The concrete surfaces of the south and east stairs of the east wing are evenly coated by blue-green copper staining.

Wood surfaces such as the window sash and doors of the north, east and south elevations suffer from general surface weathering, flaking of painted surfaces, deterioration resulting in wood rot and random loss of materials (photo 33). The door leading from the east elevation of the east wing is in a severely deteriorated state, and the door of the front or north elevation has a highly weathered and damaged west side frame (photos 34 and 35). Window glass suffers from random breakage and loss with extant fly screens appearing to have provided protection for some windows.

Metal surfaces such as iron window grilles exhibit pitting and surface rusting which has led to an orange-brown rust staining of sills and spandrels. The exposed steel framing of the southern verandahs is in a highly deteriorated state, exhibiting severe rusting, delamination, displacement/deformation and in some areas, compression (photo 36). The copper cheneau of the cornices of the central pavilion and connectors appears in fair condition. Copper gutters are clogged with debris, and some crushing of the gutter is evident on the southeast area of the east elevation due to tree branch abrasion.

The roof exhibits fairly extensive areas of loose, dislodged and missing tile; torn and missing copper valley flashing and ridge hip capping, resulting in the exposure of the underlying cement setting bed and wooden subsurfaces (photos 37 and 38). Both north and south decorative termini of the ridge capping of the east wing are missing. The copper roof hood of the central front, or north, dormer has been severely damaged while the central dormer of the south elevation is completely missing (photos 39 and 40). Dormer and skylight flat tile wall cladding exhibits areas of displacement and loss. Flat roof surfaces suffer from areas of erosion and loss of protective tar and gravel coatings.

The relative structural and exterior/interior finish conditions for the buildings of Units 2, 3 and 4 have been depicted on plans of the various building complexes, and can be found in Section II, Physical History and Analysis Section, sub-section A-1., Project Scope, of this report. See exhibit 5, 6, 7 and and 8 of that section.

c. Interior

i. Drawings

In November, 1985, the architectural team measured the new hospital extension. "As found" plans and sections were prepared at 1/8" scale. See exhibits 11 through 15. Room identification numbers were assigned by the survey team.

ii. Description

The dominating element of the floor plan of the hospital extension is a long double-loaded corridor running from east to west, linking the central pavilion, stairhall sections and wings, while dividing each floor into two sections with a single row of rooms on the north and a single row of rooms on the south side of the building (photo 41). All bathroom and toilet facilities are located in northern rooms while rooms with southern exposures and access to porches are reserved for hospital wards, offices and dormitory spaces. Southern rooms are all connected by doors through east and west walls. The plans of the first and second floors are symmetrical across a north/south axis, while that of the third floor approaches symmetry.

Located in the sections which connect the center pavilion with the wings are two staircases rising from the basement to the third floor. Each stairwell is illuminated by windows at landings between floors, and by a skylight at the roof of the third floor (photo 42). Two pairs of double galvanized metal fire doors break the main hallways at each stairhall (photo 43). A single room is located across from each of the stairwells on all floors. A third staircase located at the center of the north side of the third floor leads to the main attic. An elevator in the central pavilion runs from the basement to the attic.

Hospital wards are located on the south side of the halls on both first and second floors of the wings. All four wards are 56' x 27', five bays long and three bays wide, having windows on three sides with a radiator positioned beneath each window. A double door at the center of the north wall opens from the hallway and a single door, directly across on the south wall opens onto a porch (photos 44 and 45). In the hallway, two closets flank the entrance to each ward, and three bathrooms/toilets are located across the hallway.

The plans of the first and second floors are similar, with the exception of the division of space within the central pavilion. On the first floor, seven rooms are located on the north side, and five rooms on the south side, while on the second floor, five rooms are located on the north side and three on the south side.

The main entrance on the north side has been closed, leaving access to the building limited to the east entrance, porches and the administration building connecting door. The foyer of the original main entrance, room H101, was turned into a laboratory furnished with slop sink and lab table (photo 46). It has a glass and wood partition wall on the south side, and is flanked by six rooms, the outermost two being small bathrooms. Across the hallway, three rooms have doorways opening onto a porch.

On the second floor in the central pavilion, three rooms on the north side are flanked by two small bathrooms; while the south side is filled by one large room: a mess hall and kitchen. Three doors open from the hallway into this large space, and two doors open from the mess hall and kitchen onto the porch.

The wings on the third floor contain unfinished attic space, except for a toilet and tiled room, rooms 304 and 305, and a closet, H303 in the east wing, and rooms 312 and 312A and hallway H306 in the west wing. Two tiled rooms with skylights, one an operating room, in the east wing, and the other, a laboratory, in the west wing, are located across from the stairwells. In the central pavilion at the center of the north side, a staircase leading up to the attic is flanked by six rooms, the outermost rooms being small bathrooms.

A north/south hallway bisects the south side of the central pavilion and leads out to a porch. Originally, two rooms were located on each side of this hallway. Each pair has been redivided into three rooms, three closets and two vestibules. Two of the later walls have collapsed.

An intermediary section with metal fire doors connects the new hospital extension with the administration building. This section has been divided into three spaces including a hallway and toilet on the first and second floors; containing only a hallway with skylight on the third floor.

Attic spaces include unfinished concrete floors, rough hewn trusses and exposed structural tile infill between beams on walls and ceilings (photo 47). The basement has been divided into fourteen rooms, with a corridor running from the east to the west end. Beneath the wards, large rooms exist, with the walls of the corridor in the east wing having been demolished during the 1951-1954 Coast Guard tenancy to create a single open space containing a kitchen and mess hall. The basement contains an elevator equipment room and walk-in refrigerator.

## iii. History

### 1. Historic Room Use

The new hospital extension was designed to provide much needed additional hospital facilities for sick immigrants. After its mid-1910 opening the building received all arriving aliens requiring hospital care as well as many patients transferred from the main hospital building.[21] The new facilities provided space for patient housing in large and small wards with toilets and bathrooms, and specialized medical and support facilities, including laboratory, operating room, kitchen, dining and maintenance areas. Southern verandahs allowed patients access to the open air.

A complete set of plans of the building as proposed dated May 25, 1908 is available (see exhibits 1 through 9). It appears, however, that room use designation originally indicated on these plans have been erased, perhaps by the Coast Guard in preparation of their 1951 alterations.

A "Descriptive Location Plan, Number 2 Island and Ferry House," of June 1, 1916, designates names for some rooms, and shows outlines of room furnishings which suggests room usage for others (exhibits 16 and 17). Possible original room usage has been formulated based on these two sets of drawings.

The proposed cellar plan of 1908 shows the basement as being partitioned into ten rooms, all enclosed by double or single doors (see exhibits 1 and 11). All room designations have been removed from these drawings with the

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21 Unrau, Historic Resource Study, 605.

exception of one toilet in the north end of what is now room B09. These spaces may have served service and maintenance functions, housing repair and maintenance work areas, maintenance staff rooms, offices and storage. A corridor extended from the administration building through the entire basement of the new hospital to an exit leading to the eastern grounds.

The first floor housed large and small wards, toilet, dressing room and bath facilities, dining areas, formal entry vestibule and an east/west corridor (see exhibits 2 and 12). This east/west corridor connected with the corridor of the administration building to the west and continued through the full length of all of the hospital buildings on Island 2, creating an internal passageway for the entire hospital complex. The east end of the main corridor exited into a pergola leading to the now demolished surgeon's house, later called the nurse's cottage. Four small one and two-bed wards, rooms 102, 101, 119 and 120, flanked the main entry hall on the north elevation. The privacy of these small wards on the north side of the corridor may have reflected the need for the separation of patients with contagious diseases since the contagious disease hospital of Island 3 was not yet completed. Two other larger wards were located across the hall; a six-bed ward in room 108, and eight-bed ward in room 109, the latter opening on the south to the central verandah. Another room, room 112, may have served as a private room as it contained only one full sized hospital bed and one small crib which suggests possible use as a room for a mother and child. The two largest first floor rooms, ward A, room 107, and ward B, room 113, had space for twenty-two beds with an area in the center for five to six smaller beds or cribs. A toilet, two baths, and a dressing room, were located across from each ward. Two pairs of closets flanked the doorways of ward A and ward B and opened to the east/west corridor. These closets probably were used for the storage of linens and other necessary housekeeping items.

Two dining rooms, one, room 110, having two medium sized tables and another, room 111, having three long dormitory type tables were located across and to the west of the north entry hall. Both had southern access to the central verandah. All rooms of the south elevation had doorway connections to adjacent rooms, therefore providing ease of access for the staff.

On both first and second levels, the section which connected the new hospital extension with the administration building contained a hallway, toilet and janitors slop room. On the second floor as on the first floor, the east/west corridor served as primary circulation and as the terminus for the second level passageway which extended through the full length of the Island 2 hospital buildings (see exhibits 3 and 13). The space between the east and west stairwells of the north elevation on the second floor was divided into five small rooms. Although their use is not indicated on the plans, it is likely that these spaces were employed in a similar manner as the small one to two-bed wards below, perhaps for patients with contagious diseases. Four rooms occupying space which became rooms 207, 208 and 209, were located directly across the corridor on the south elevation. Again floorplans do not indicate usage, however, it is likely these served similar purposes to those of like spaces directly below, and consisted of a two-bed, six-bed and eight-bed ward. The central and western sections of room 208 originally comprised two rooms which were probably utilized as dining room facilities as on the first floor. Interconnecting room circulation and access to the central south verandah on the second floor was the same as that of the first floor.

Large twenty-two bed wards were located in the side wings on the second floor with that of the east, room 206, being the women's ward and that of the west, room 210, a men's ward. According to plans, these wards did not have smaller beds along a center aisle as did ward A and ward B of the first floor. Two pairs of linen closets flanked the doorways of the women's and men's wards and opened to the corridor.

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The third floor plans indicate the usage of the east and west rooms only. The room nomenclature of the central block has been erased on the drawings of the building as proposed and furniture has not been indicated on the 1916 floorplans (see exhibits 4 and 14).

The east/west corridor, serving the same purpose as those of the two lower floors, extended the full length of the Island 2 hospital buildings. A north/south hallway provided access to the south elevation third level verandah, as well as to rooms 308 and 309 to the its east and west.

An operating room, room 306, was located opposite the eastern stairwell, S01. A sterilizing room, room 305, located within the east wing, was accessed from the operating room only. A toilet, room 304, vestibule, H303, and closet, H303A, also occupied space within the east wing and were accessed via the corridor, H301. Existing shelf signage indicates that closet H303A was used for surgical linens, such as doctor's and nurses gowns. Most of the floor space of the east wing, an unfinished attic, probably was used for storage. A laboratory, likely serving routine medical testing for the Island 2 hospital complex, was located across from the western stairwell, S02. Most of the west wing contained unfinished attic space, except for corridor H306 and a room of undesignated purpose, room 312. The use of rooms in the central pavilion on the third floor, except for toilets, can only be surmised due to lack of documentation. These rooms may have been utilized as ancillary support service areas for the more technical operative and laboratory functions located on the third floor. Some rooms may have served as pre-operative and post-operative recovery rooms, doctor's offices or retiring rooms. This, however, is hypothetical and undocumented. A stairway, S03, led to the fourth floor full attic. This attic may have been utilized for storage purposes.

During the year March 1918 to April 1919 in which the hospital buildings of Islands 2 and 3 were utilized as a temporary army and navy hospital for returning American servicemen, specific room use for the hospital extension is undocumented.[22] It is presumed that existing room use would have generally remained unchanged for so short a period of time.

After the hospital complexes of Island 2 and 3 were turned over to the U.S. Public Health Service in September of 1919, and operated as U.S. Public Health Service Hospital No. 43, the x-ray equipment of the new hospital extension was used to its fullest extent for fluoroscopics, x-ray films, dental films and plates. Problems with available electric current, however, rendered some of the machinery out of commission for considerable periods of time.[23] In a 1921 report on the physical conditions and changes on Ellis Island, deficiencies in the main cold water supply piped from Island No. 1 affected the usage of the new hospital extension operating room and third floor spaces requiring water. Water was available from pipes for approximately one hour per day only, and had to be carried up to the third floor for toilets, baths and operating room needs at all other times.

A 1922 floor plan for the renewal of the plumbing system in connection with the installation of the fresh cold water supply to Island 2, indicates few changes in usage. A new clinic sink was installed in each of the original dressing rooms, rooms 104, 116, 203 and 213, suggesting change in use. Two new lavatory sinks were installed in toilets, rooms 106, 114, 205 and 211, and a pantry sink was installed in dining

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22 Unrau, Historic Structure Report, 468.

23 Ibid, 622.

rooms room 110, and the original center dining room of room 208, all being replacements of prior fixtures. Sinks were also installed on the third floor; one clinic sink and one replacement lavatory sink in toilet room 304, indicating an expanded use; one clinic sink and one knee valve sink in the operating room, room 306; and one possible replacement sink in the original laboratory, room 311. A bathtub as well as a sink and toilet is shown in each of the original toilet rooms, rooms 303 and 313, which indicates a possible expansion of use. A schedule of items used in connection with these drawings mentions an x-ray facility and a possible location for it in the third floor laboratory, room 311. This room has received a coat of black paint over all wall and ceiling surfaces, including the original white tile wainscot and glass skylight. No wall alterations were indicated in these 1922 floor plans.[24]

A 1922 - 24 list of procedures to be used in the operating room confirms the continued use of room 305 as a sterilizing room, and also specifies the existence of a dressing room used by operating surgeons.[25] This room would probably have been located in close proximity to the operating room although its exact location is undocumented.

In January of 1924, a report to the Surgeon General listing ward use and capacity cited ward 1, room 107 as being utilized for female pediatric/medical purposes with a 37-bed capacity. This corresponds with the 1916 documented arrangement of regular and small sized beds, suggesting continuance of its use as a ward occupied by women and

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24 Archival Drawing, Renewal of Plumbing System Island No. 2 for Installation of Fresh Cold Water Supply, June 6, 1922, Park Service Number 42.958, Original Number E-948-3.

25 Unrau, Historic Resource Study, Volume II, 728, 729.

children.[26] The 1924 arrangement would have differed from that of 1916 primarily in an increase of nine beds, thus allowing less room for circulation and personal space. Ward 2 is cited as being utilized for female obstetrical/medical purposes with a thirty-bed capacity. This would also confirm its 1916 use as a large ward, differing only in a four bed increase. The 1924 report also cited second floor ward 5, room 206, as a thirty-four bed facility for male medical patients which would indicate a twelve bed increase over the 1916 layout, and ward 6 as a facility for serious medical cases with a capacity of thirty-six beds, an increase from 1916 of twenty beds.

A 1929 floorplan for the remodelling and installation of new plumbing fixtures indicates that a number of minor remodelling, modernizing replacements occurred before or during 1929, such as the installation of two Crescent dishwashing machines in first and second floor dining rooms, rooms 110 and 208; and the general installation of faucets, lavatory sinks, shower heads and shower curtain rods in bathrooms. All bathtubs were fitted with showers. A few alterations indicate a change in room use. Lavatory sinks were removed from the first floor one and two-bed rooms, 102 and 101, and a lavatory sink was installed in the third floor, room 312, which may indicate changes in use involving the need for running water. The 1929 plan also shows the doorway of room 312 which exited to the corridor as having been closed so that this small space would have been accessed from room 311 only, a room which possibly served as an x-ray room. The walls of both rooms, 312 and 311, received overcoats of black paint, which would suggest dual use as x-ray facilities.[27]

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26 Ibid, 640.

27 Archival Drawing, Remodelling and New Plumbing Fixtures and Fittings: Floor Plan and Notes, July 26, 1929, Park Service Number 42, 962:2, Original Number E1007-1.

The basement east wing space, room 303, is indicated as a medical storeroom on these 1929 plans, which may have been that room's original use.

Several minor changes took place in 1932. High pressure steam lines were installed for the cystoscopy room, room 201, in which examination and testing for disease and misfunctioning of the urinary tract took place.[28] The freight elevator in the hospital extension building also underwent an overhaul during the fall of 1931, the work being completed in January, 1932.[29]

Later in May of that year, a contract was let to furnish various replacements for plumbing fixtures and fittings on Islands 2 and 3.[30] New plumbing devices were installed in a number of locations throughout the new hospital extension. A reference to changes in the ward 1 pantry, would support a prior change of use for room 104, an original dressing room, to that of pantry, further supported by a lavatory sink having been installed in room 104 during the 1929 plumbing alterations. Plumbing replacements were also made in the ward 2 female employees washroom, room 116, originally a dressing room, which underwent changes similar to room 104 in 1929. Therefore, both original dressing rooms have undergone a change of use, one becoming a pantry and the other an employee's washroom.

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28 Letter from Gillis and Geoghegan to the Commissioner of Immigration, U.S. Department of Labor, Ellis Island, New York Harbor, New York (Denver Service Center: Ellis Island Architectural and Maintenance Records, 1898-1955), Inventory Number 121.

29 Unrau, Historic Structure Report, 474, 475.

30 Ibid, 479, 480

Food for the new hospital extension was prepared in the Island 2 hospital complex kitchen located in the basement of the administration building. Dishes were washed in the new hospital extension in two Crescent machines installed between 1923 and 1928 in the original dining rooms, room 110, and the central room of existing room 208, originally three rooms.[31] The 1929 floorplan for remodelling and the installation of new plumbing fixtures shows dishwashers in place in both dining rooms.

A 1932 floor plan indicating replacement of plumbing fixtures designates room 311 as the physiotherapy room and is the first plan to show the partitioning of part of the southwest attic into room 312A (exhibit 18).

A number of room designations are given on a 1932 plan illustrating the installation of flyscreens (exhibit 19). A dental clinic is indicated in rooms 119 and 118. A cardiac clinic is located in the original ward, room 108. On the second floor, the cystoscopy room is situated in room 201, and two x-ray rooms in the eastern two rooms of the original three room area which became room 215. The most western of these three rooms is listed as a dark room.[32]

A 1934 set of floorplans for electrical installation indicates the usage of basement spaces at that time (exhibit 20). A general storeroom and a linen storeroom are located in the east and west wings, room B03 and B08. South elevation rooms are listed as including a janitor's

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31 Unrau, Historic Resource Study, Volume II, 642.

32 Archival Drawing, Fly Screens, Hospital Buildings Island No. 2, U.S. Department of Labor, Immigration Service, Ellis Island, August 26, 1932, Park Service Number 42.972:2, Original Number E 1240.

supply room, room B04; condemned store room, room B05; a narcotic room, room B05A; and a grocery stockroom, and butcher shop in the space which became rooms B06, B07, and B07A. A janitor's supply gage occupied what is now rooms B01, B11 and B12; a crockery stockroom, room B02; and a storeroom, room B10, on the north elevation.

The 1934 electrical plans also indicate room use changes on the first floor (exhibit 21). The main entrance to the building on the north elevation has been closed off and the entrance vestibule enclosed with a wood and glass partition to create room H101, entered from the main east/west corridor, H102. The new room is listed as being a dental lab, having access to the dental clinic in rooms 118 and 119. Rooms 101 and 102 are listed as being officers' rooms, and a conference room is located in the prior eight-bed ward, room 108. One of the dining rooms, room 109/110 is now listed as a pantry, serving patients in the dining room, room 111. Room 112 is designated as Dr. Ryan's office. Second floor south elevation rooms are utilized as wards of varying sizes, with the three rooms which were altered to create room 208 containing a kitchen in the middle room and a dining room in the western room. The cystoscopy room, room 201, remains in the same location with the x-ray department, rooms 214 and 215, having expanded to include room 216 as an x-ray reading room (exhibit 22).

Floor plans drawn up in 1951 for the construction of a mess hall in the southwest wing of the basement of the hospital extension (exhibit 23) show room B08 to contain the main mess hall tables and one steam table. Room B10 is shown to be utilized primarily for dishwashing purposes. A new exit is indicated in the south wall of the connector, IB04A. A meat cutting room is indicated in room B06.

A 1951 floor plan of the first floor (exhibit 24) indicates that the sliding doors of the elevator

exiting to room 109/110 were nailed shut at this time, and that the doorway between rooms 109 and 110 was also nailed closed. First floor room 104 became a toilet, with first and second floor rooms 116, 203 and 213 becoming bathrooms at this time. 1951 plans for the second floor (exhibit 25) show room 208 fully opened up as one room with a steam table, kitchen counter, and dishwashing and sterilizing equipment installed. In room 214, the x-ray dark room, walls have been lined with lead. A door installed between rooms 215 and 216 existing today but not shown on these plans had to have been undertaken during 1951-54. A plan of the third floor shows the infill of the door between room 312A and attic space 3A, and the creation of a new door between 312A and 312. On the south elevation, the two pairs of rooms located on each side of the hallway leading to the verandah have each been partitioned into three rooms, rooms 307, 307A and 308, on the east side; and rooms 309, 310 and 310A on the west side of the hall. Two vestibules to these rooms, H307 and H308, plus a number of closets have also been installed.

A set of drawings prepared in June 1951 shows the room assignments that the United States Coast Guard planned for its Port Security Unit. A maintenance shop, electric shop, plumbers shop, commissary storeroom, bos'ns locker, issuing room and office, deep freeze, walk-in ice box, dishwashing room, butcher shop and mess hall were located in the basement. Barracks No. 1 occupied the first floor south wing; barracks No. 2, the north wing, with a dental waiting room, dental supply room and dental clinic occupying other spaces. Remaining first floor rooms are undesignated. Barracks No. 5 occupied the second floor south wing; barracks No. 6, the north wing, with an upper mess hall, and temporary officers' mess occupying other spaces, Remaining second floor rooms are undesignated.[33]

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[33] Unrau, Historic Resource Study, Volume III, 1261, 1262.

Exhibits 26 through 31 depict the historical development and room use of the first, second and third floors of the new hospital extension. A summary of the historic use of each building of units 2, 3 and 4 has been depicted on a site plan, and can be found in Section II, Physical History and Analysis Section, subsection A-1., Project Scope, of this this report. See exhibits 9 and 10 that report.

## 2. Historic Room Finishes

The typical finishes of the new hospital extension have been compiled from prior Historic Structure Reports, existing research materials and field observation.

As with the other hospital buildings, plaster and tile wainscot walls were constructed with rounded corners, and cove bases and ceilings. The interior of the new hospital extension was first painted during the spring of 1911.[34] Plaster walls and ceilings may have been painted with a color scheme similar to that of the administration building, with walls having a 5' - 6' high buff wainscot below a 1/2" - 1" dark brown painted dado. The upper wall would have been ivory. Some third floor hallway walls appear to have been finished with a faux leatherlike daubed finish of golds and brown below a 1" painted brown dado (photo 48). Ceilings were of a light cream or ivory and extended down over the wall area approximately one foot. Specialized areas such as the operating room, room 306 and the laboratory, room 312, had a 7' high tile wainscot consisting of white, vitreous, glazed tile below plaster walls and ceilings (photo 49). These rooms were also to have Vermont marble window stools and marble trim around doors and windows. Toilets and

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34 Unrau, Historic Structure Report, 462.

bathrooms were finished similarly.

Typical doors were of varnished wood veneer, and had a double inlay of tan and black 3/16" wood striping inset from the door edge (photo 50). Door and window frames were of varnished wood. Doorways typically had hinged glass transoms for air circulation.

Flooring was typically of a poured, brown-red, composition material of asbestos and granite (photo 51).[35] The floors of specialized spaces such as the laboratory, operating room and toilets were of 2" hexagonal tile, and attic floors were of concrete.[36] Bases in rooms having poured composition floors were constructed of the flooring material, while rooms having tile wainscots had flush cove bases constructed of tile. As with the administration building the type of original lighting for the new hospital extension has not been specifically documented. It may, however, have included metal scroll base wall sconces similar to those depicted in a 1923-34 photograph of a first floor ward of the main hospital building. See photo 11, main hospital building.

Changes in finish occurred over the years as with all the buildings of Island 2. A 1932 paint specification describes the general color scheme for Island 2 and 3 as being light cream for the ceilings, light ivory for the upper walls, and ivory or buff for the painted wainscots. A 2" wide painted dado separated the wainscot from the upper wall surface. Specialized rooms differed from this scheme with the x-ray rooms located in the eastern portion of room 215 having a buff wainscot and ceilings and upper walls of green, while the

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35 Ibid, 456.

36 Ibid, 458.

darkroom located in the western end of room 215 was listed as having all walls painted dark reddish-brown. The cardiac clinic, room 108, was to have a light green wainscot below white upper walls and ceilings; the ceilings and walls of the cystoscopy room, room 201, were to be olive green above a black base. The dental clinic located in rooms 118 and 119 was to have dark mahogany woodwork, with walls of ivory-tan stippling, and ceiling of white enamel with a 3' drop at the walls.[37] All painted wood work was to receive a semi-gloss finish which suggests that some varnished woodwork had been painted prior to 1932.

Later changes in finish were generally overpaintings in tan, green, white, blue-green, aqua and gray with tan being the most recent and prevalent color. The interior faces of doors were commonly painted white above a black painted base. The original red-brown composition bases have been commonly overpainted and the flooring itself has been covered by composition tile and rolled linoleum in many rooms.

In 1923 and 1934, new electrical fixtures were installed in all the buildings of Island 2. In 1923, ceiling fixtures with hinged, round, white enamelled metal bases supporting a glass bowl were installed in all rooms of the south elevation on the first and second floor. Large wards of the southern wings received a pair of these fixtures. A second fixture type which had an enamelled metal base and a plain frosted shade, was installed in all other rooms and hallways of the building with the exception of the operating room which received a Frink operating table reflector (exhibit 32).

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37 Specifications for Painting (Interior), Hospital Buildings Islands No. 2 and 3, Ellis Island, New York Harbor, New York, U.S. Department of Labor, Immigration Service, Ellis Island, New York Harbor, New York, May 5, 1932 (Denver Service Center: Ellis Island Architectural and Maintenance Records, 1898-1955), Inventory Number 136, A10.

In 1934 several other fixture types were installed throughout the new hospital extension. Oval and round porcelain wall sconces were installed throughout the building and night lights were installed in the lower wall areas of the largest wards. White, glass globes having a gold decorative pattern were installed in some rooms throughout the building at this time as well (exhibit 33).

Later changes to finish are undocumented. These are presumed to be replacement of some lighting fixtures, addition of random stencilled door signage during the Coast Guard years and successive overpainting of plaster and wood surfaces which eventually obscured much of the painted wainscot and dado.

### iv. Existing Conditions

In November of 1985 an "Existing Condition Survey" of the interior spaces of the new hospital extension was conducted to evaluate existing conditions. the survey consisted of a room-by-room analysis of all visually accessible finishes, decorative trim, doors, lighting, plumbing, heating and ventilation equipment. Forms were completed for each space (exhibits 34 and 35 are sample forms). The surface materials and fixtures in each space are described on these forms and assessed for their existing condition and approximate date. A summary condition and date was tabulated based on this information. Photographs of each room supplement the written description. The condition of each space was evaluated according to criteria that were specifically developed for the buildings on Ellis Island. A range of conditions was defined for each material in the building following careful field inspection. The condition of a finish was evaluated relative to other similar finishes in this building using the standard terms "good" "fair," "poor," and destroyed." Since the Ellis Island buildings have experienced extensive deterioration, no surfaces or fixtures were

considered to be in "excellent" condition (exhibit 36 represents an example of the definitions that were used for a particular finish). The results of the condition survey for the recreation building have been plotted on graphically-coded floor plans which illustrate the relative condition of each space (exhibits 37 through 39). The complete survey with a full discussion of methodology and criteria is included in section III, appendix A.

The interior finishes of the new hospital extension are in fair to poor condition with occasional areas being in good condition. The open condition of the building over time and its exposed position as the most eastern structure in the Island 2 hospital complex have contributed to a high level of interior deterioration.

The composition asbestos and granite flooring, which is standard throughout the building, has been covered with asphalt tile or rolled linoleum, and has been generally obscured by falling plaster debris hampering an accurate evaluation of flooring conditions. This composition flooring does generally appear to be intact with some cracking and surface delamination. Linoleum and composite floor surfaces are generally destroyed (photo 52). Tile bathroom and toilet floors are in good condition. Standard bases throughout the building have been overpainted and are, as with the flooring, obscured by debris (photo 53).

Plaster wall and ceiling surfaces are in generally fair to poor condition exhibiting spalling and loss with exposure of structural tile (photo 54). Some plaster surfaces have been destroyed as in the first floor wing, room 106. Painted finishes still remaining within the building generally suffer from flaking loss. Tile wainscoting is in fair condition, although it suffers some loss due to removal or vandalism, and some north elevation areas overlying pipes have been destroyed (photo 55).

The original wood veneer doors are generally in fair to poor condition and exhibit considerable lifting of surface grain and delamination (photo 56). Wood surfaces, interior door faces, as well as marble door and window surrounds have been commonly overpainted.

Some of the 1923 and 1934 replacement lighting remains intact, including the 1923 Frink operating table reflector of the operating room, room 306 (photo 57). None of the original 1909 lighting remains in situ.

d. Architectural Significance

The "Existing Condition Survey" (Appendix A) also evaluated the rooms of the new hospital extension for architectural significance. A range of significance was developed for existing architectural spaces in each structure. The ranking of spaces for architectural significance is relative to the specific architectural context of each building. Certain factors were considered in evaluating the spaces:

- Volume, size, monumentality, proportions
- Quality of materials
- Overall design
- Uniqueness of the design, rare features

The classification of "most architectural significance" was assigned to spaces which have the greatest architectural character in the building. Such spaces generally exhibit monumental proportions and their design, materials, and workmanship are of a high quality. They are often unique volumes. The operating room, room 306, was determined to be of "most" significance for the building (photo 58). This volume is distinguished by its interior finish, specialty fittings and original skylight relating to its important usage for surgical purposes.

The classification of "some architectural significance" was assigned to spaces which have a moderate amount of architectural character. Volume, size, monumentality, and proportions may distinguish them from the more common and generally smaller spaces in the building. Careful attention was given to the use of materials and the execution of details. For example, room 206, a large hospital ward with southern exposure and access to a verandah is distinguished by its volume and was originally finished with cove plaster walls, painted dado and composition flooring (see photos 44 and 45).

The classification of "minor architectural significance" was assigned to spaces which exhibit few architectural pretensions. Materials and workmanship are standard. Volume and proportions are relatively undistinguished.

The classification "negligible architectural significance" was assigned to spaces which have no architectural character. They are often very small and of standard materials and design.

The findings of architectural significance for the new hospital extension have also been plotted on graphically coded floor plans (exhibit 40 through 42).

e. Structural System[38]

i. Description and Existing Conditions

The new hospital extension is U-shaped in plan with the center portion being three stories plus

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38 Base on Robert Silman Associates, P.C., "Ellis Island, Historic Structures Report, Units 2, 3, & 4, Structural Systems", May-June 1986.

basement, and the east and west wings, two stories plus basement. There are attics under all hip roofs.

The roofs are structured with clay tile and structural steel framing supported by steel trusses spanning between exterior brick bearing walls. The floors have flat tile arches supported by steel beams spanning between exterior brick bearing walls and interior steel columns. The foundations are on piles.

The roof structure in the wings generally exhibited corrosion and was in fair condition. However, the channel purlins adjacent to the walls were badly corroded and some had a portion of the web, or flange, completely deteriorated (photo 59). This condition occurred in both wings.

The third floor and the roof over the center portion of the building were not inspected due to the unsafe condition of the flight of stairs leading to it, the treads either missing or badly corroded.

In the first floor northeast room of the east wing, room 106, there were missing bottom steel webs and mortar in the soffit of the second floor flat tile arch above (photo 60). In the second floor at the middle of the east wing, room 206, there were scattered missing bottom webs of the third floor flat tile arch above. Under the east stoop, there were exposed and rusted reinforcing bars on the underside of the slab.

In the two-story porch on the south wall of the central pavilion, the following deficiencies were found: In the soffit above the first floor, badly corroded beam flanges were exposed. There was a similar condition in the soffit above the second floor. Under the first floor there were exposed and delaminating, corroded beam flanges. On the exterior of the

first floor porch, concrete lintels exhibited large spalled areas (photos 61), badly corroded beams (photo 62), and badly cracked concrete and brick piers (photo 63). In addition, at the second floor, there was loss of brick facing protection of the southwest pier. The concrete parging of the balustrade exhibited cracking and spalling (photo 64).

In the two-story porch on the south wall of the west wing, there were the following deficiencies: Concrete and brick exhibited cracking, spalling and loss. There were also badly corroded beams at the first and second floor (photos 65 and 66). One of the second floor columns was leaning inward (photo 67).

In the two-story porch on the south wall of the east wing, there were problems similar to those in the porch attached to the west wing.

There were horizontal cracks in the terra cotta block of the cornice at the east wall (photo 68) and of the north wall (photo 69).

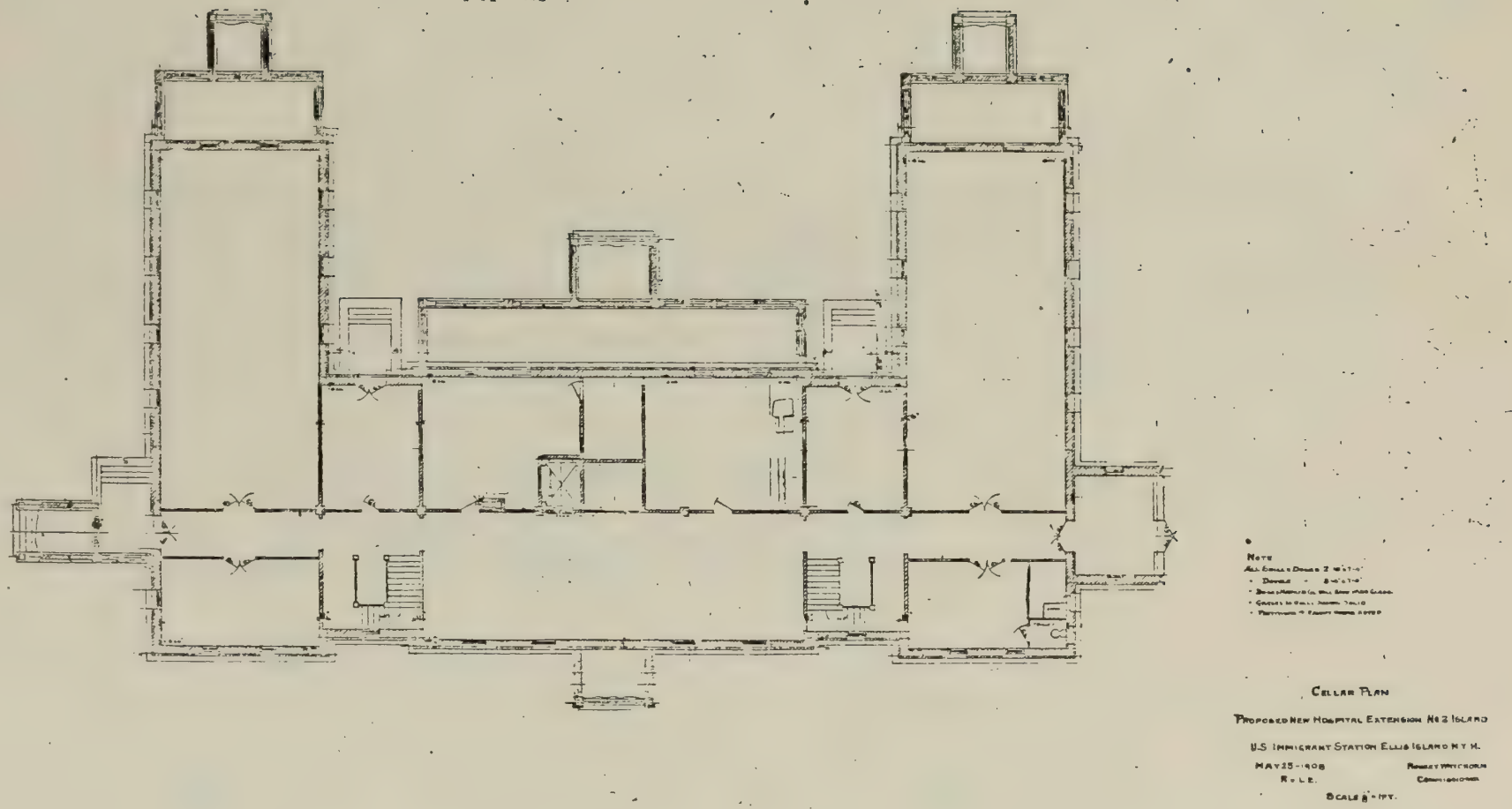
ii. Recommendations

The corrosion of the roof purlins is too far advanced to allow reinforcing in most cases. However, new channel purlins can be installed adjacent to the deteriorated members without removing the existing purlins.

The problems with flat tile arch or slab soffits should be handled on an individual basis by grouting or replacing individual tiles. In the case of the corroded reinforcing, an additional small beam can be installed if analysis shows that it is required.

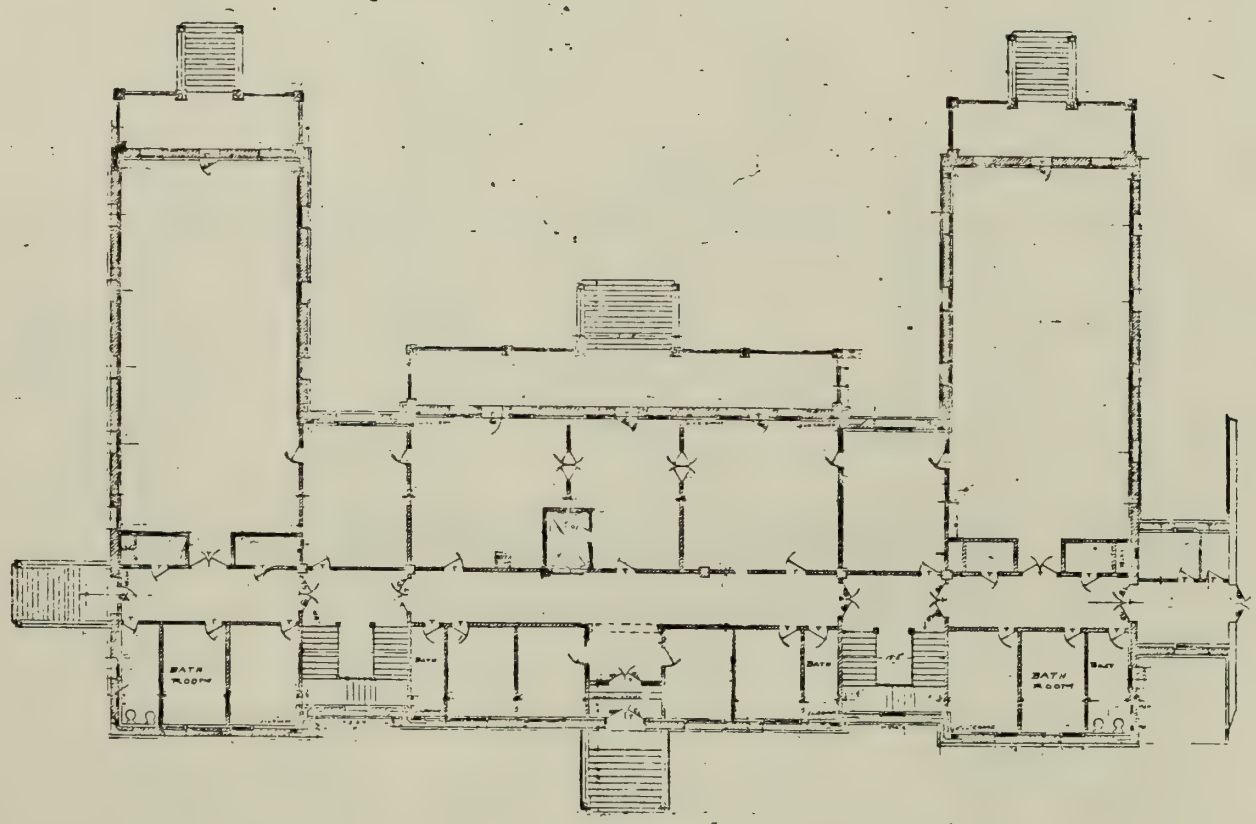
The problems of the three porches are all similar. The corroded beams will need replacement. The leaning posts will require adjustment to the connections between posts and beams after analysis. The concrete and brick must, in most cases, be completely removed, rebuilt, and correctly waterproofed. In addition, the steel connections may require replacement to stiffen the structure against movement, since this may be partially responsible for the cracking of concrete and masonry, in addition to deterioration due to water penetration and thermal related movement.

The terra cotta cracks may be related to the corrosion of underlying steel expanding and pushing against the terra cotta. The nature of the cracking favors this theory. This will require removal of the terra cotta to repair the steel.




Proposed cellar plan, 5/25/08.
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Exhibit 1

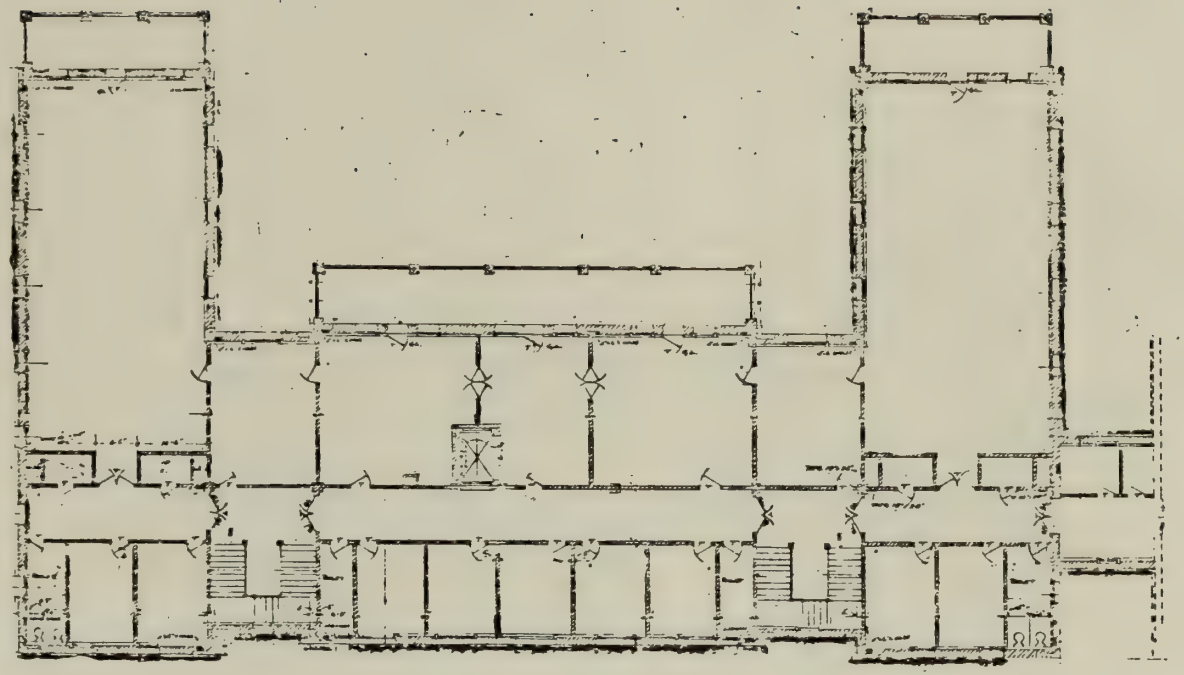



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

PROPOSED NEW HOSPITAL EXTENSION ISLAND N° 2
1st FLOOR PLAN
U.S. IMMIGRANT STATION ELLIS ISLAND N.Y.H.
MAY 25, 1908. ROBERT WATHORN
SCALE 1/8"=1'

Proposed first floor plan, 5/25/08.
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Exhibit 2

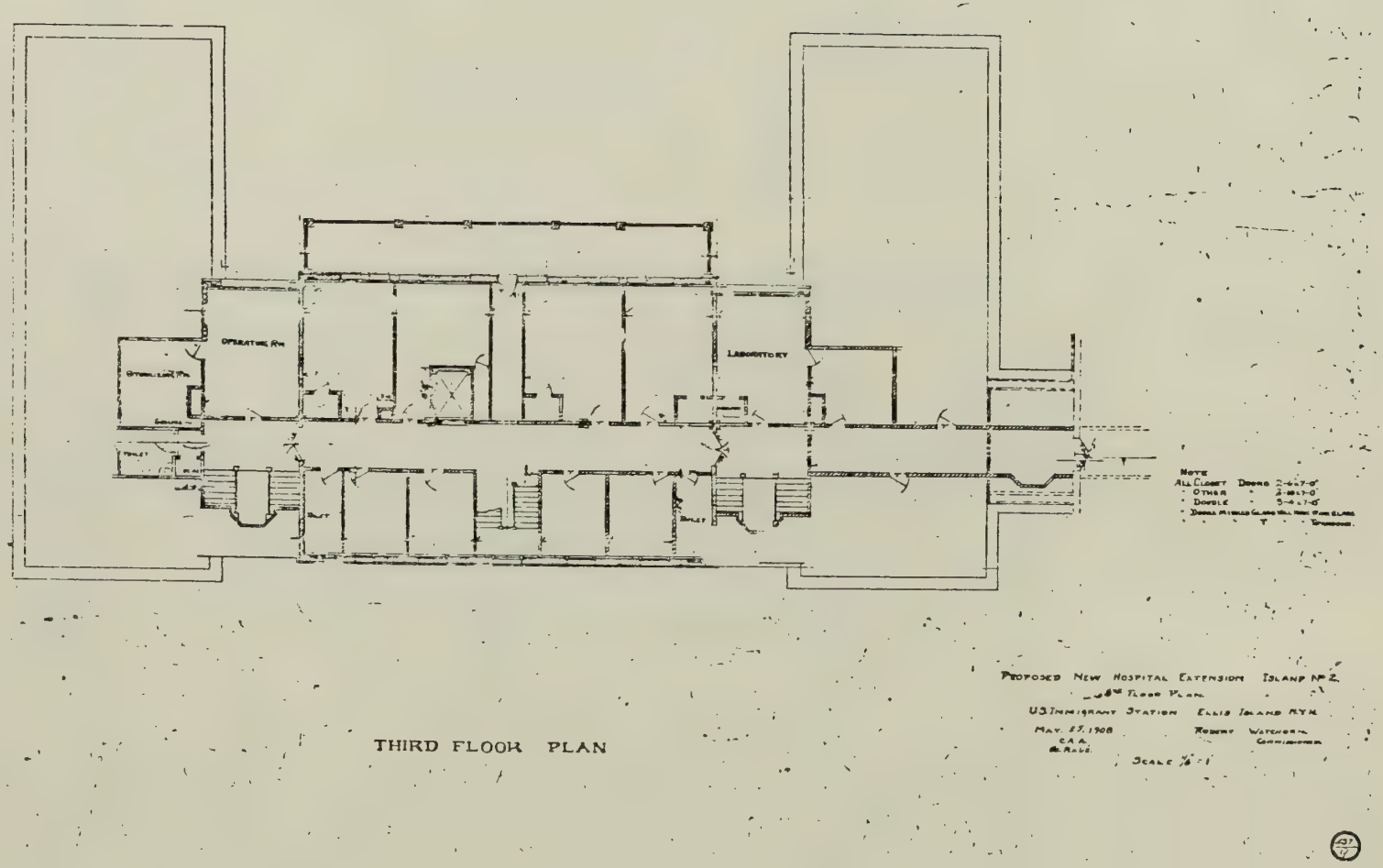


SECOND FLOOR PLAN

Proposed New Hospital Extension Island No 2.
2nd Floor Plan.
U.S. Immigrant Station Ellis Island N.Y.H.
May 25, 1908.
Robert Watchorn, Commissioner.
Scale 1/8" = 1'

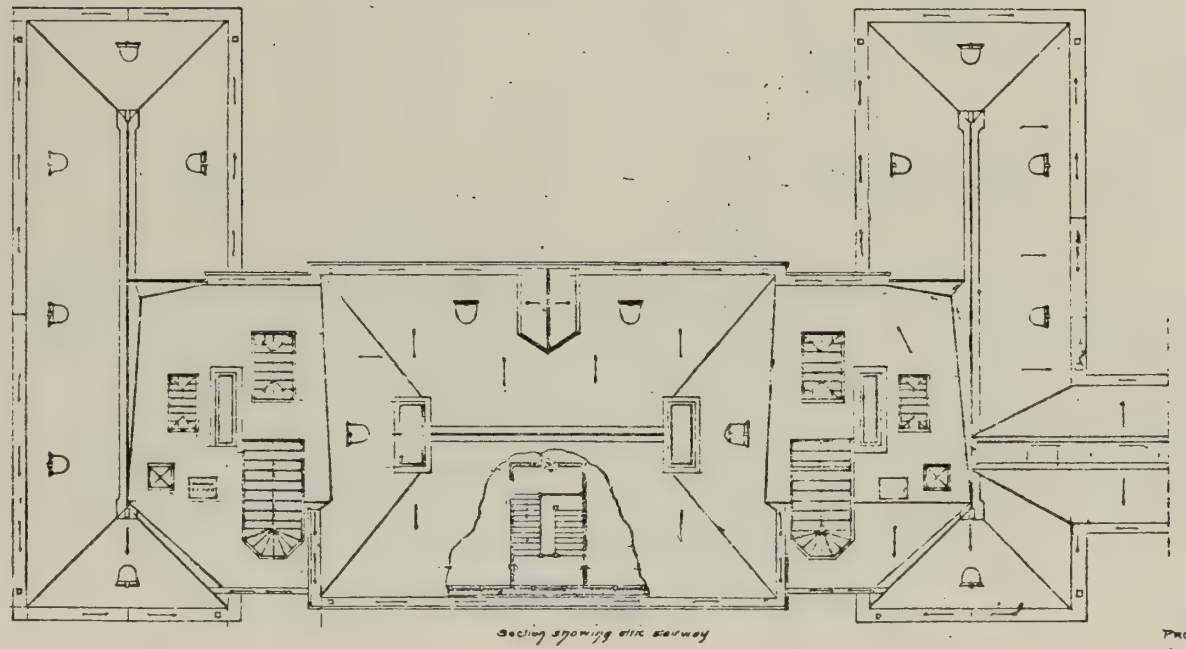
Proposed second floor plan, 5/25/08.
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Exhibit 3




Proposed third floor plan, 5/25/08.
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Exhibit 4




Proposed roof plan, 5/25/08.
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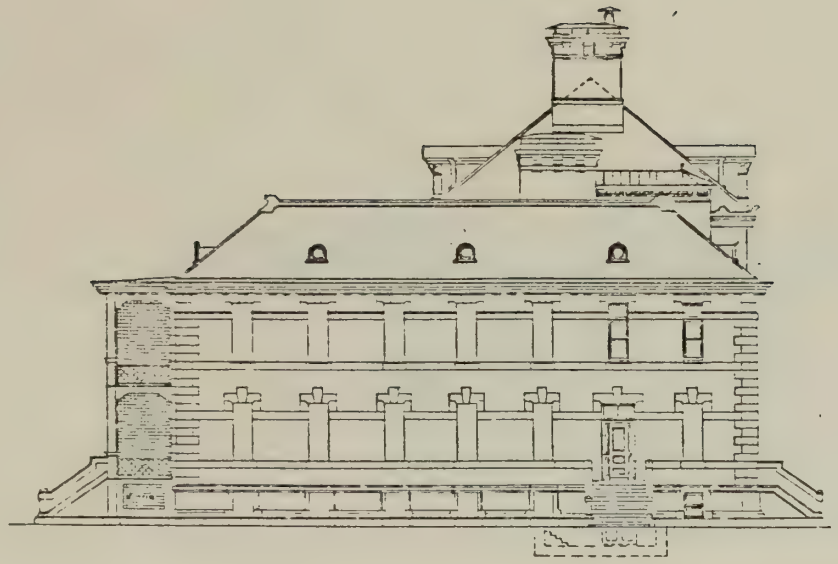
Exhibit 5



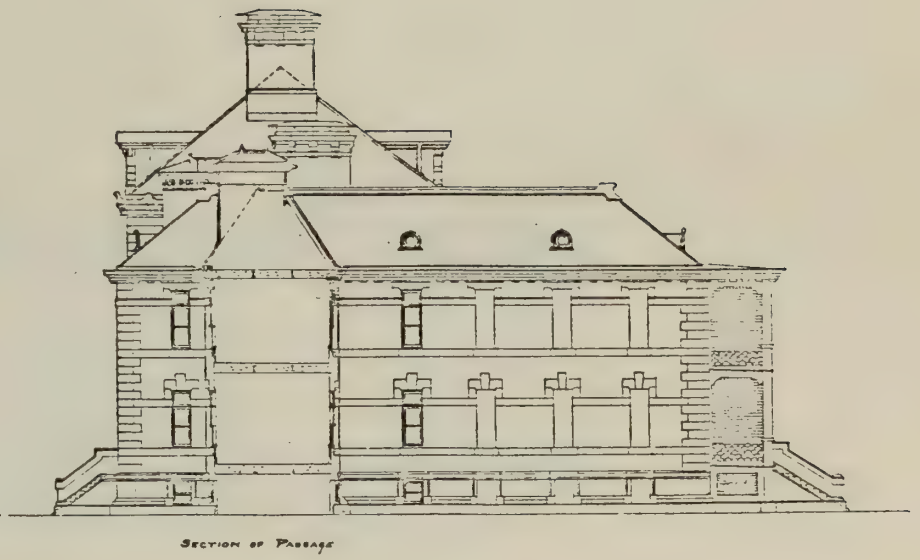
FRONT ELEVATION

Proposed front elevation, 5/25/08.
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Exhibit 6



EAST ELEVATION




WEST ELEVATION

Proposed east and west elevations, 5/25/08.
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DSC | JUL 88

Exhibit 7



REAR ELEVATION

Proposed rear elevation, 5/25/08.
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Exhibit 8

Exhibit 9



T 1/8"=1'-0" 8 0 8 16

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LOUIS FREY

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## ELLIS ISLAND

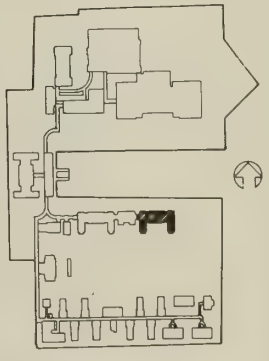
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Exhibit 9



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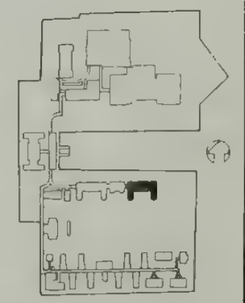
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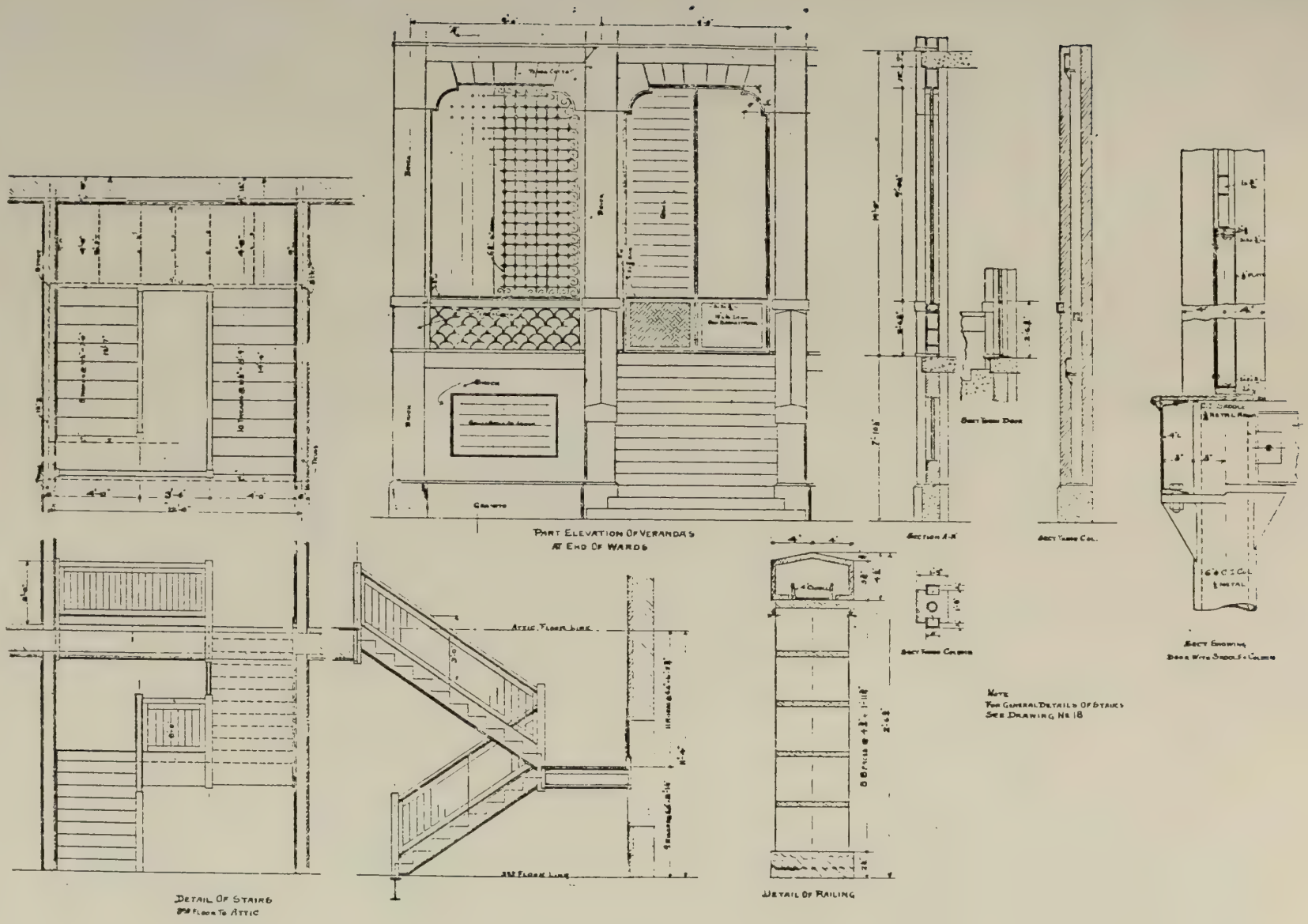
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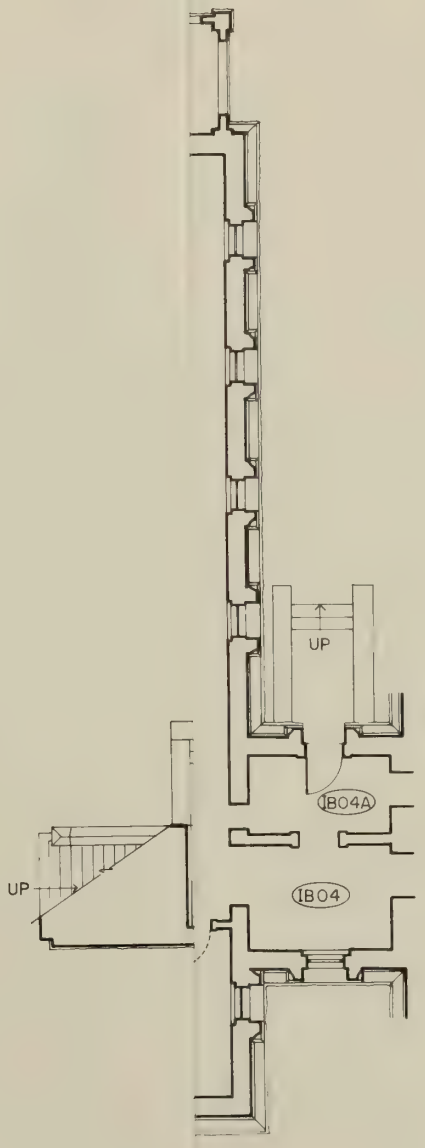

Proposed details of stairs, grilles for verandahs, etc., 5/25/08.

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Exhibit 10

Exhibit 11




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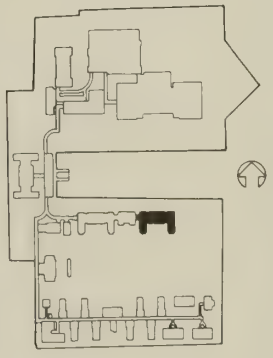
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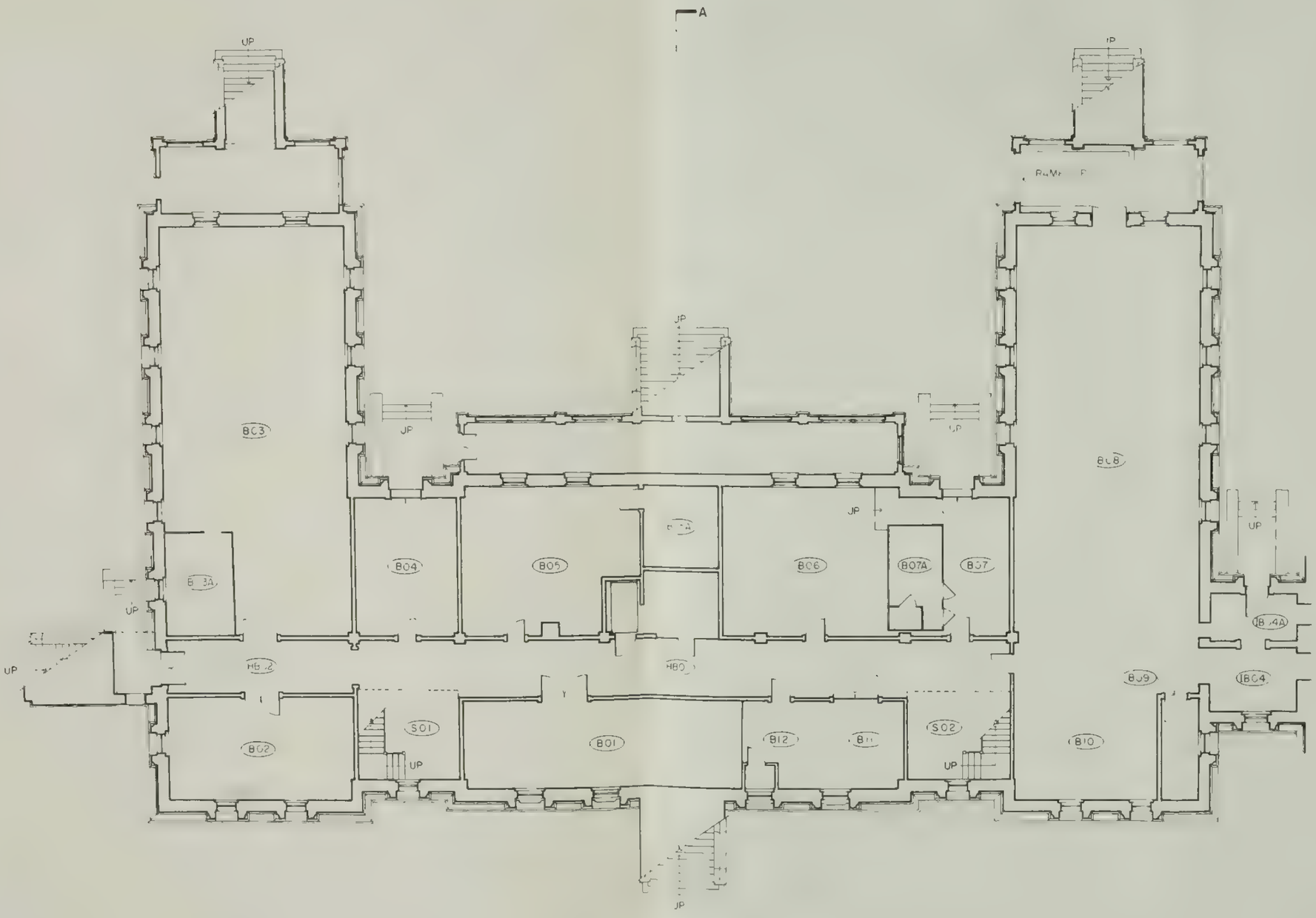
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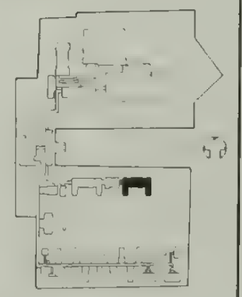
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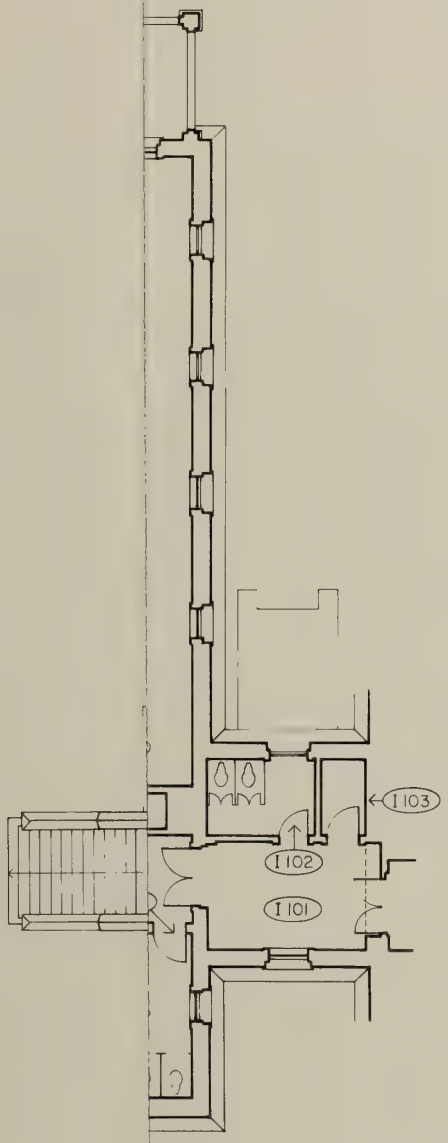
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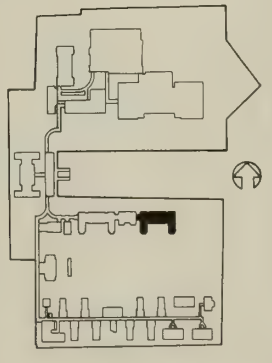
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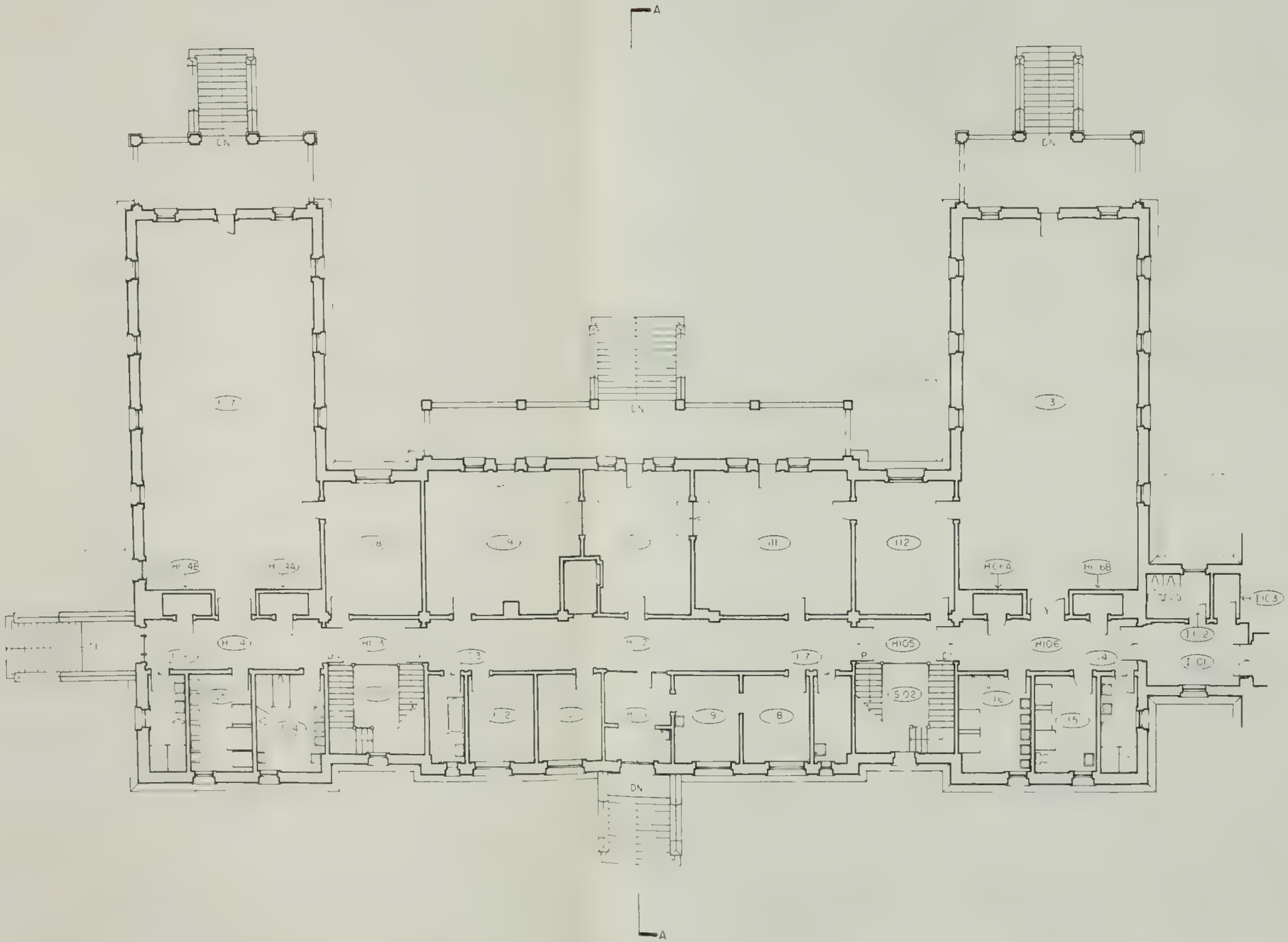
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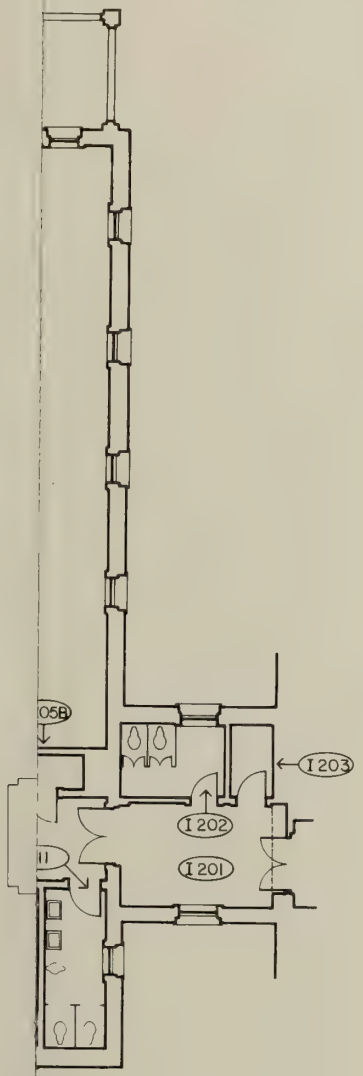
DESIGNED | DATE
DRAWN K SARVER | TECH REVIEW

KEY

TITLE OF SHEET
NEW HOSPITAL EXT. FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SUB SHEET NO | DRAWING NO
PKG NO | SHEET OF

Exhibit 13






FEET 1/8"=1'-0" 8 0 8 16

METERS 196 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DENVER SERVICE CENTER

ARCHITECTS

BEYER BLINDER BELLE /
NOTTER FINEGOLD & ALEXANDER

41 EAST 11 STREET
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(212) 777-7800

STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS

ROBERT SILMAN ASSOCIATES, P.C.

MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

SYSKA & HENNESSY INC.

# SURVEY OF STRUCTURES UNIT 2

## ELLIS ISLAND

### STATUE OF LIBERTY NATIONAL MONUMENT

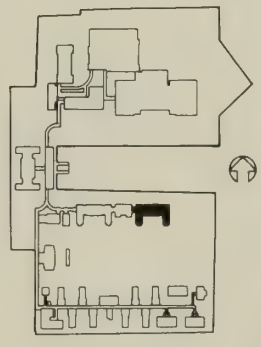
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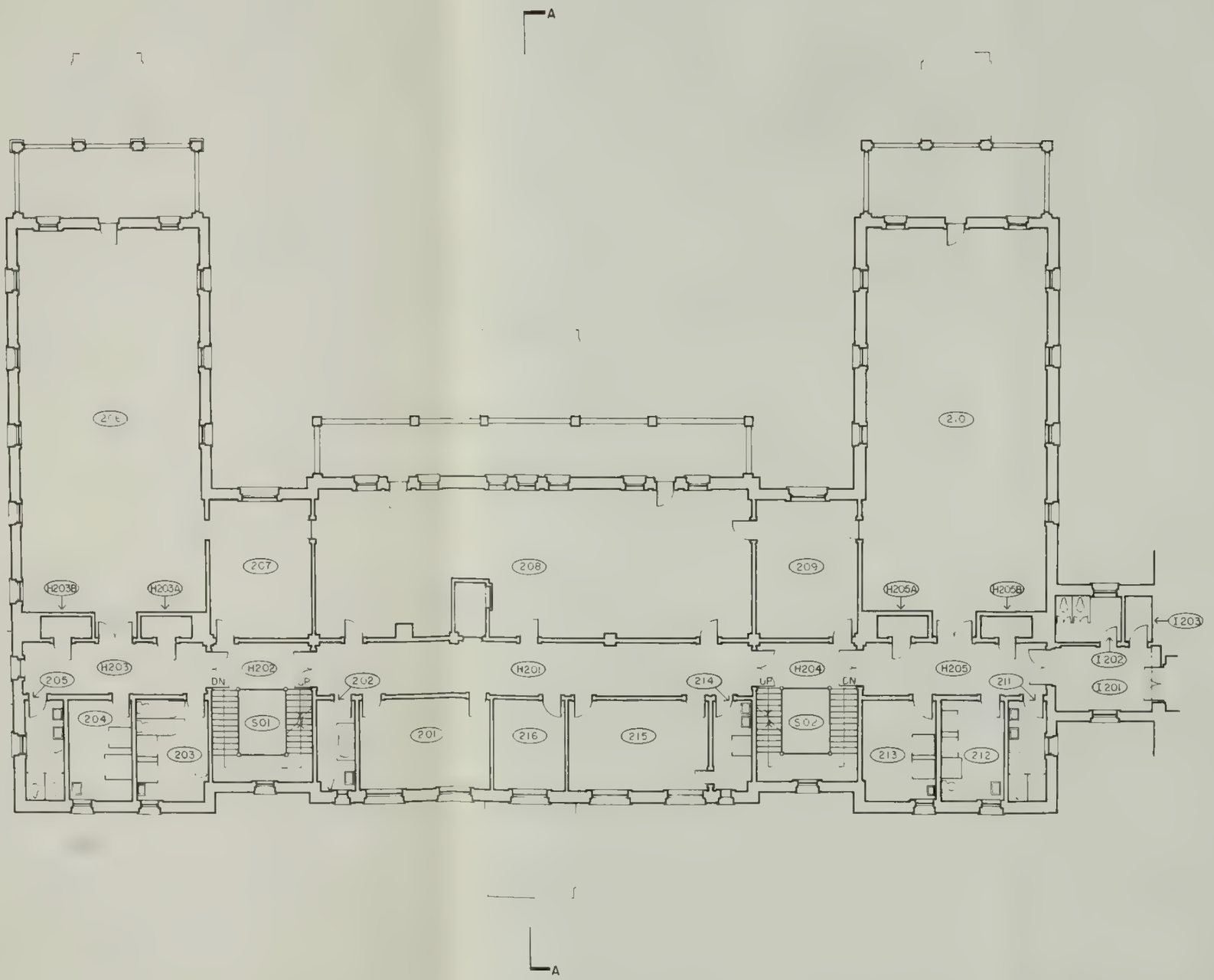
TITLE OF SHEET
NEW HOSPITAL EXT.
SECOND FL. PLAN

SUB SHEET NO. DRAWING NO.

PKG. NO. SHEET

OF

Exhibit 13




356 | 26,009 25 of 39
DSC | JUL 88

FEET 1/8"1' 8 0 8 16
METER 1:96 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5

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# SURVEY OF STRUCTURES UNIT 2

## ELLIS ISLAND

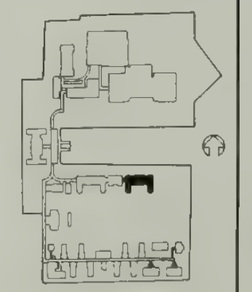
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NEW YORK / NEW JERSEY

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DRAWN: K SARVER | TECH REVIEW

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TITLE OF SHEET
NEW HOSPITAL EXT.
SECOND FL. PLAN

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# SURVEY OF STRUCTURES UNIT 2

## ELLIS ISLAND

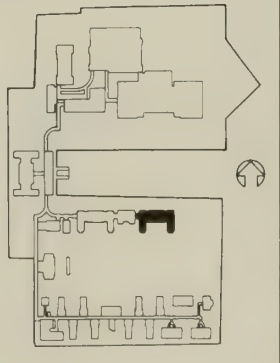
### STATUE OF LIBERTY NATIONAL MONUMENT

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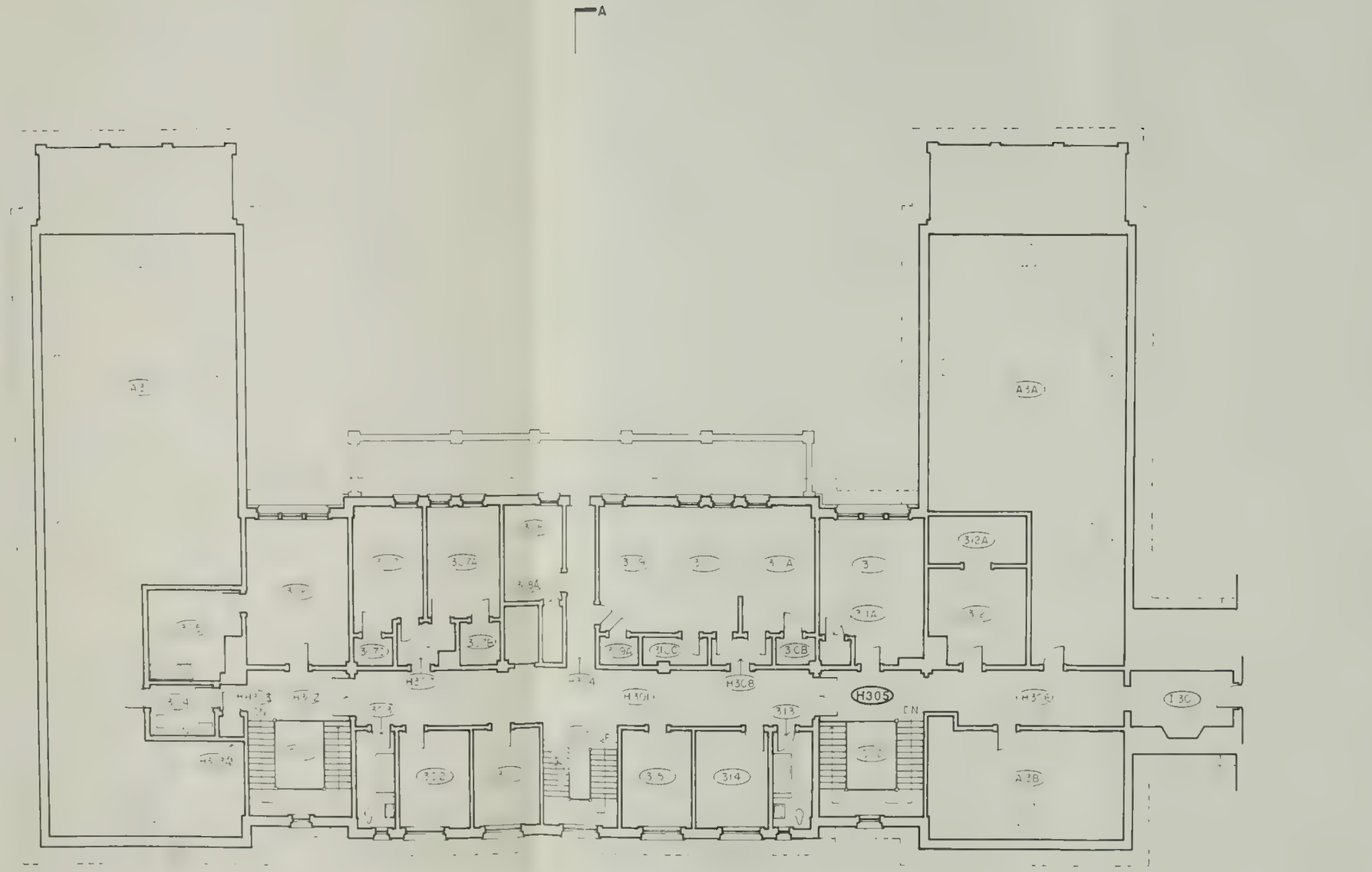
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TITLE OF SHEET
NEW HOSPITAL EXT.
THIRD FL. PLAN

| SUB SHEET NO. | DRAWING NO. |
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| | PKG. NO. / SHEET NO. / OF |

Exhibit 14




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| 356 | 26,009 | 26 of 39 |
| DSC | JUL 88 | |

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METERS 4 2 0 2 4 6

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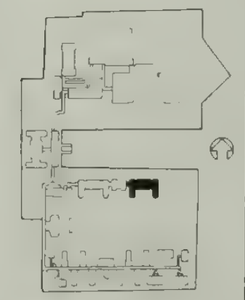
## ELLIS ISLAND

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NATIONAL MONUMENT
NEW YORK / NEW JERSEY

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TITLE OF SHEET
NEW HOSPITAL EXT
THIRD FL. PLAN

| SUB SHEET NO | DRAWING NO | |
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Exhibit 15

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## ELLIS ISLAND

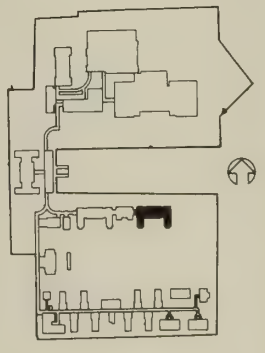
**STATUE OF LIBERTY NATIONAL MONUMENT**

**NEW YORK / NEW JERSEY**

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| DRAWN: K SARVER | TECH REVIEW: |

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TITLE OF SHEET
NEW HOSPITAL EXT. SECTION

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EET 1/8"= 1'-0" 8 0 8 16

ETER 196 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5

Exhibit 15



356 | 26,009 27 of 39
DSC | JUL 88

FEET 1/8" = 1' 8 0 8 16
METER 1:96 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5

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# SURVEY OF STRUCTURES UNIT 2

## ELLIS ISLAND

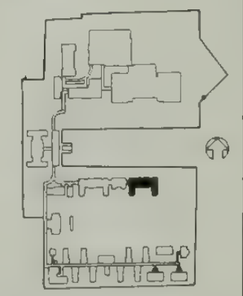
STATUE OF LIBERTY
NATIONAL MONUMENT
NEW YORK / NEW JERSEY

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DRAWN: K SARVER | TECH REVIEW

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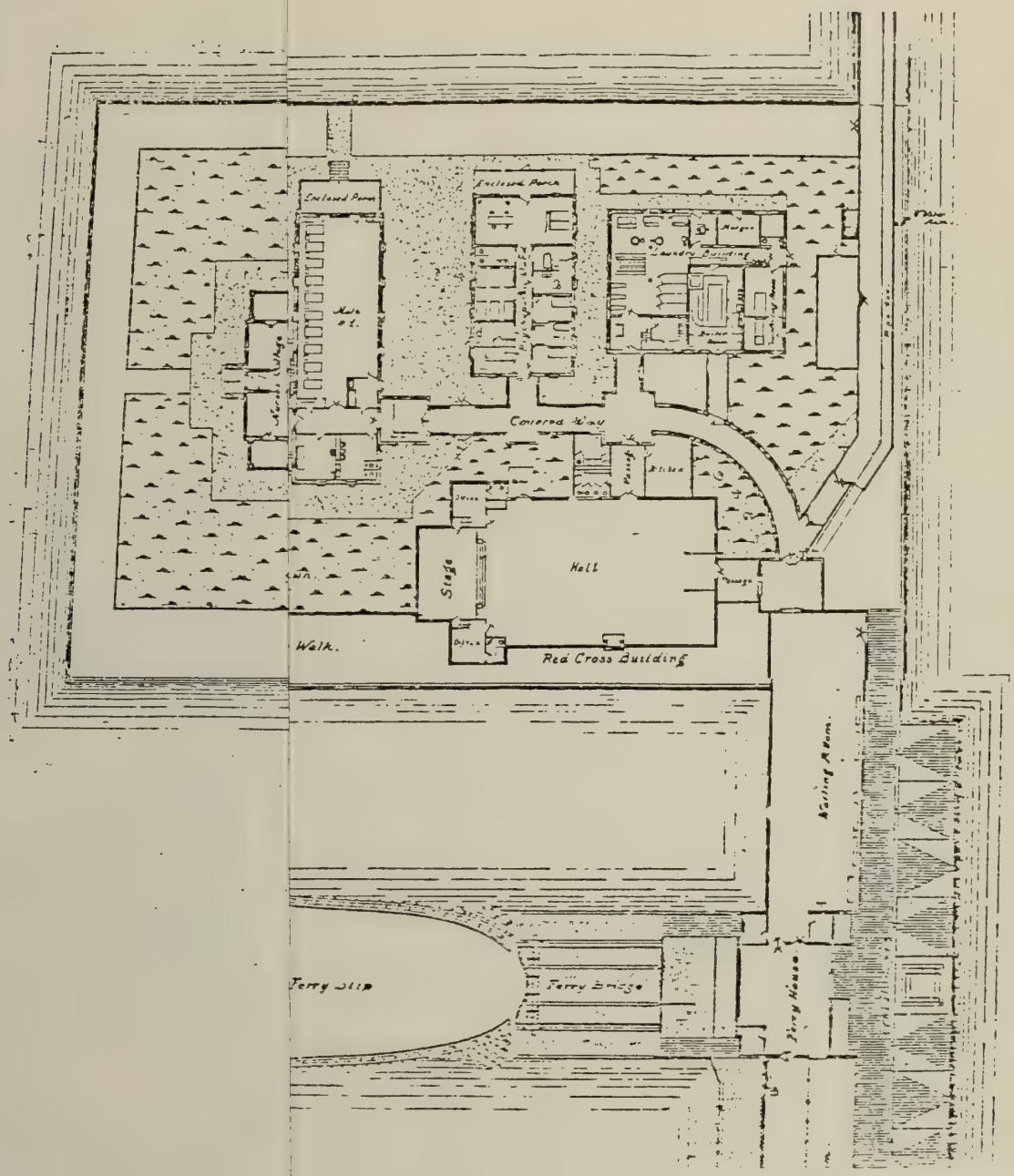


TITLE OF SHEET
NEW HOSPITAL EXT. SECTION

SUB SHEET NO | DRAWING NO

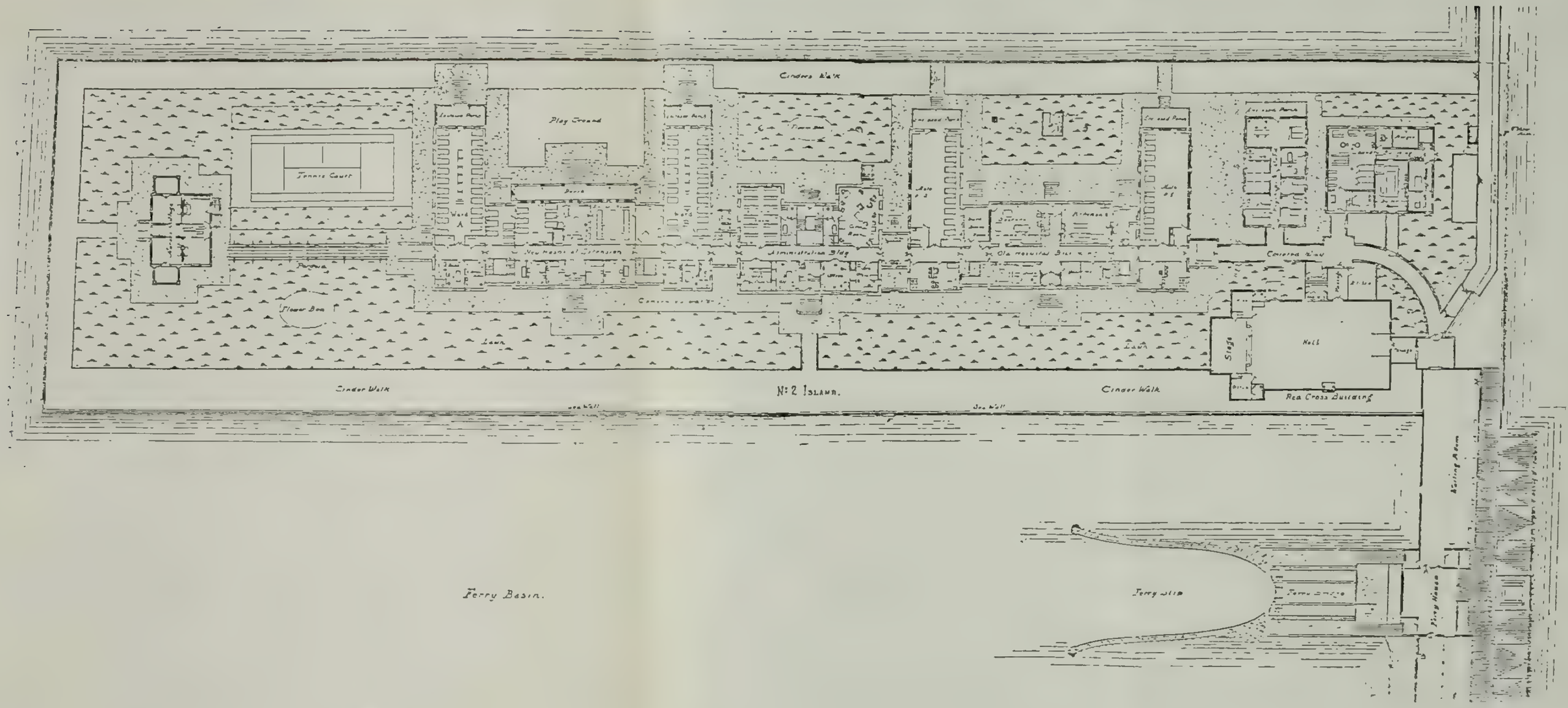
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Exhibit 16

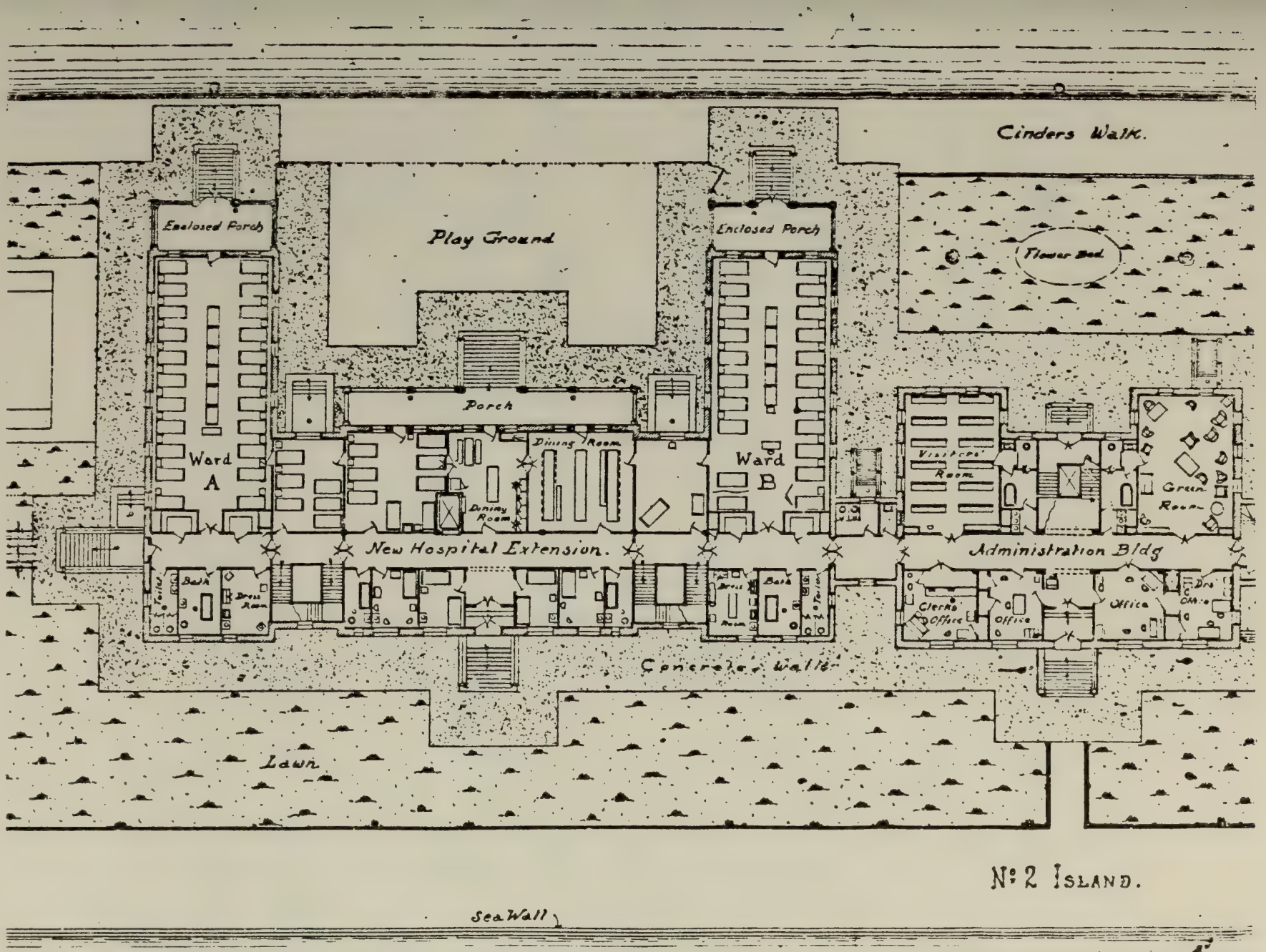



Descriptive
NPS Dwg. No.

Exhibit 16



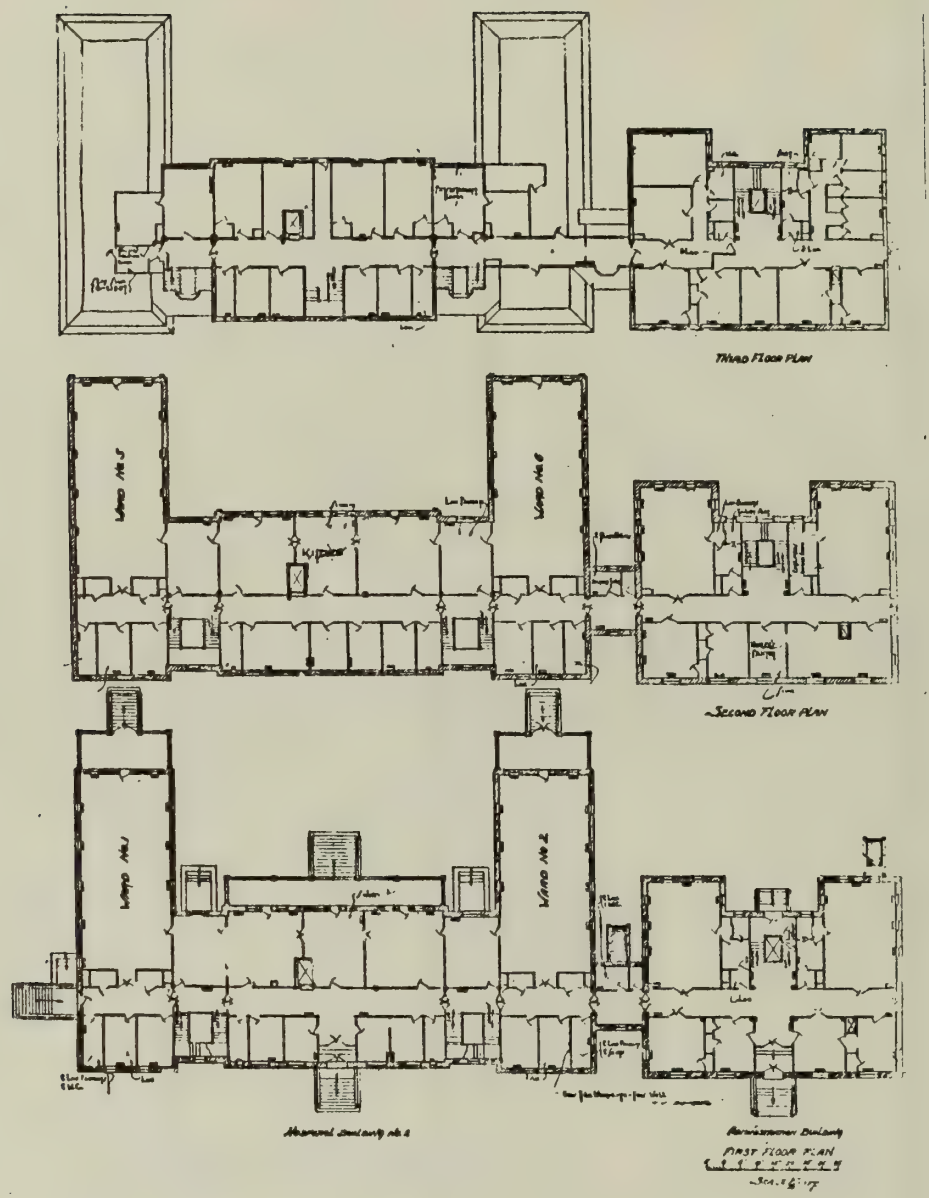

Descriptive location plan, Island 2 and ferry house, 6/1/16.
NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 42,957 / 1
DSC | JUL 88




Excerpt, descriptive location plan, Island 2 and ferry house, 6/1/16.

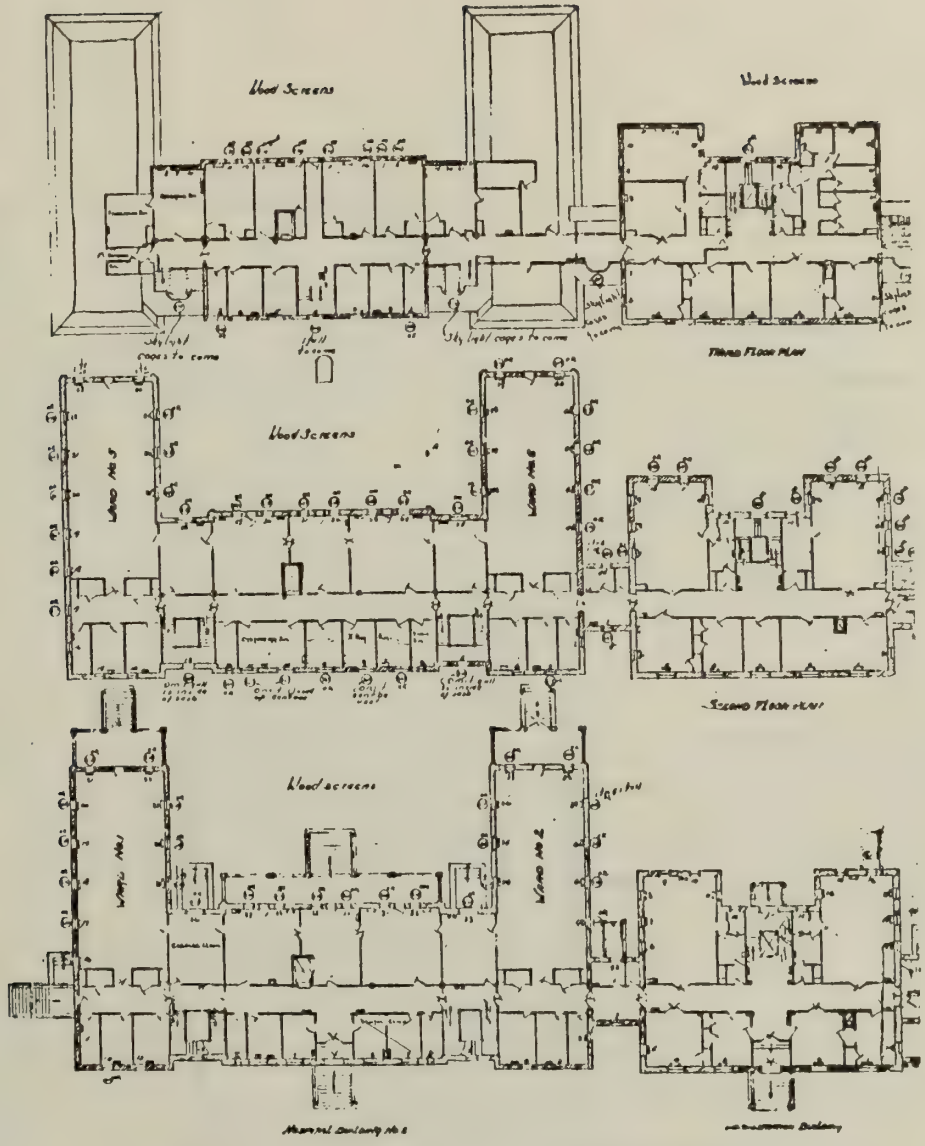
NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 42,957 / 1
DSC | JUL 88

Exhibit 17

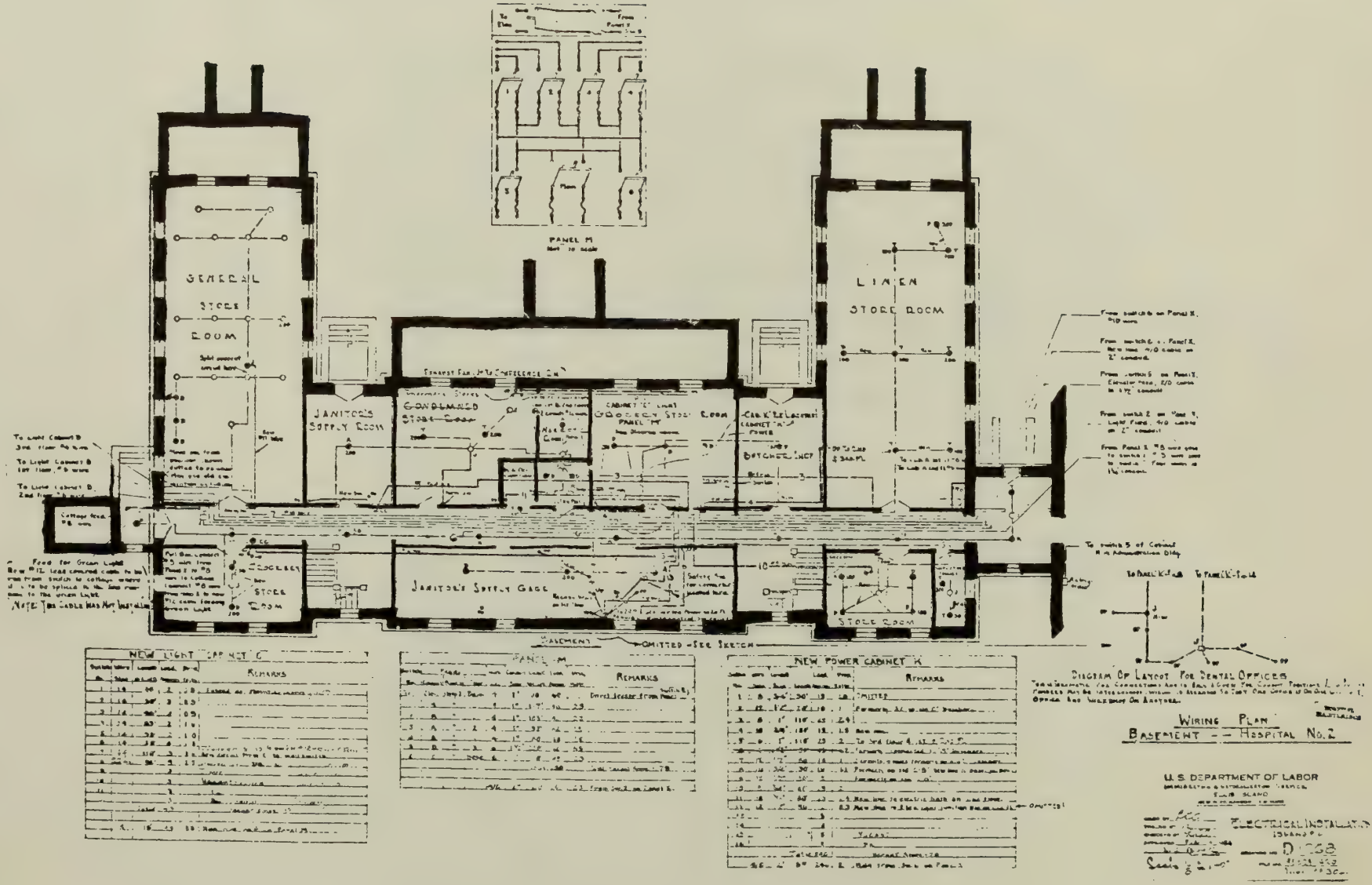



Excerpt, floor plans, replacements, plumbing fixtures and fittings, 5/21/32.

NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 42,970 / 1
DSC | JUL 88

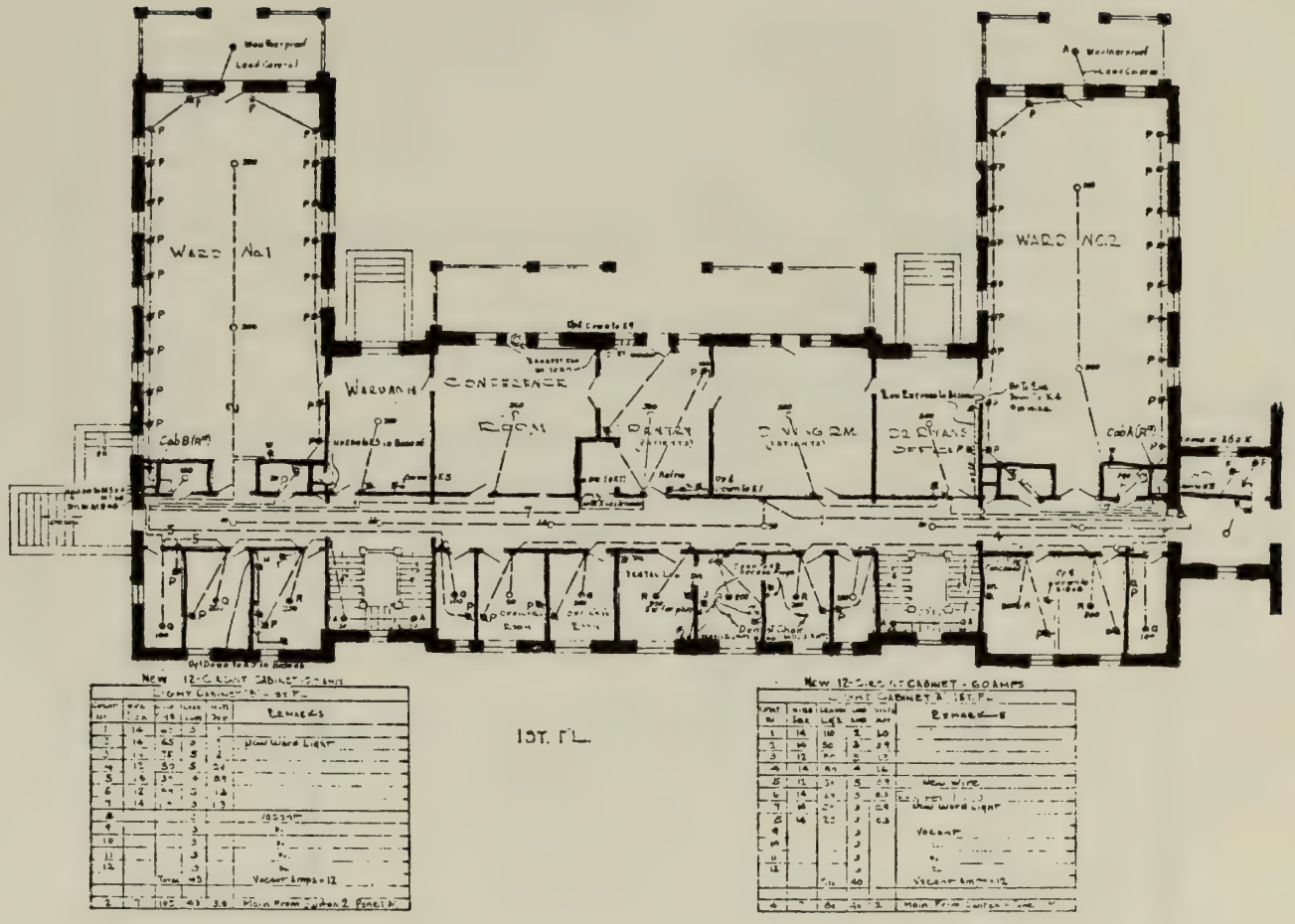



Excerpt, flyscreen installation plans, Unit 2, 5/25/32.
NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 42,972 / 1
DSC | JUL 88



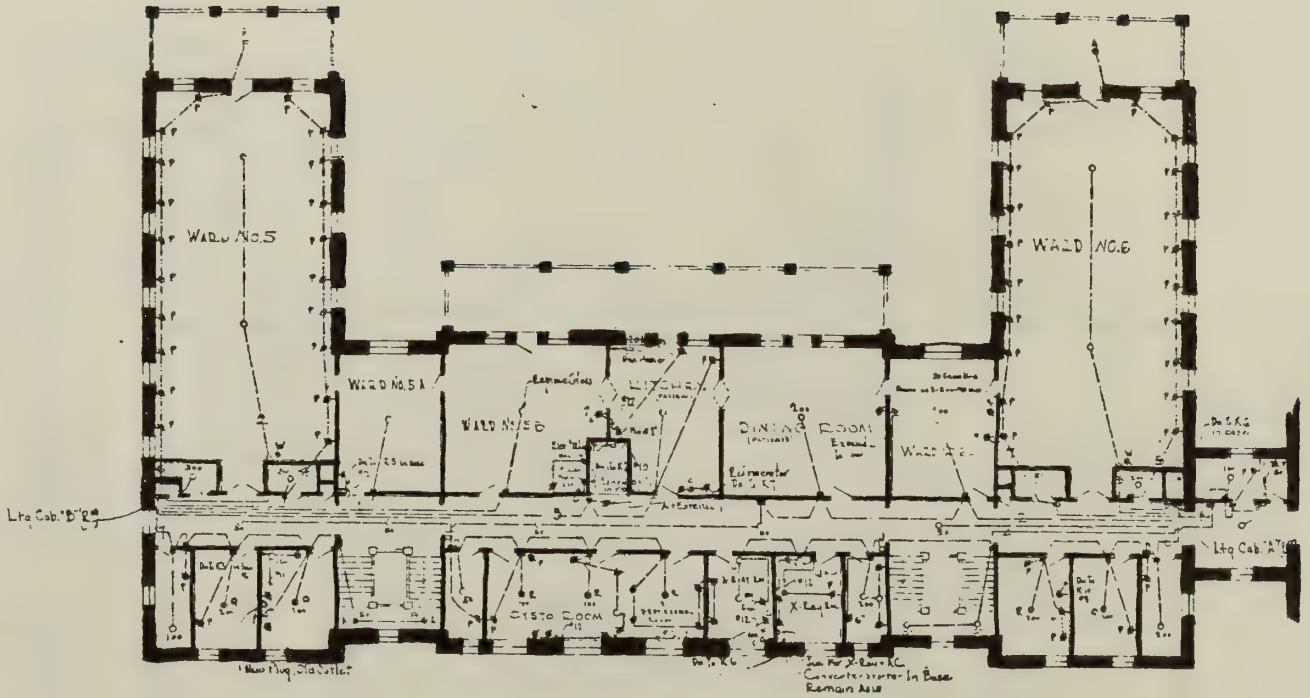

Basement wiring plan, 2/14/34.
Graphically enhanced NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 42,975 / 9
DSC | JUL 88

Exhibit 20

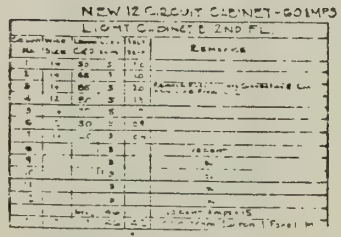


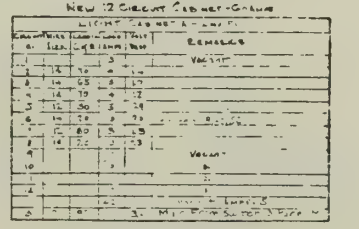

First floor wiring plan, 2/14/34.
Graphically enhanced NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 42,975 / 10
DSC | JUL 88

Exhibit 21



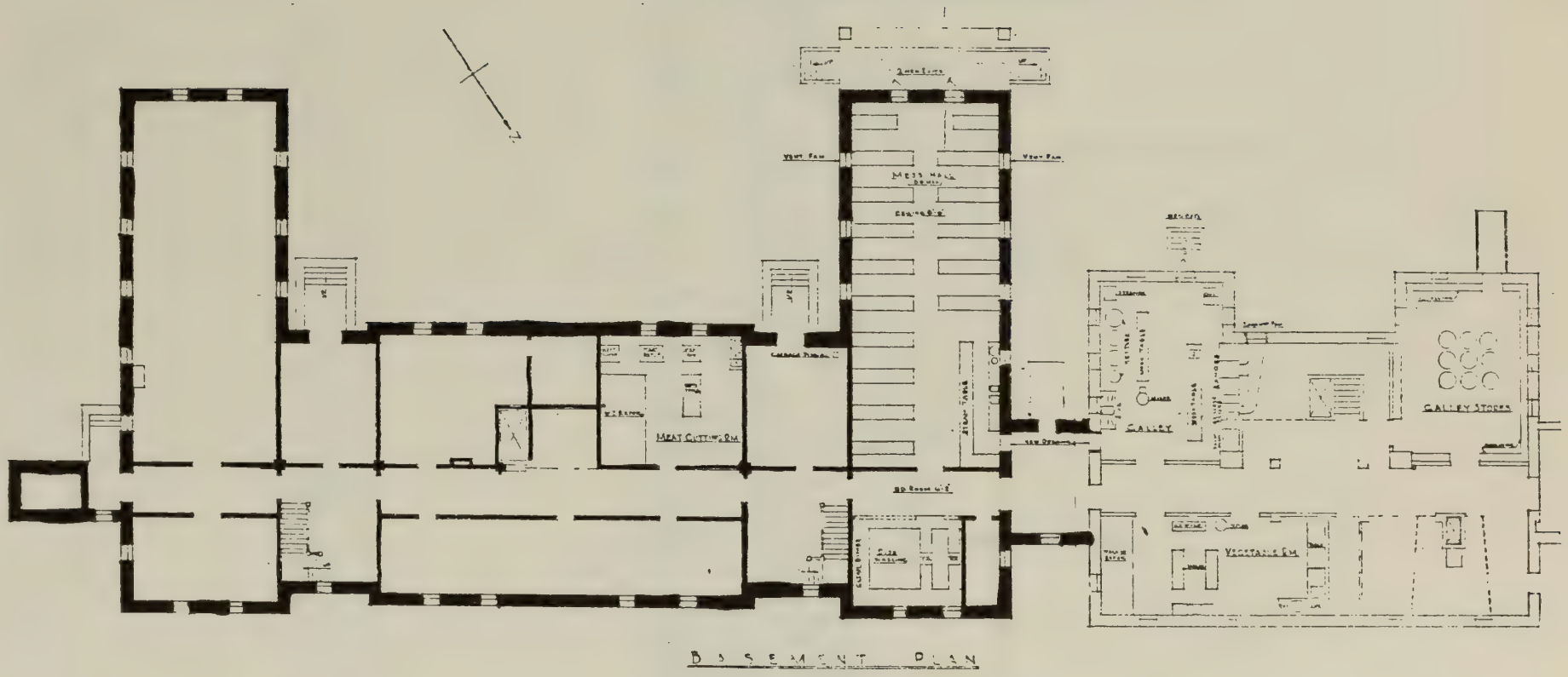

2ND. FL.



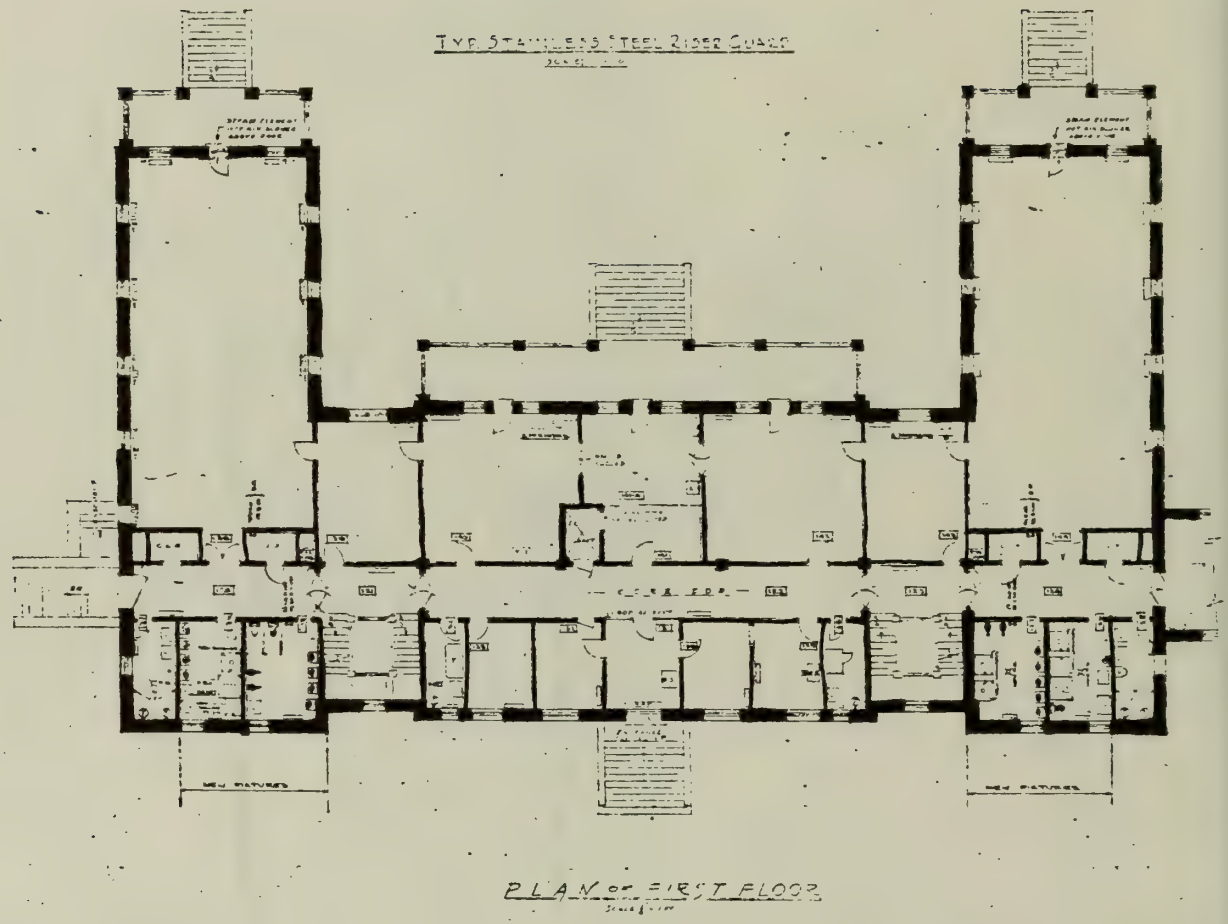

Second floor wiring plan, 2/14/34.
Graphically enhanced NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 42,975 / 11
DSC | JUL 88

Exhibit 22

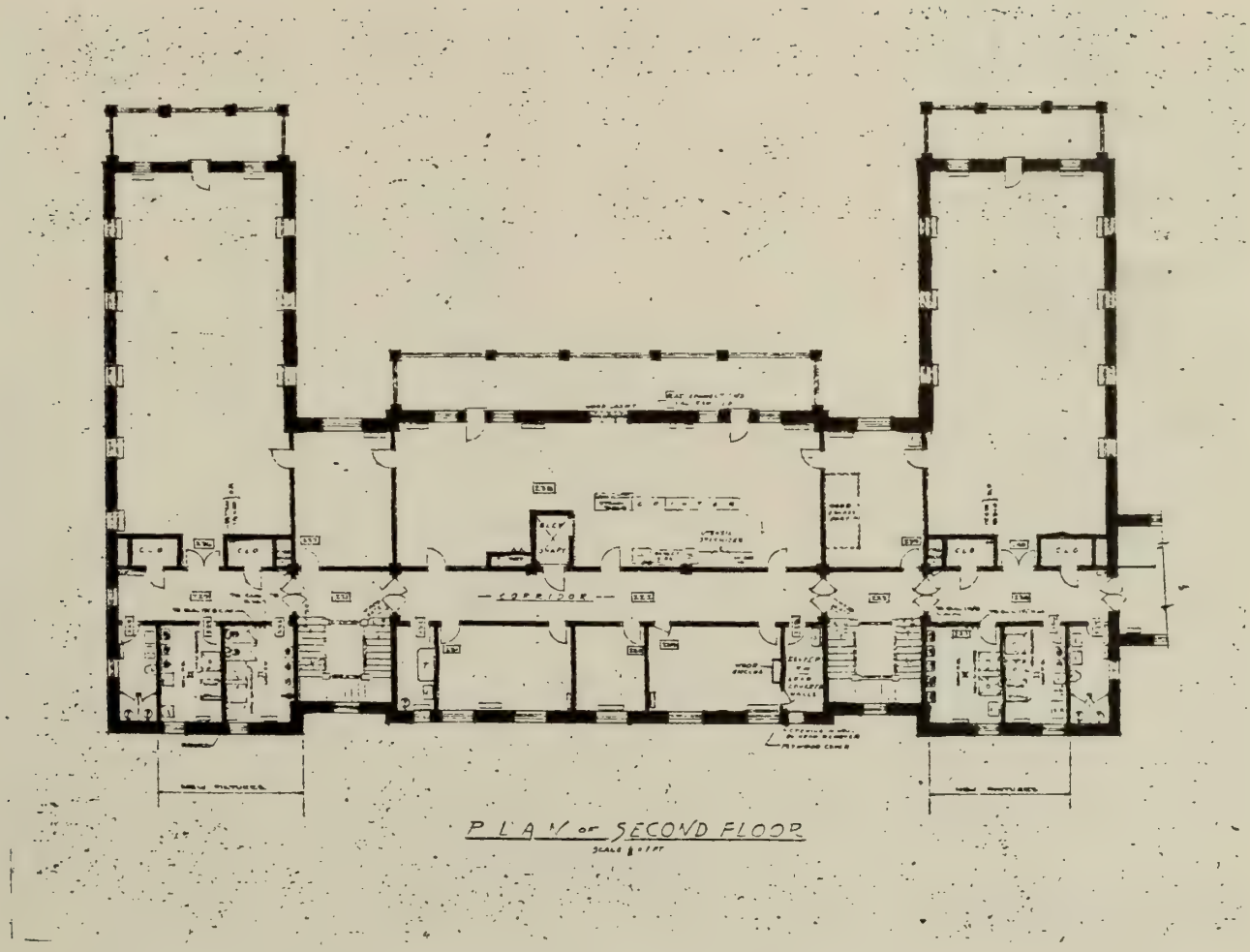



Proposed galley and mess hall plan, Unit 2, 2/16/51.
Graphically enhanced NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 42,990 / 1
DSC | JUL 88

Exhibit 23




Plumbing, alterations and additions,
First floor plan, U.S. Coast Guard era, 6/12/51.
Graphically enhanced NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 42,991/3
DSC | JUL 88




Plumbing, alterations and additions,
Second floor plan, U.S. Coast Guard era, 6/12/51.
Graphically enhanced NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 42,991/3
DSC | JUL 88

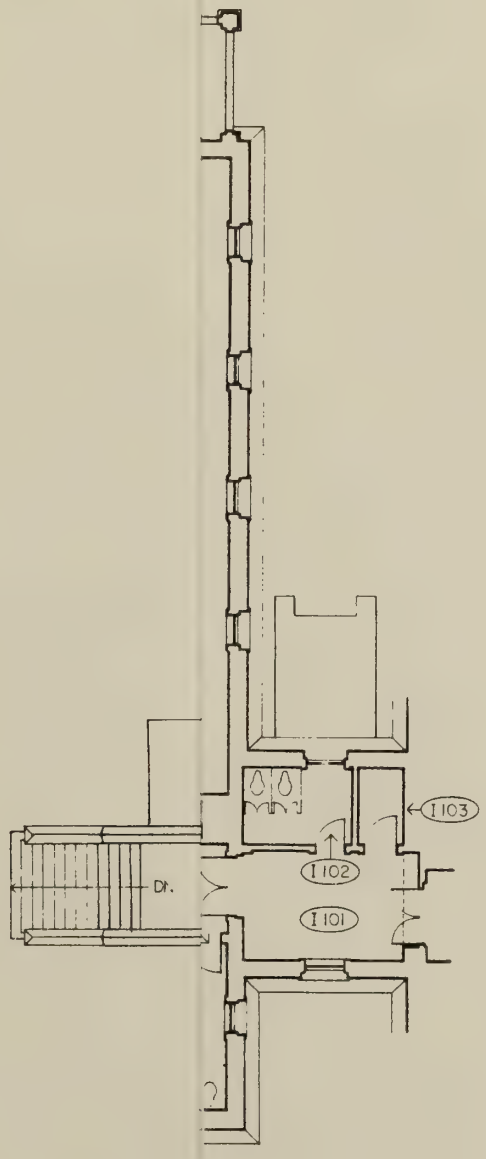
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Exhibit 26

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1/8"=1'-0"

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SYSKA & HENNESSY INC.

# SURVEY OF STRUCTURES UNIT 2

## ELLIS ISLAND

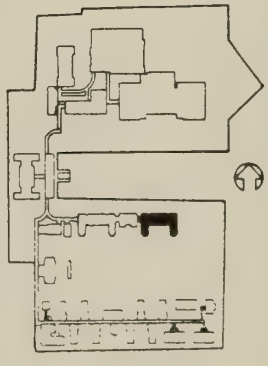
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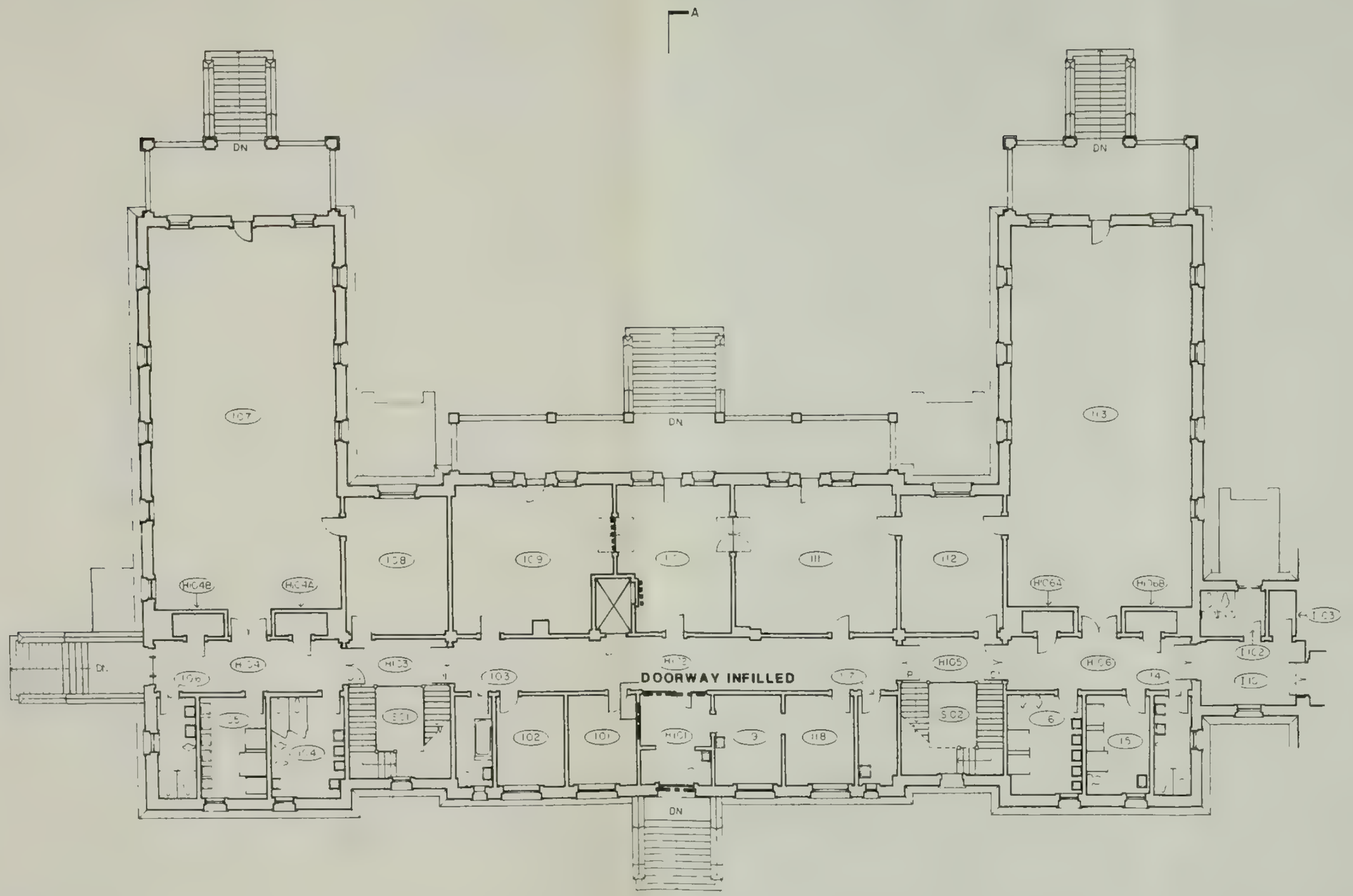
TITLE OF SHEET
NEW HOSPITAL EXT.
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

| SUB SHEET NO | DRAWING NO |
|---|---|
| | PKG. NO. / SHEET / OF |

Exhibit 26

## HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

1901–1918
1919–1950
1951–1954




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| 356 | 26,009 28 of 39 |
| DSC | JUL 88 |

FEET 5 0 5 10 15
METERS 196 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5


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# SURVEY OF STRUCTURES UNIT 2

## ELLIS ISLAND

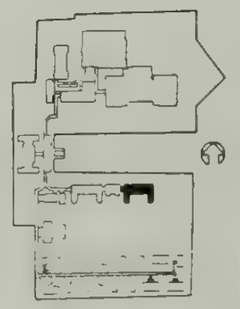
STATUE OF LIBERTY NATIONAL MONUMENT

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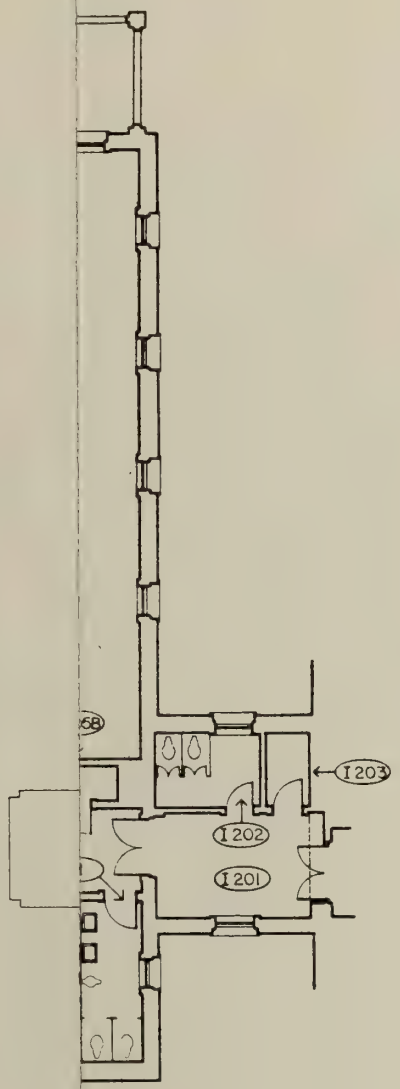
TITLE OF SHEET
NEW HOSPITAL EXT. FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SUB SHEET NO | DRAWING NO

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Exhibit 27






FEET 1/8" 8 8 16

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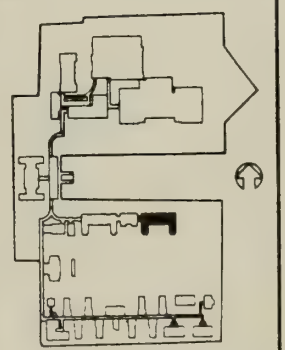
**STATUE OF LIBERTY NATIONAL MONUMENT**

NEW YORK / NEW JERSEY

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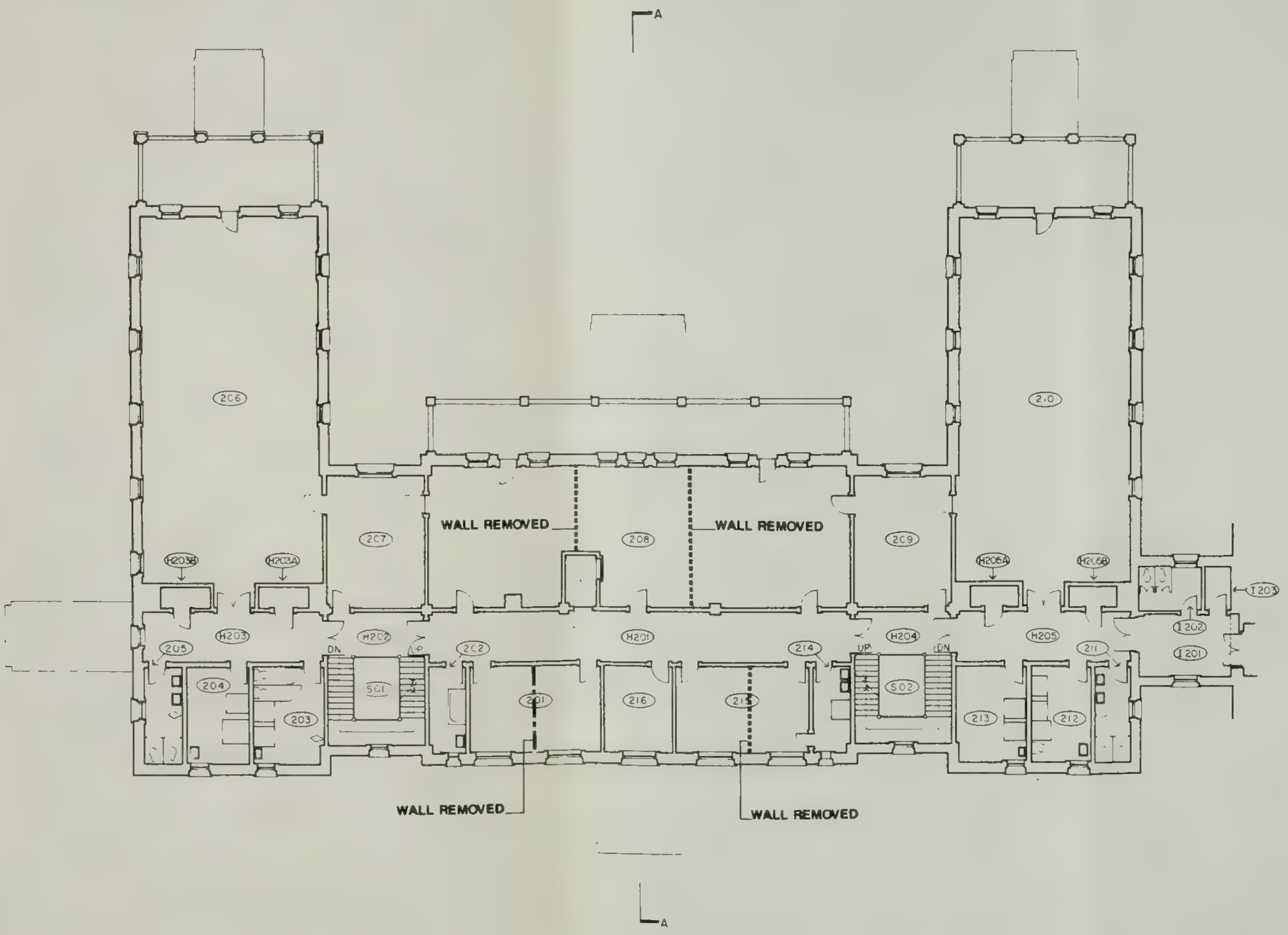
TITLE OF SHEET
NEW HOSPITAL EXT.
SECOND FL. PLAN

| SUB SHEET NO | DRAWING NO |
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| | PKG. NO. / SHEET / OF |

## HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

1901–1918
1919–1950
1951–1954

Exhibit 27




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DSC | JUL 88

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ROBERT SILMAN ASSOCIATES, P.C.

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SYSKA & HENNESSY INC.


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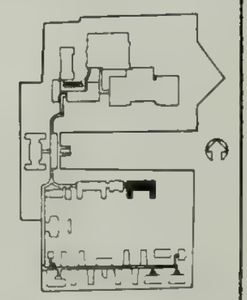
## ELLIS ISLAND

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DRAWN: K. SARVER | TECH REVIEW

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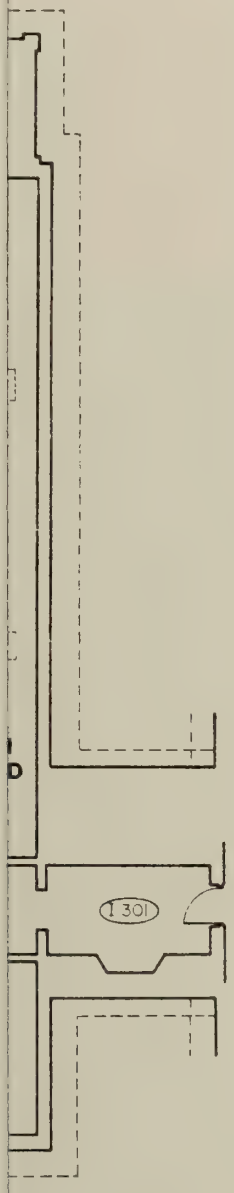
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NEW HOSPITAL EXT. SECOND FL. PLAN

SUB SHEET NO | DRAWING NO
PKG NO | SHEET
OF

HISTORICAL

19(
19
19

Exhibit 28




1/8"=1'-0"

RS 196

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# SURVEY OF STRUCTURES UNIT 2

## ELLIS ISLAND

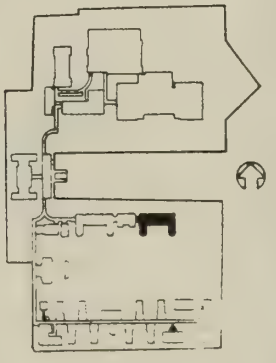
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NATIONAL MONUMENT

NEW YORK / NEW JERSEY

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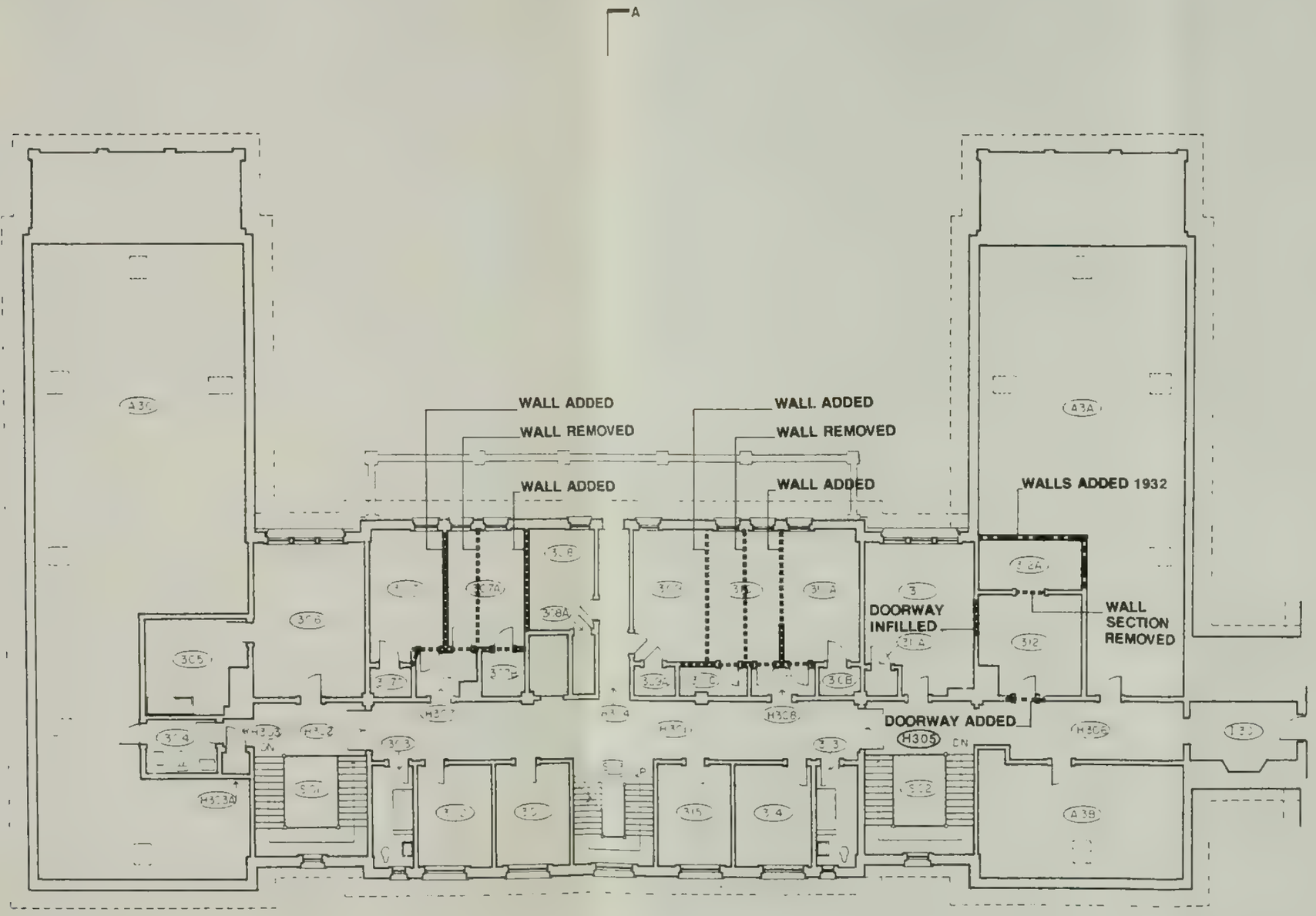
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NEW HOSPITAL EXT
THIRD FL PLAN

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## HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

1901–1918
1919–1950
1951–1954

Exhibit 28




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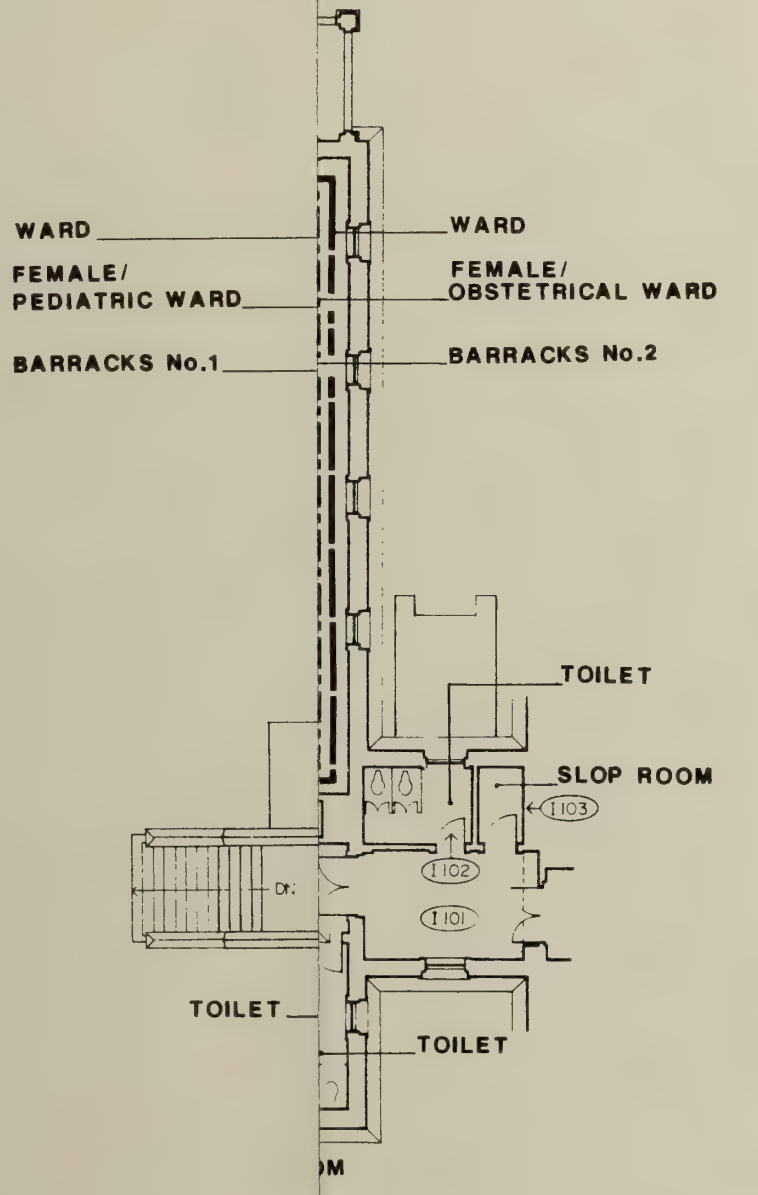
HISTORICAL

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Exhibit 29





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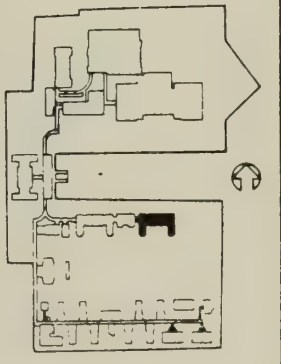
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TITLE OF SHEET
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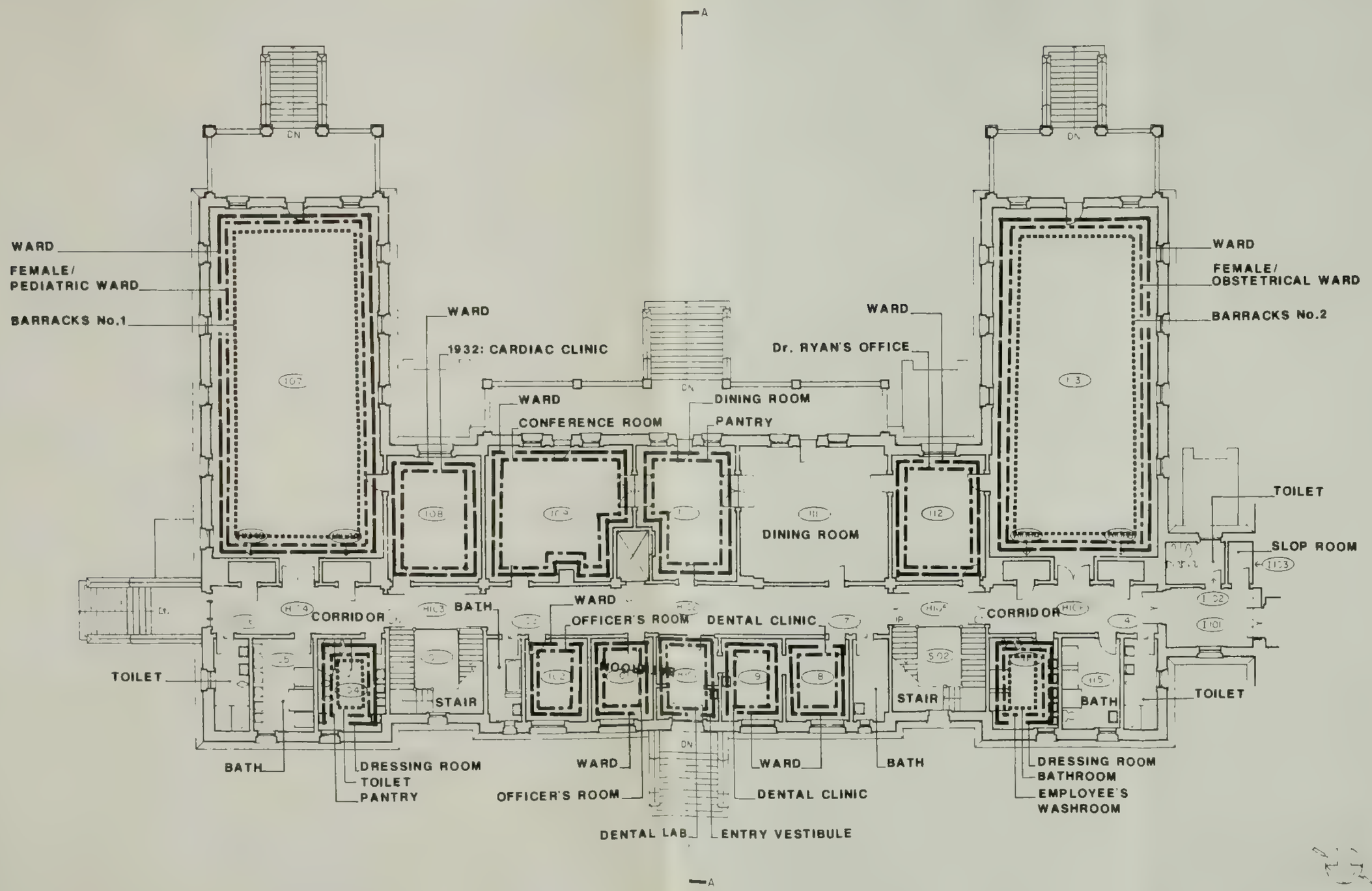
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## HISTORICAL ROOM USE

1909–1918
1919–1950
1951–1954

Exhibit 29




| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 356 | 26,009 | 31 of 39 |
| DSC | JUL 88 | |

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# SURVEY OF STRUCTURES UNIT 2

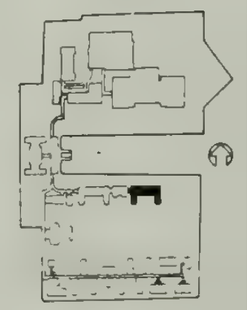
## ELLIS ISLAND

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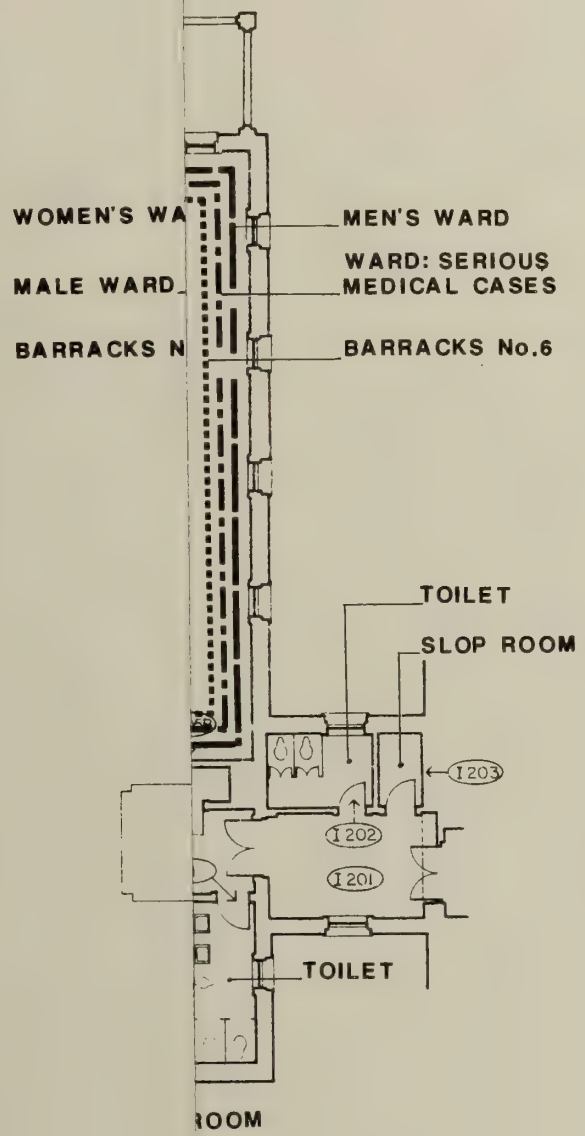
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FIRST FLOOR PLAN

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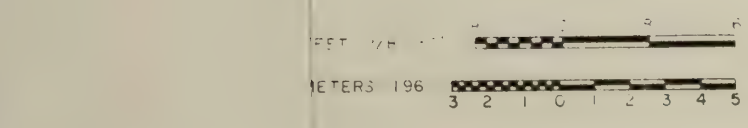
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Exhibit 30






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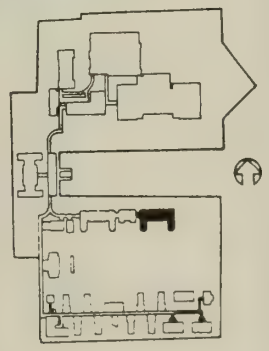
## ELLIS ISLAND

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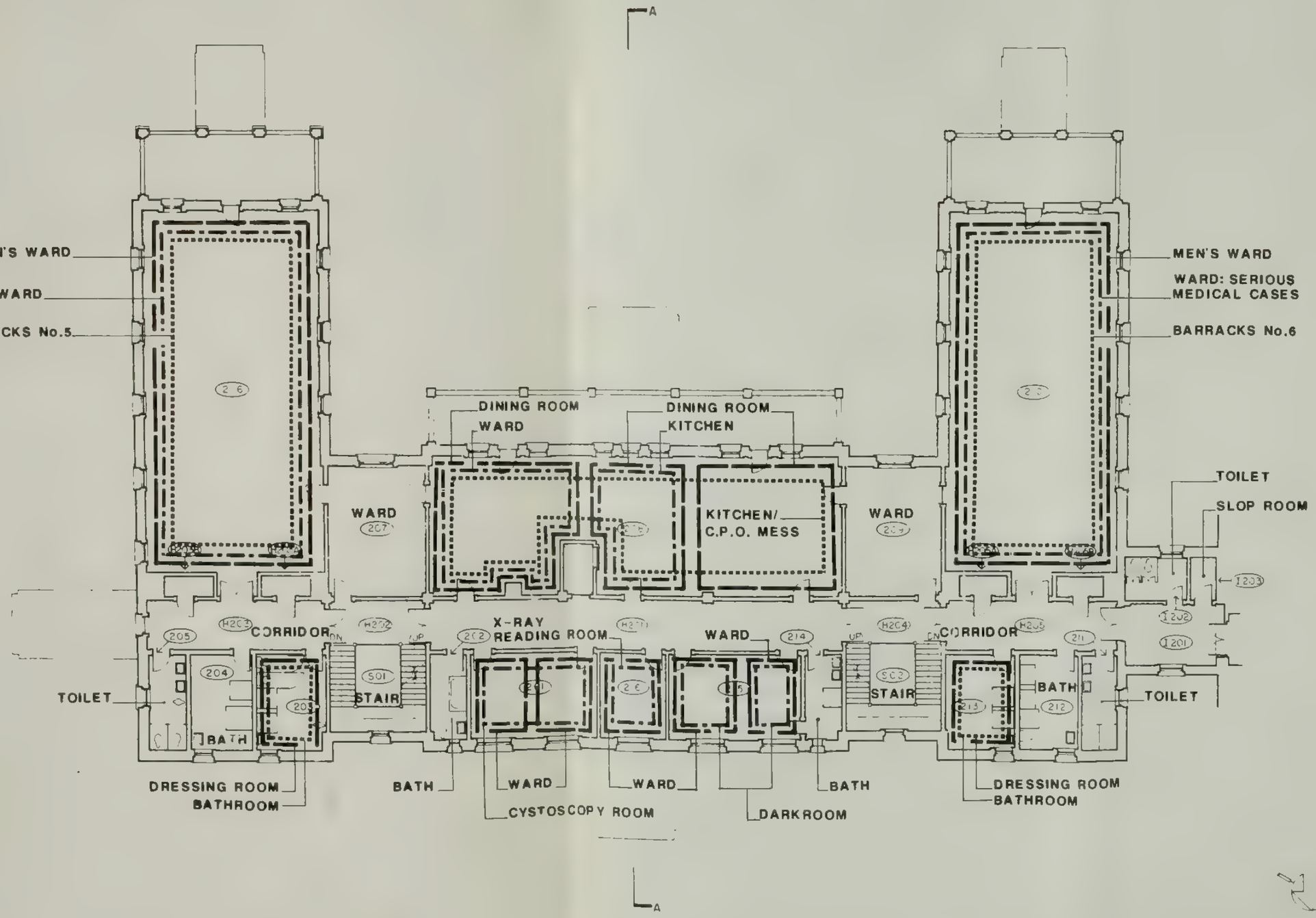
TITLE OF SHEET
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SECOND FL. PLAN

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## HISTORICAL ROOM USE

1909–1918
1919–1950
1951–1954

Exhibit 30




356 | 26,009 32 of 39
DSC | JUL 88

METER 0 1 2 3 4 5

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# SURVEY OF STRUCTURES UNIT 2

## ELLIS ISLAND

STATUE OF LIBERTY NATIONAL MONUMENT

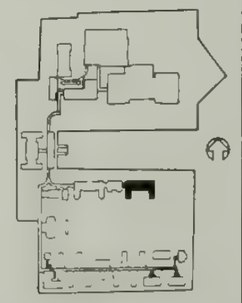
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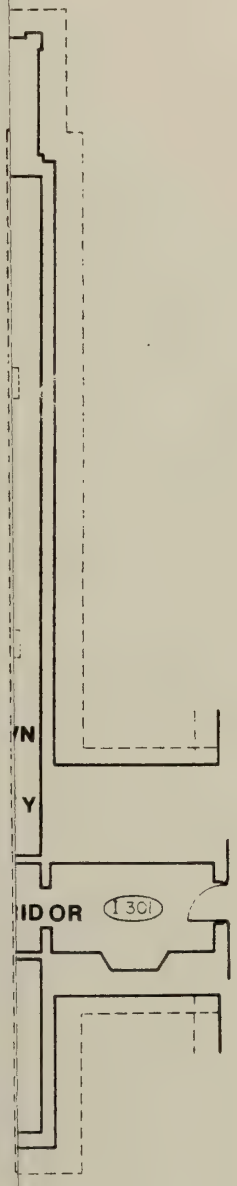
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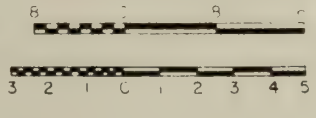
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Exhibit 31






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# SURVEY OF STRUCTURES UNIT 2

## ELLIS ISLAND

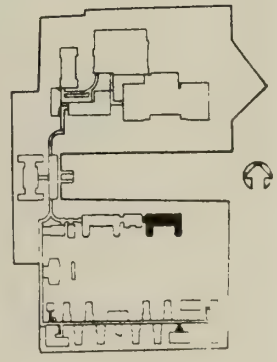
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TITLE OF SHEET
NEW HOSPITAL EXT
THIRD FL PLAN

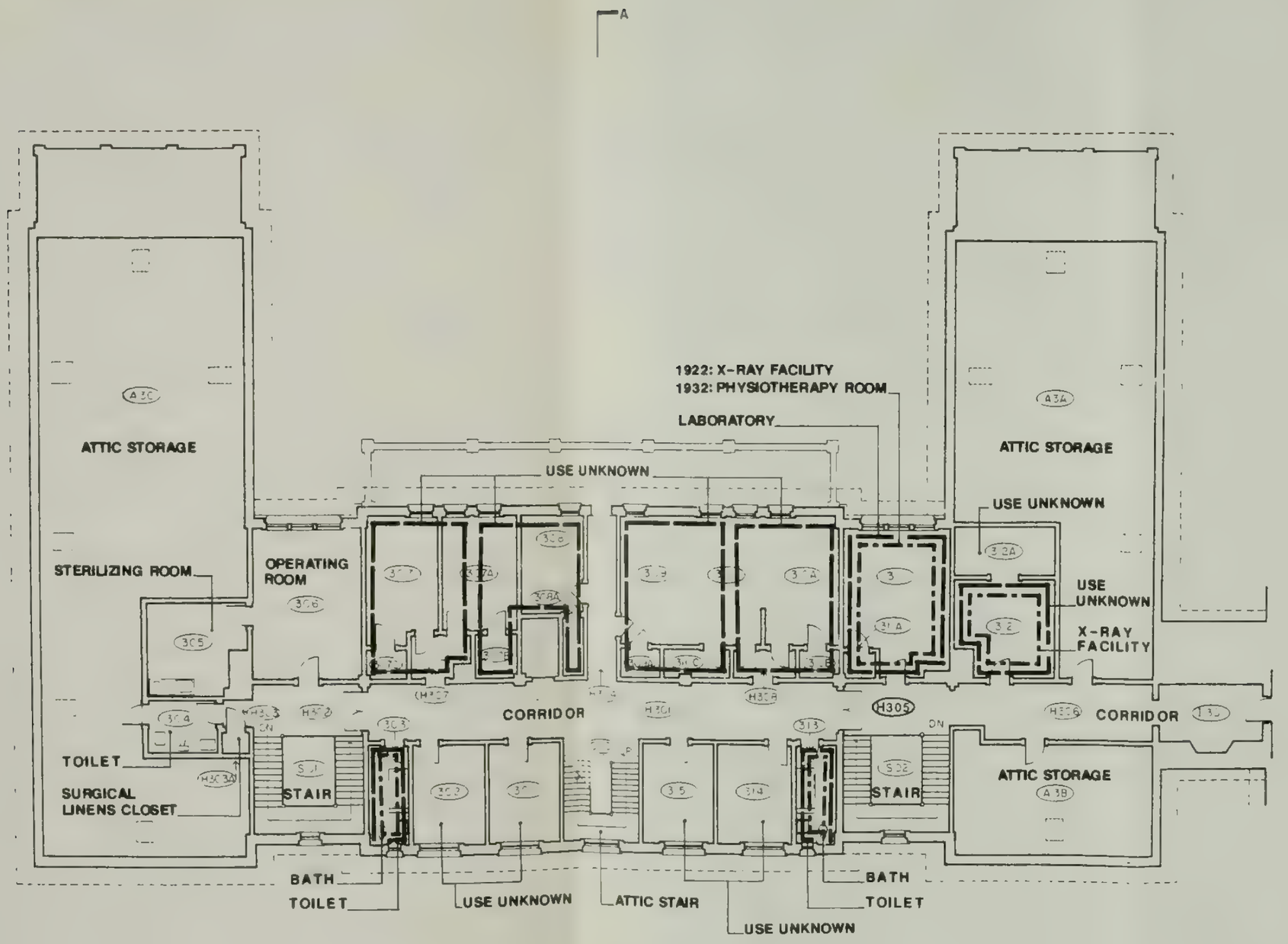
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## HISTORICAL ROOM USE

1909–1918
1919–1950
1951–1954

Exhibit 31




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SYSKA & HENNESSY INC.

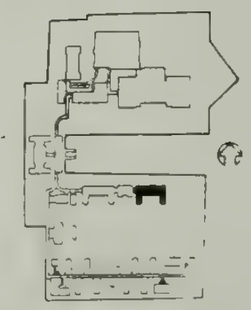
# SURVEY OF STRUCTURES UNIT 2

## ELLIS ISLAND
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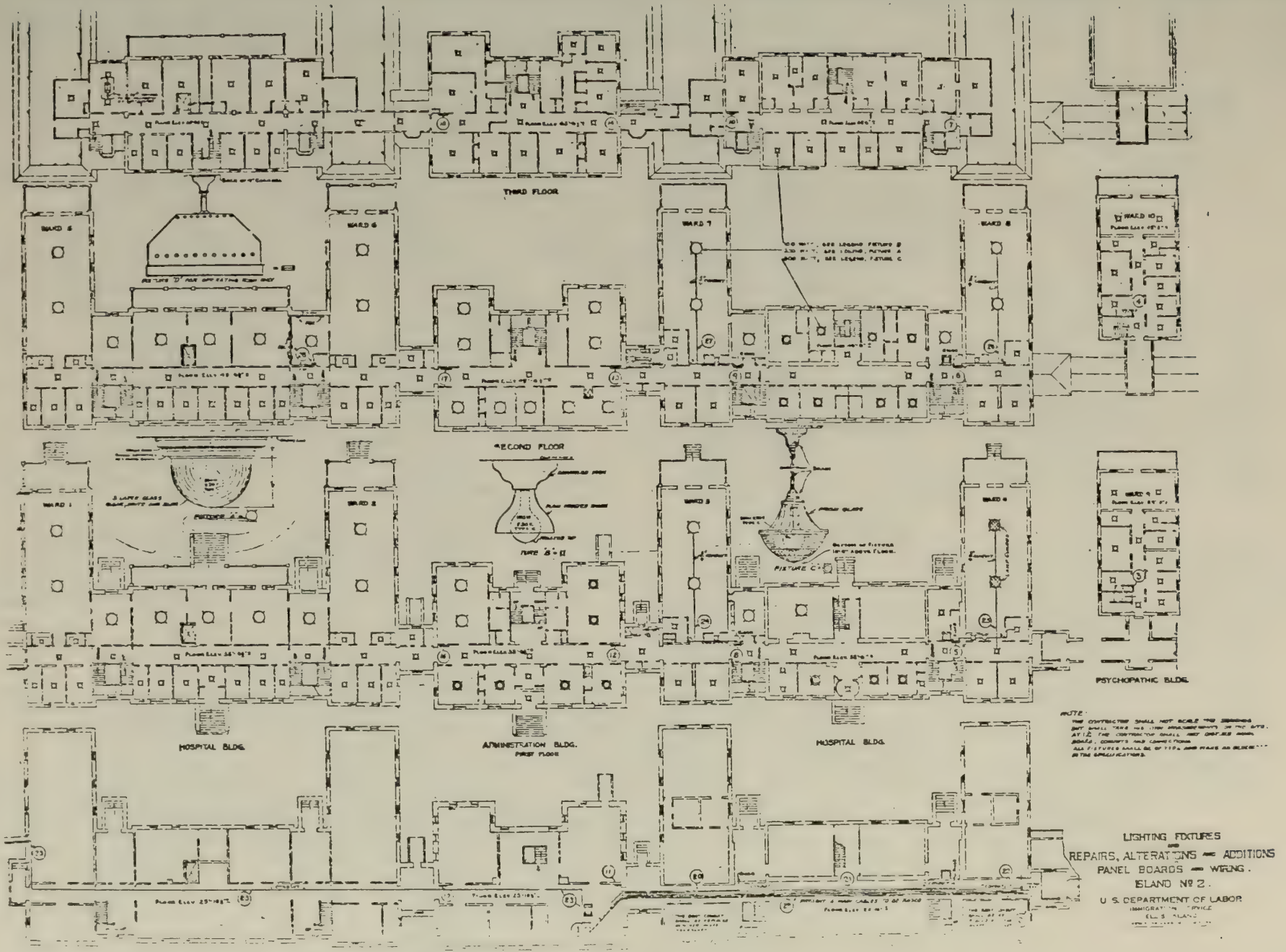
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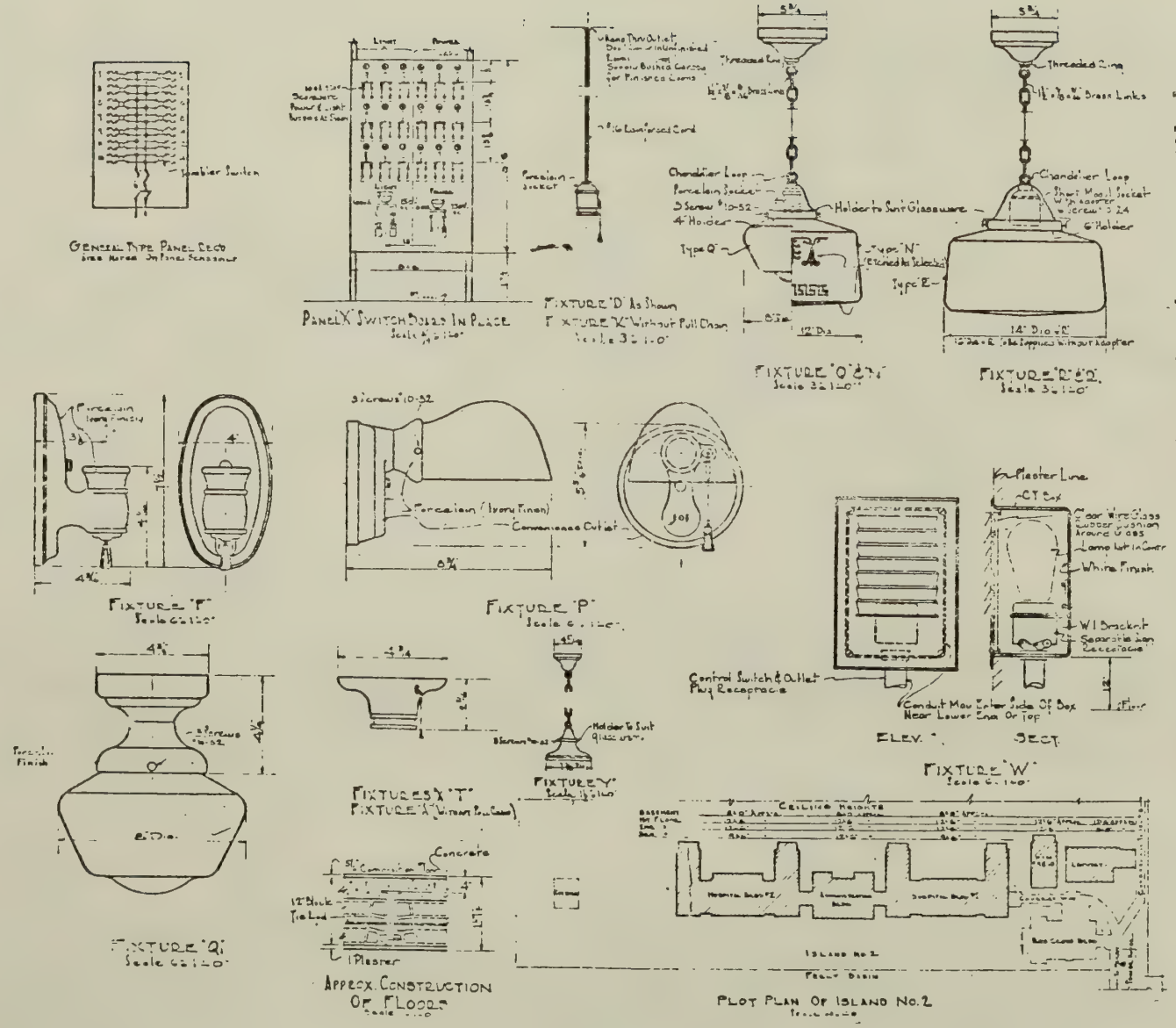
SHEET OF




Lighting fixtures and repairs, alterations and additions to panel boards and wiring, 4/4/23.

NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 42,960
DSC | JUL 88

Exhibit 32




Plot plan and miscellaneous details of fixtures, etc., 2/14/34.

NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 42,975 / 1

DSC | JUL 88

Exhibit 33

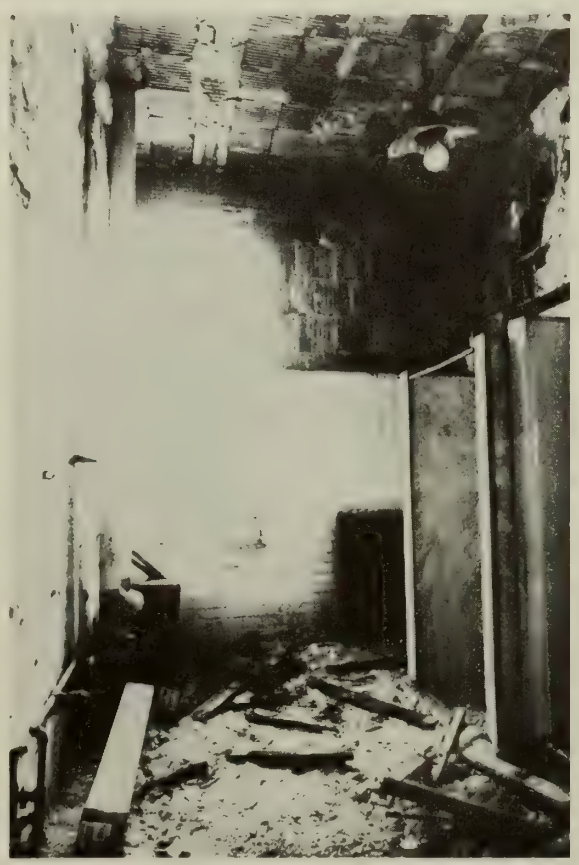
ELLIS ISLAND EXISTING CONDITION SURVEY New Hospital Extension page: 244

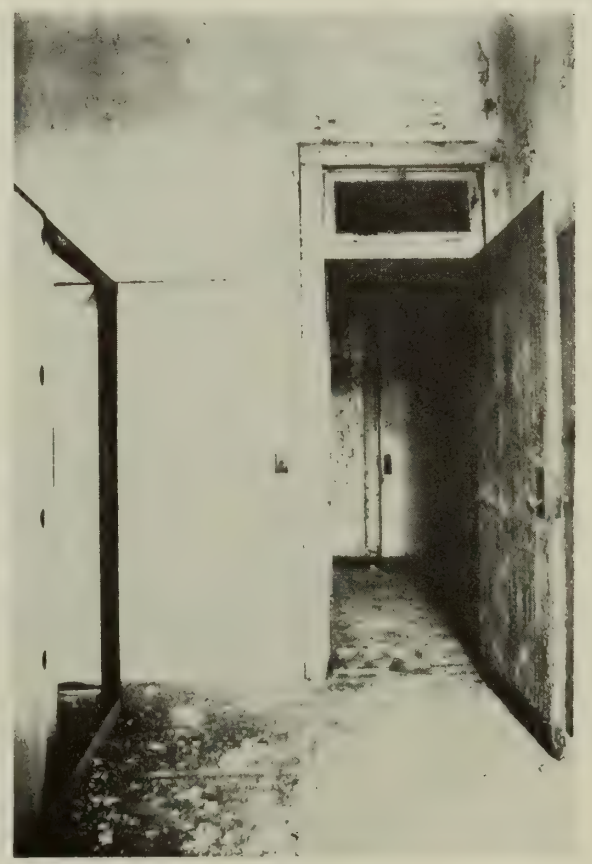
ROOM NO: 212 LAST KNOWN USE: Bathroom SQUARE FEET: 142 CEILING HEIGHT: DATE: 11 Nov. 1985

| | FINISHES: | CONDITION: | DATE: | NOTES: |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **FLOOR:** | [X] Tile/Concrete<br>[ ] Resilient<br>[ ] Wood<br>[ ] Other: | [ ] Good<br>[X] Fair obscured.<br>[ ] Poor<br>[ ] Destroyed | [X] 1900-1912<br>[ ] 1913-1933<br>[ ] 1934-present<br>[ ] In question | White hexagonal. |
| **BASE:** | [X] Tile/Concrete<br>[ ] Resilient<br>[ ] Wood<br>[ ] Other: | [ ] Good<br>[X] Fair obscured<br>[ ] Poor<br>[ ] Destroyed | [X] 1900-1912<br>[ ] 1913-1933<br>[ ] 1934-present<br>[ ] In question | |
| **WALLS:** | [X] Plaster<br>[ ] Partitions<br>[ ] Tile Wainscot<br>[ ] Other: | [ ] Good<br>[X] Fair<br>[ ] Poor<br>[ ] Destroyed | [X] 1900-1912<br>[ ] 1913-1933<br>[ ] 1934-present<br>[ ] In question | ghosts of 3 sinks. |
| **CEILING:** | [X] Plaster<br>[ ] Acoustic panels<br>[X] Cove<br>[ ] Other | [ ] Good<br>[ ] Fair<br>[X] Poor<br>[ ] Destroyed | [X] 1900-1912<br>[ ] 1913-1933<br>[ ] 1934-present<br>[ ] In question | |
| **DOORS/ OPENINGS:** | [ ] Wood/Glass Panelled<br>[X] Wood Veneer<br>[ ] Galvanized Metal<br>[ ] Other: | [ ] Good<br>[X] Fair<br>[ ] Poor<br>[ ] Destroyed | [ ] 1900-1912<br>[ ] 1913-1933<br>[ ] 1934-present<br>[X] In question | 2 hooks on inside of door.<br>Marble door and window surrounds w/ white overpaint. Top of window surround missing. |
| **LIGHTING:** | [X] Incandescent/Type A<br>[ ] Incandescent/Type B<br>[X] CML/Sconce<br>[ ] Other: | [ ] Intact [1] Destroyed<br>[ ] Intact [ ] Destroyed<br>[1] Intact [ ] Destroyed<br>[ ] Intact [ ] Destroyed | [ ] 1900-1912<br>[ ] 1913-1933<br>[X] 1934-present<br>[ ] In question | |
| **HEATING/ VENTILATION PLUMBING:** | [X] Radiators 1<br>[ ] Vents/Fans<br>[X] Sink/Toilet/Urinal<br>[X] Other: showers | [X] Intact [ ] Destroyed<br>[ ] Intact [ ] Destroyed<br>[X] Intact [ ] Destroyed<br>[X] Intact [ ] Destroyed | [X] 1900-1912<br>[X] 1913-1933<br>[X] 1934-present<br>[ ] In question | 1 marbel shower stall.<br>2 metal shower stalls.<br>1 slop sink. |
| **MISCELLANEOUS:** | | [ ] Good<br>[ ] Fair<br>[ ] Poor<br>[ ] Destroyed | [ ] 1900-1912<br>[ ] 1913-1933<br>[ ] 1934-present<br>[ ] In question | |
| **SUMMARY:** | | [ ] Good<br>[X] Fair<br>[ ] Poor<br>[ ] Destroyed | [X] 1900-1912<br>[X] 1913-1933<br>[X] 1934-present<br>[X] In question | **ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:** [ ] Most [ ] Some [X] Minor [ ] Negligible |

Exhibit 34

PHOTOGRAPHS: ① View North ② View South ROOM NO. 212





# ELLIS ISLAND EXISTING CONDITION SURVEY New Hospital Extension page: 230

ROOM NO: 206 LAST KNOWN USE: Barracks SQUARE FEET: 1540 CEILING HEIGHT: 12'-6" DATE: 8 Nov. 1985

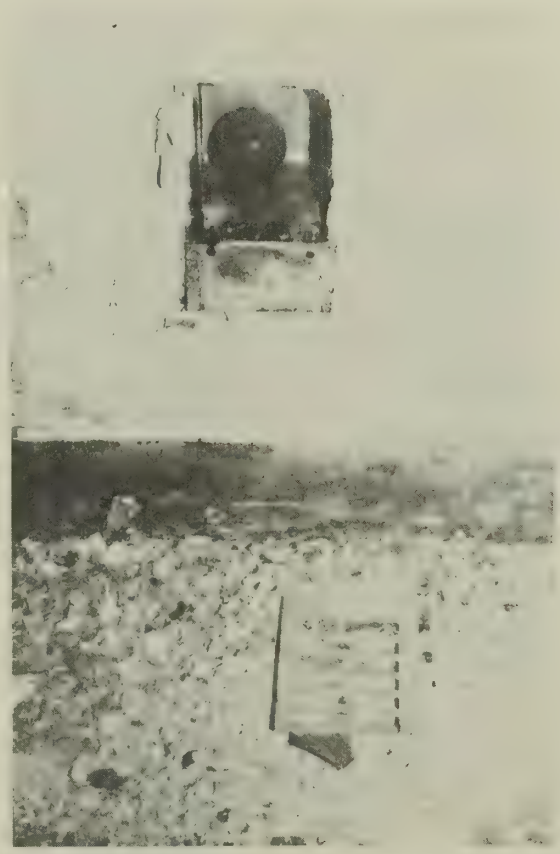
| | FINISHES: | CONDITION: | DATE: | NOTES: |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **FLOOR:** | ☐ Tile/Concrete<br>☐ Resilient<br>☐ Wood<br>☒ Other: standard | ☐ Good<br>☐ Fair<br>☐ Poor obscured<br>☐ Destroyed | ☒ 1900-1912<br>☐ 1913-1933<br>☐ 1934-present<br>☐ In question | |
| **BASE:** | ☐ Tile/Concrete<br>☐ Resilient<br>☐ Wood<br>☒ Other: standard | ☐ Good<br>☐ Fair<br>☐ Poor obscured<br>☐ Destroyed | ☒ 1900-1912<br>☐ 1913-1933<br>☐ 1934-present<br>☐ In question | |
| **WALLS:** | ☒ Plaster<br>☐ Partitions<br>☐ Tile Wainscot<br>☐ Other: | ☐ Good<br>☐ Fair<br>☒ Poor<br>☐ Destroyed | ☒ 1900-1912<br>☐ 1913-1933<br>☐ 1934-present<br>☐ In question | Structural tile exposed E. + W walls. |
| **CEILING:** | ☒ Plaster<br>☐ Acoustic panels<br>☒ Cove<br>☐ Other | ☐ Good<br>☐ Fair<br>☒ Poor<br>☐ Destroyed | ☒ 1900-1912<br>☐ 1913-1933<br>☐ 1934-present<br>☐ In question | |
| **DOORS/ OPENINGS:** | ☒ Wood/Glass Panelled<br>☒ Wood Veneer<br>☐ Galvanized Metal<br>☐ Other: | ☐ Good<br>☐ Fair<br>☒ Poor<br>☒ Destroyed | ☒ 1900-1912<br>☐ 1913-1933<br>☐ 1934-present<br>☐ In question | 1 wood/glass panelled door: S. wall-poor<br>1 veneer door: W. wall - destroyed<br>1 double door to hall (N. wall) - destroyed. |
| **LIGHTING:** | ☐ Incandescent/Type A<br>☐ Incandescent/Type B<br>☒ CML/Sconce<br>☐ Other: | ☐ Intact ☐ Destroyed<br>☐ Intact ☐ Destroyed<br>☒ Intact ☒ Destroyed<br>☐ Intact ☐ Destroyed | ☐ 1900-1912<br>☒ 1913-1933<br>☒ 1934-present<br>☐ In question | 2 CML's — 1 intact, 1 destroyed.<br>17 sconces intact — 1 w/ glass shade.<br>1 louvred night-light N. wall, 1 ft. above floor, W. of door. |
| **HEATING/ VENTILATION PLUMBING:** | ☒ Radiators<br>☒ Vents/Fans<br>☐ Sink/Toilet/Urinal<br>☐ Other: | 10 ☐ Intact ☐ Destroyed<br>☒ Intact ☐ Destroyed<br>☐ Intact ☐ Destroyed<br>☐ Intact ☐ Destroyed | ☒ 1900-1912<br>☐ 1913-1933<br>☐ 1934-present<br>☒ In question | 4 wall-mounted rotary fans w/ covers.<br>1 window fan above S. door. |
| **MISCELLANEOUS:** | | ☐ Good<br>☐ Fair<br>☐ Poor<br>☐ Destroyed | ☐ 1900-1912<br>☐ 1913-1933<br>☐ 1934-present<br>☐ In question | "No Smoking" stencilled in black and white: N. wall.<br>unattached screen door leaning on W. wall |
| **SUMMARY:** | | ☐ Good<br>☐ Fair<br>☒ Poor<br>☐ Destroyed | ☒ 1900-1912<br>☒ 1913-1933<br>☒ 1934-present<br>☒ In question | **ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:** ☒ Most ☐ Some ☐ Minor ☐ Negligible |

Exhibit 35

PHOTOGRAPHS: ① View South ② View North ③ Night light ROOM NO. 206







# WALLS & CEILINGS
## Plaster

GOOD

70-100% intact. Minor surface spalling, cracking and peeling of paint.



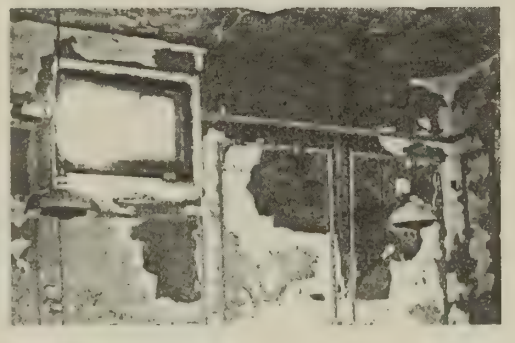
FAIR

50-70% intact. Substantial surface spalling, cracking and peeling of paint. Unit masonry and/or basecoat exposed in certain areas.



POOR

20-50% intact. Majority of plaster is severely cracked with buckling and spalling. Exposure of significant areas of base surface.



DESTROYED

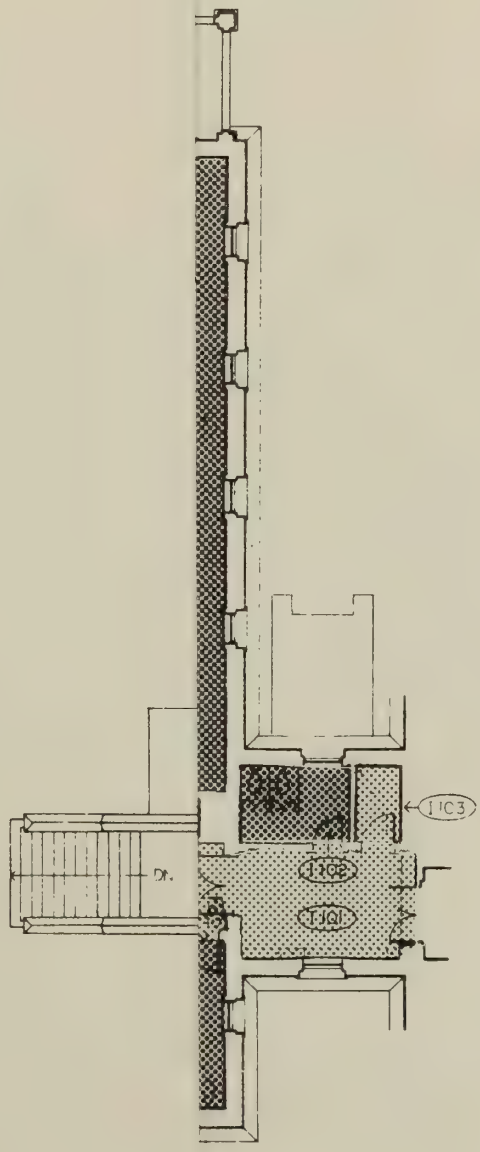
0-20% intact. Material is completely missing or is destroyed beyond practical retrieval.

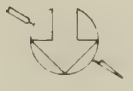


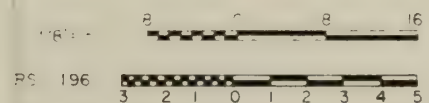
Exhibit 36

EXISTING C

Exhibit 37






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MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

SYSKA & HENNESSY INC.

# SURVEY OF STRUCTURES UNIT 2

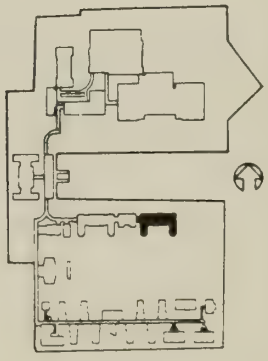
## ELLIS ISLAND

STATUE OF LIBERTY
NATIONAL MONUMENT
NEW YORK / NEW JERSEY

| mk | sht | REVISIONS | date | ini |
|---|---|---|---|---|

| DESIGNED: | DATE: |
|---|---|
| DRAWN: K SARVER | TECH REVIEW: |

KEY



TITLE OF SHEET
NEW HOSPITAL EXT.
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

| SUB SHEET NO | DRAWING NO |
|---|---|

| PKG. NO. | SHEET |
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| | OF |

## EXISTING CONDITIONS

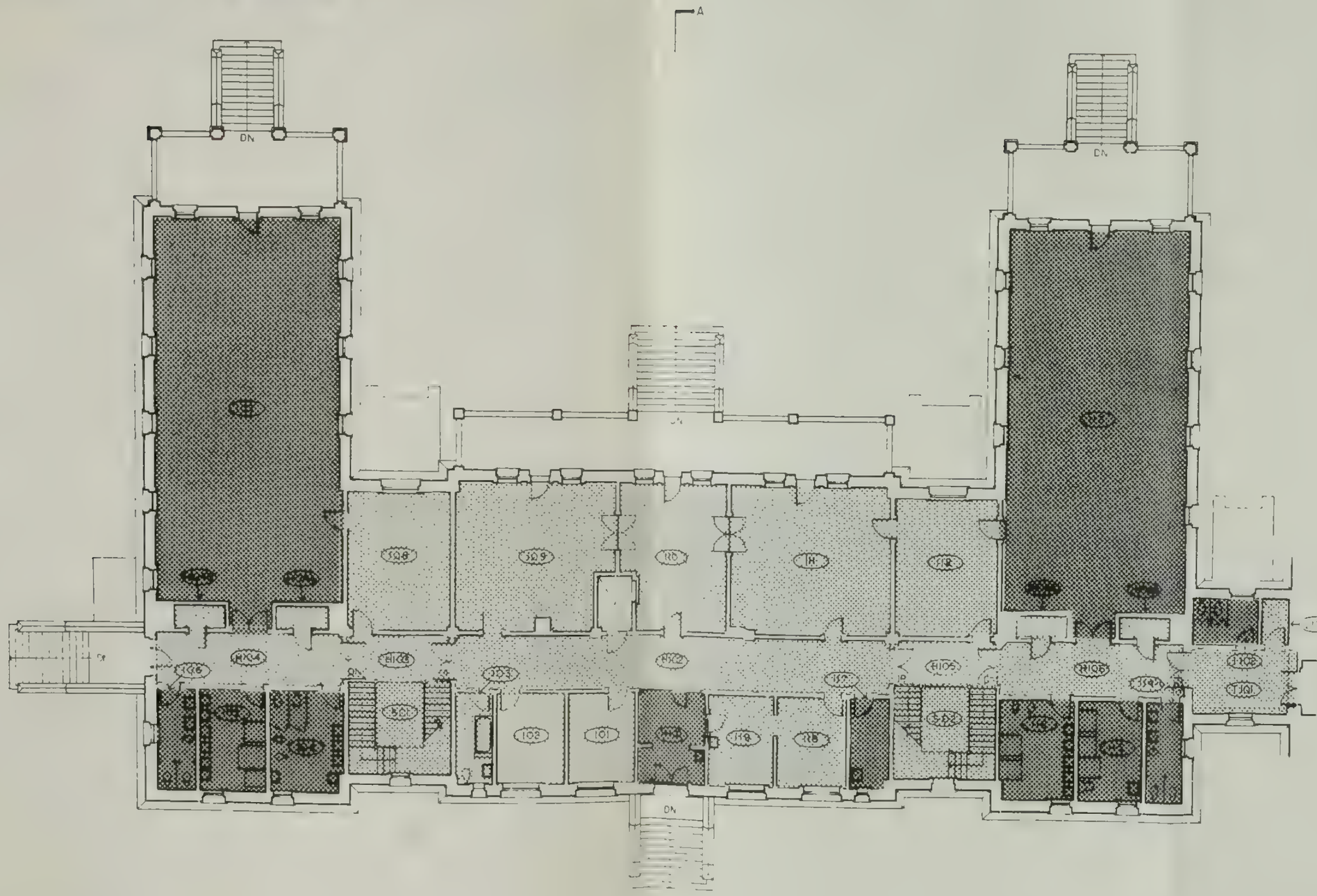
GOOD

FAIR

POOR

DESTROYED

Exhibit 37




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DSC | JUL 88

FEET 0 2 6

METER 96 3 2 1 0 2 3 4 5

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## ELLIS ISLAND

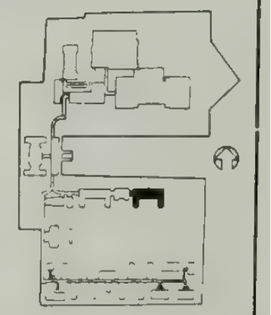
STATUE OF LIBERTY
NATIONAL MONUMENT
NEW YORK / NEW JERSEY

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DESIGNED | DATE

DRAWN: K SARVER | TECH REVIEW

KEY



TITLE OF SHEET
NEW HOSPITAL EXT.
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

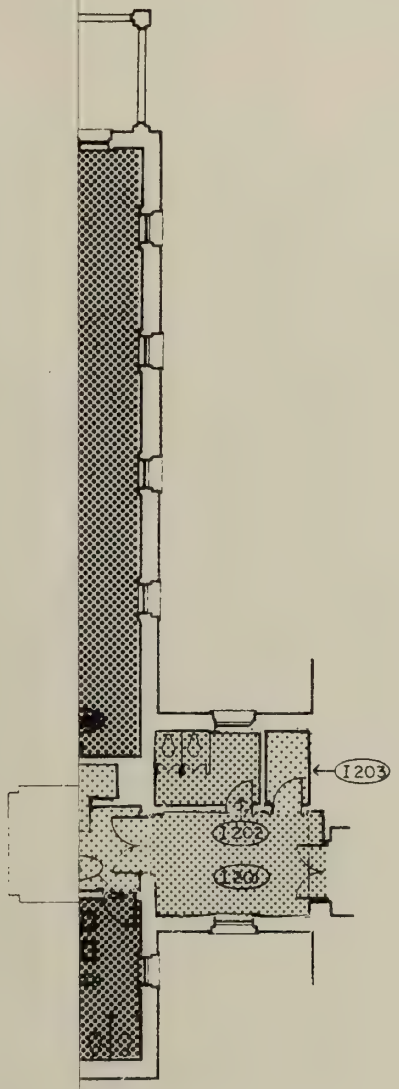
SUB SHEET NO | DRAWING NO

PKG NO | SHEET

OF

EXIS

Exhibit 38






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METERS 196 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5

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# SURVEY OF STRUCTURES UNIT 2

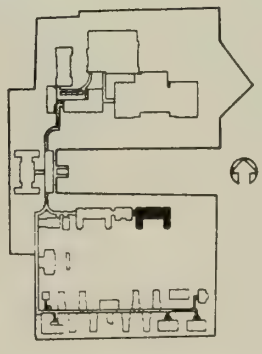
## ELLIS ISLAND

STATUE OF LIBERTY
NATIONAL MONUMENT
NEW YORK / NEW JERSEY

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| DRAWN: K. SARVER | TECH REVIEW: |

KEY



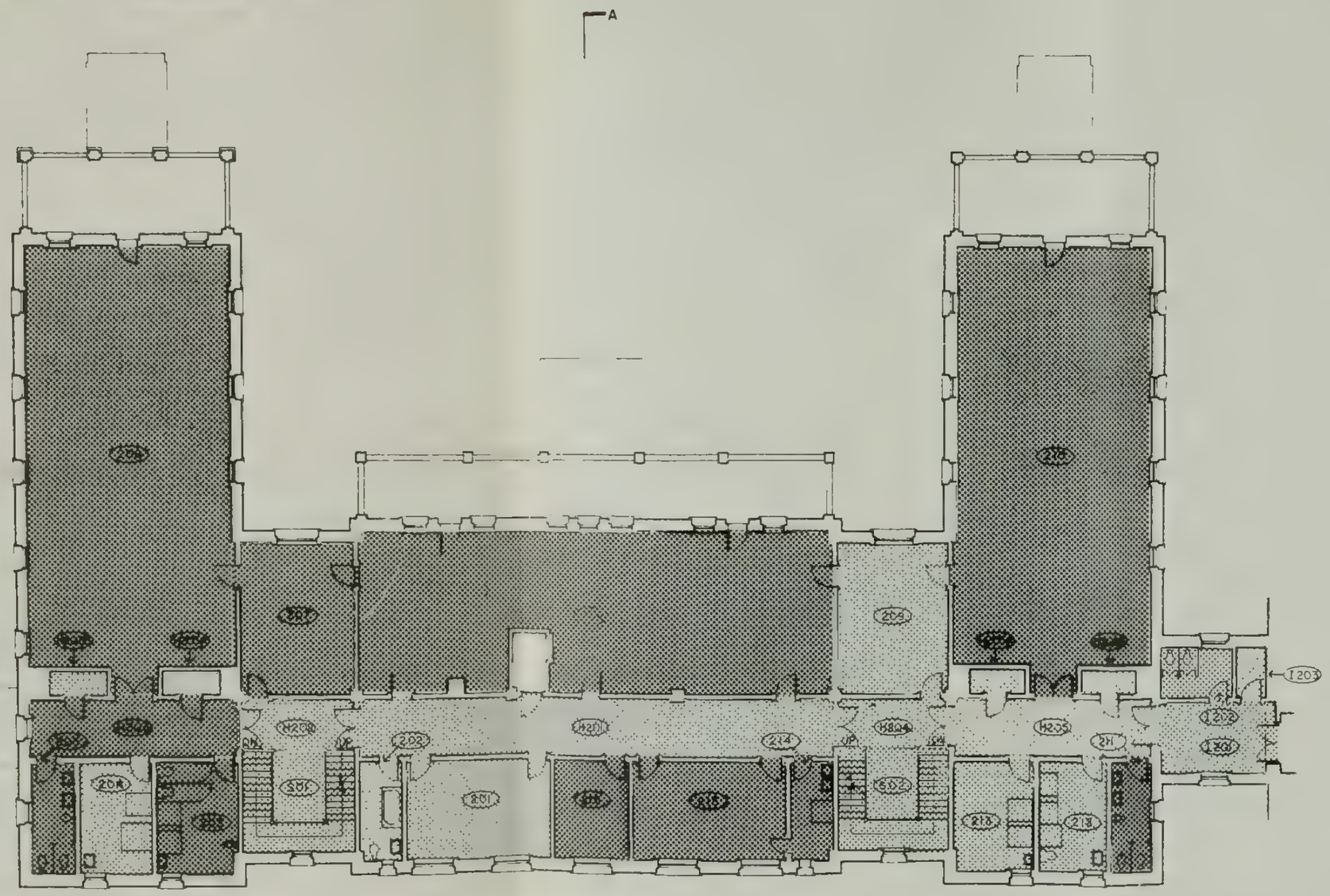
TITLE OF SHEET
NEW HOSPITAL EXT.
SECOND FL. PLAN

| SUB SHEET NO. | DRAWING NO. |
|---|---|
| | PKG. NO. / SHEET OF ___ |

Exhibit 38

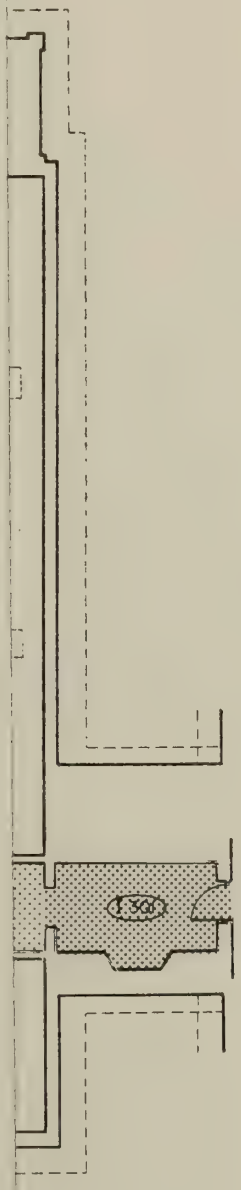
## EXISTING CONDITIONS

GOOD
FAIR
POOR
DESTROYED



EXISTING C

Exhibit 39






1/8" = 1'-0"

RS 196

3 2 1 0 1 2

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# SURVEY OF STRUCTURES UNIT 2

## ELLIS ISLAND

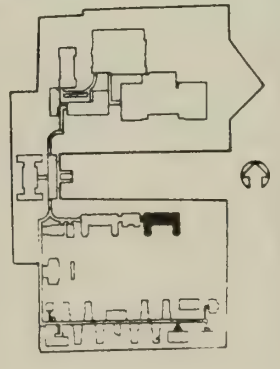
**STATUE OF LIBERTY NATIONAL MONUMENT**

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| mk | sht | REVISIONS | date | ini |
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| DESIGNED: | DATE: |
|---|---|
| DRAWN: K SARVER | TECH REVIEW: |

KEY



TITLE OF SHEET
NEW HOSPITAL EXT
THIRD FL PLAN

SUB SHEET NO. | DRAWING NO.

PKG. NO. | SHEET | OF

## EXISTING CONDITIONS

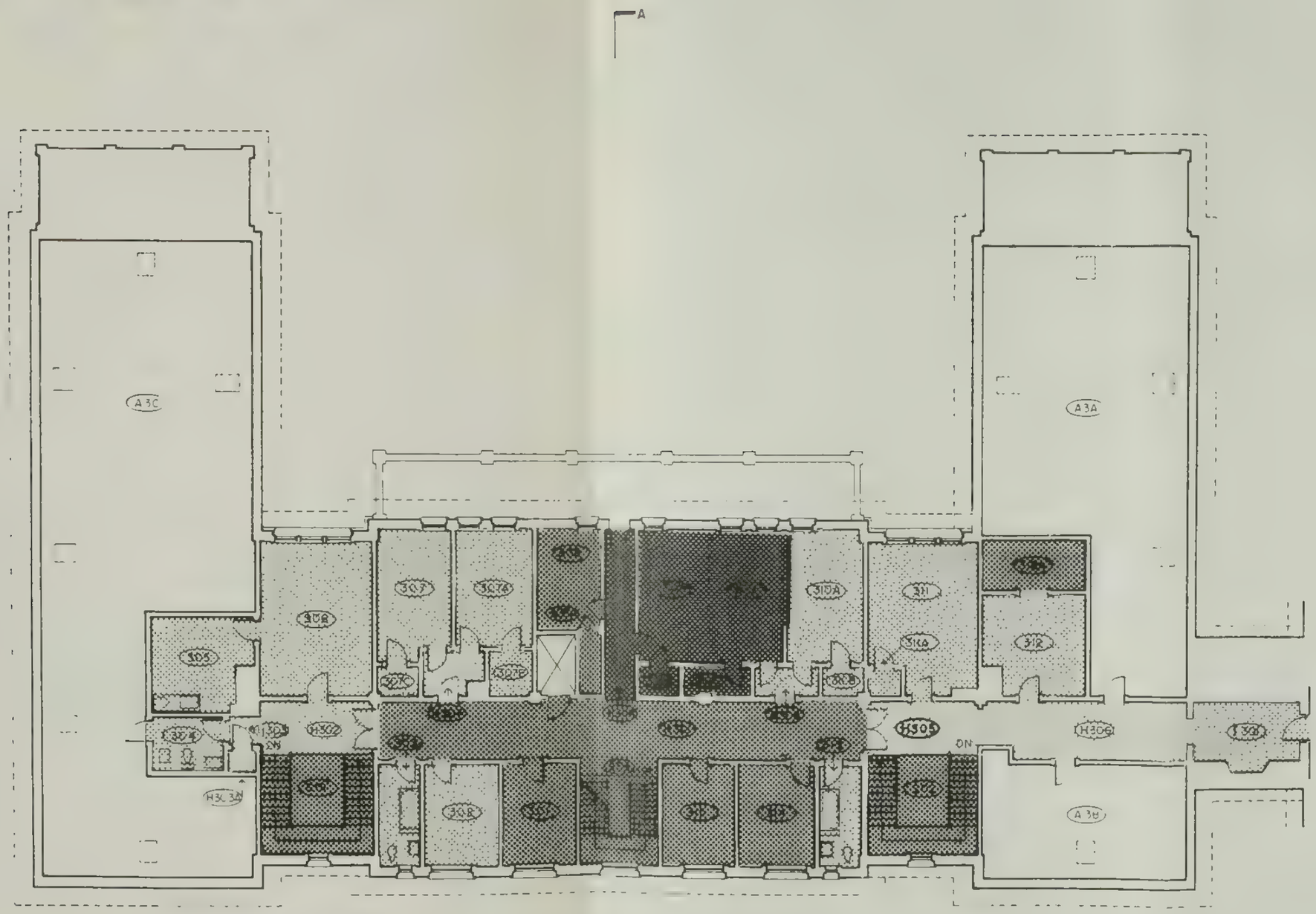
GOOD

FAIR

POOR

DESTROYED

Exhibit 39




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DSC | JUL 88

FEET
METERS 196

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# SURVEY OF STRUCTURES UNIT 2

ELLIS ISLAND

STATUE OF LIBERTY
NATIONAL MONUMENT

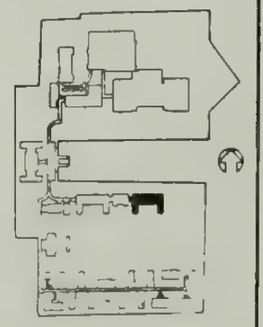
NEW YORK / NEW JERSEY

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KEY



TITLE OF SHEET
NEW HOSPITAL EXT
THIRD FL PLAN

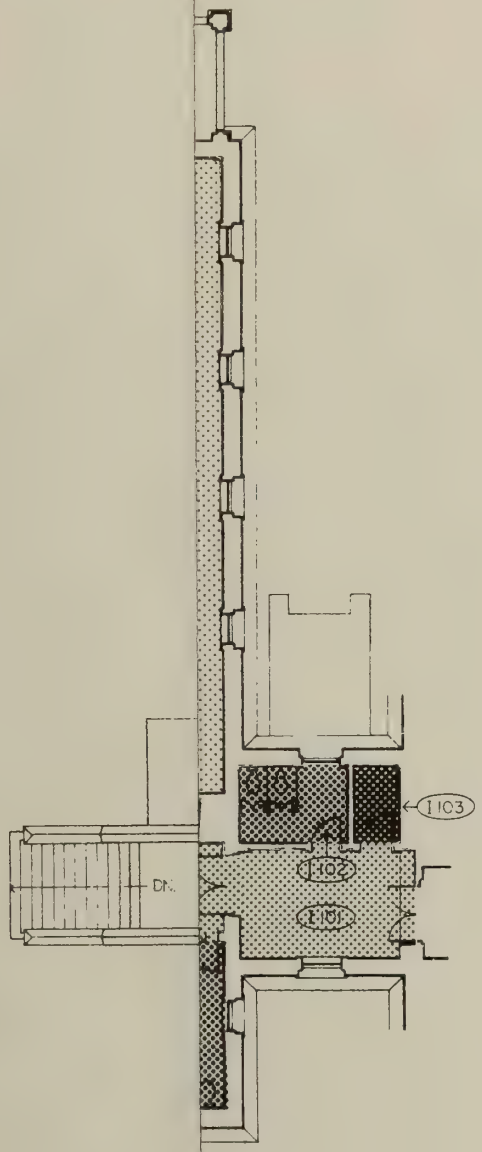
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OF

ARCHITECT

Exhibit 40






1/8"=1'-0" 8 0 8 16

RS 196 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5

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## ELLIS ISLAND

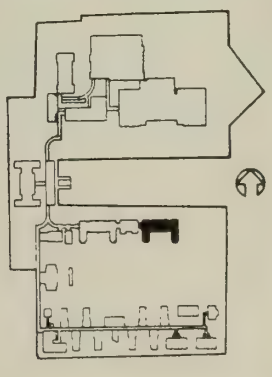
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| DRAWN: K SARVER | TECH REVIEW: |

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TITLE OF SHEET
NEW HOSPITAL EXT.
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

| SUB SHEET NO. | DRAWING NO. | PKG. NO. | SHEET |
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## ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

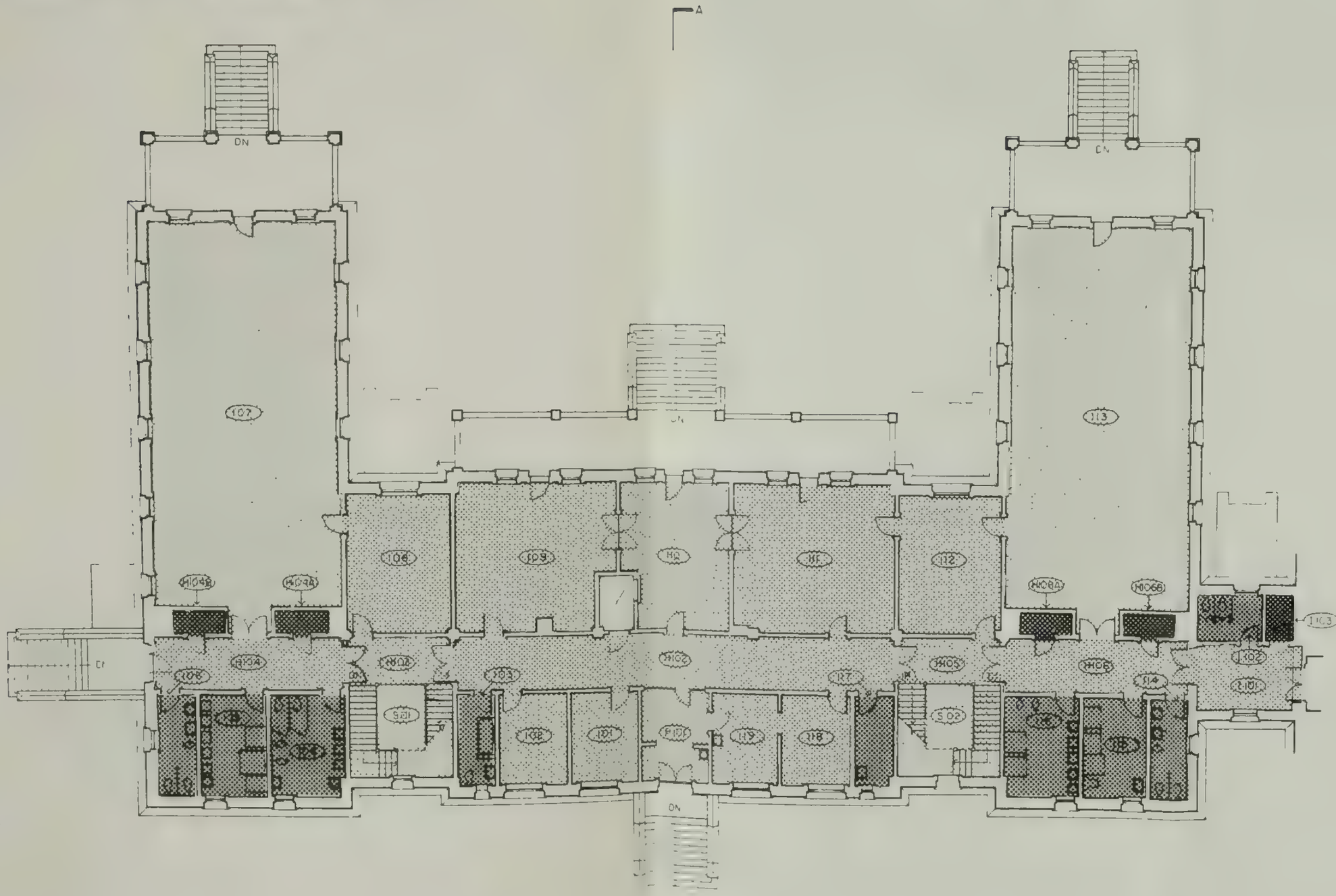
MOST

MINOR

SOME

NEGLIGIBLE

Exhibit 40




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ELLIS ISLAND

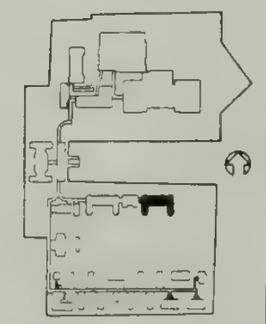
STATUE OF LIBERTY NATIONAL MONUMENT

NEW YORK / NEW JERSEY

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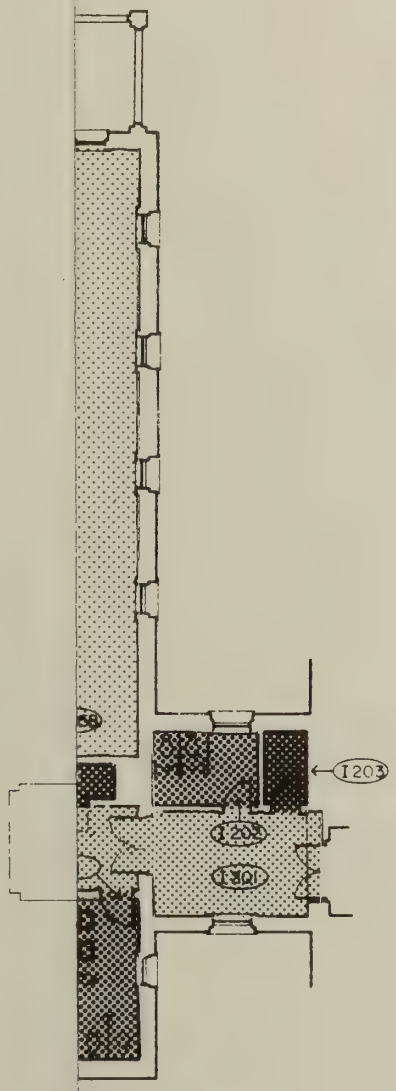
TITLE OF SHEET
NEW HOSPITAL EXT.
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SUB SHEET NO | DRAWING NO

PKG. NO | SHEET | OF

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Exhibit 41






FEET
METERS 196
3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5

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# SURVEY OF STRUCTURES UNIT 2

## ELLIS ISLAND

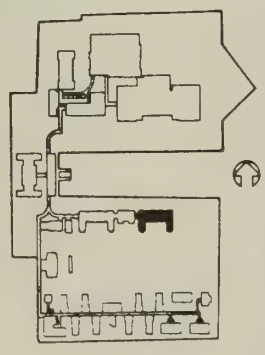
### STATUE OF LIBERTY NATIONAL MONUMENT

NEW YORK / NEW JERSEY

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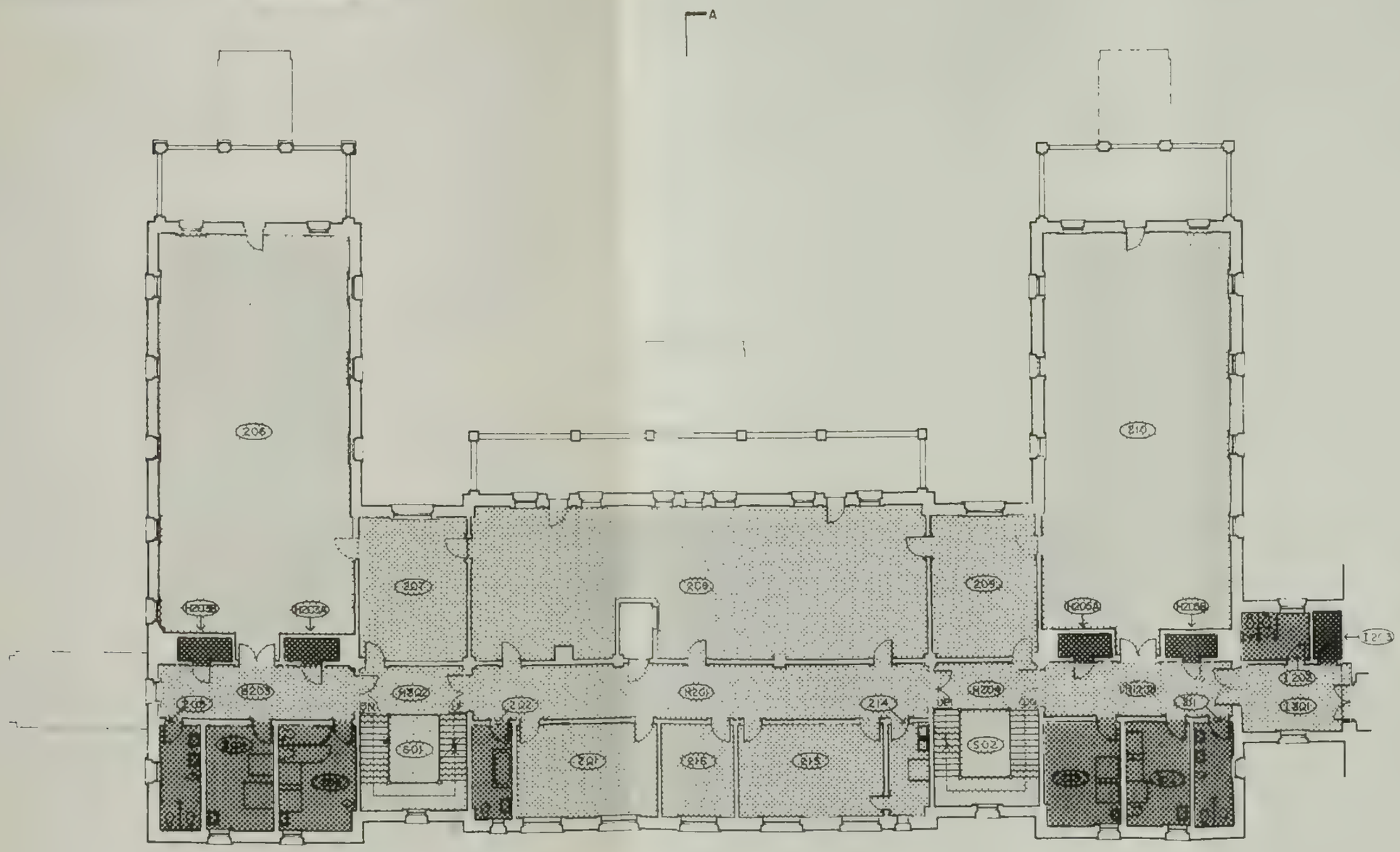
TITLE OF SHEET
NEW HOSPITAL EXT.
SECOND FL. PLAN

| SUB SHEET NO | DRAWING NO |
|---|---|
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## ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

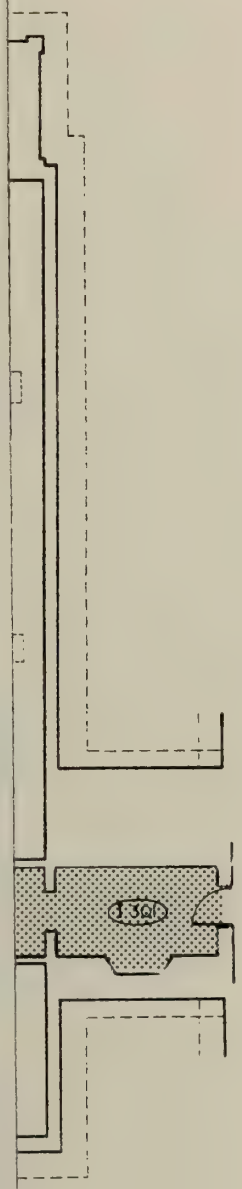
MOST | MINOR | SOME | NEGLIGIBLE

Exhibit 41



ARCHITECT

Exhibit 42





3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5

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# SURVEY OF STRUCTURES UNIT 2

## ELLIS ISLAND

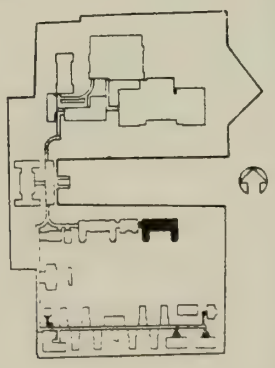
STATUE OF LIBERTY
NATIONAL MONUMENT

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| DRAWN: K SARVER | TECH REVIEW: |

KEY



TITLE OF SHEET
NEW HOSPITAL EXT.
THIRD FL PLAN

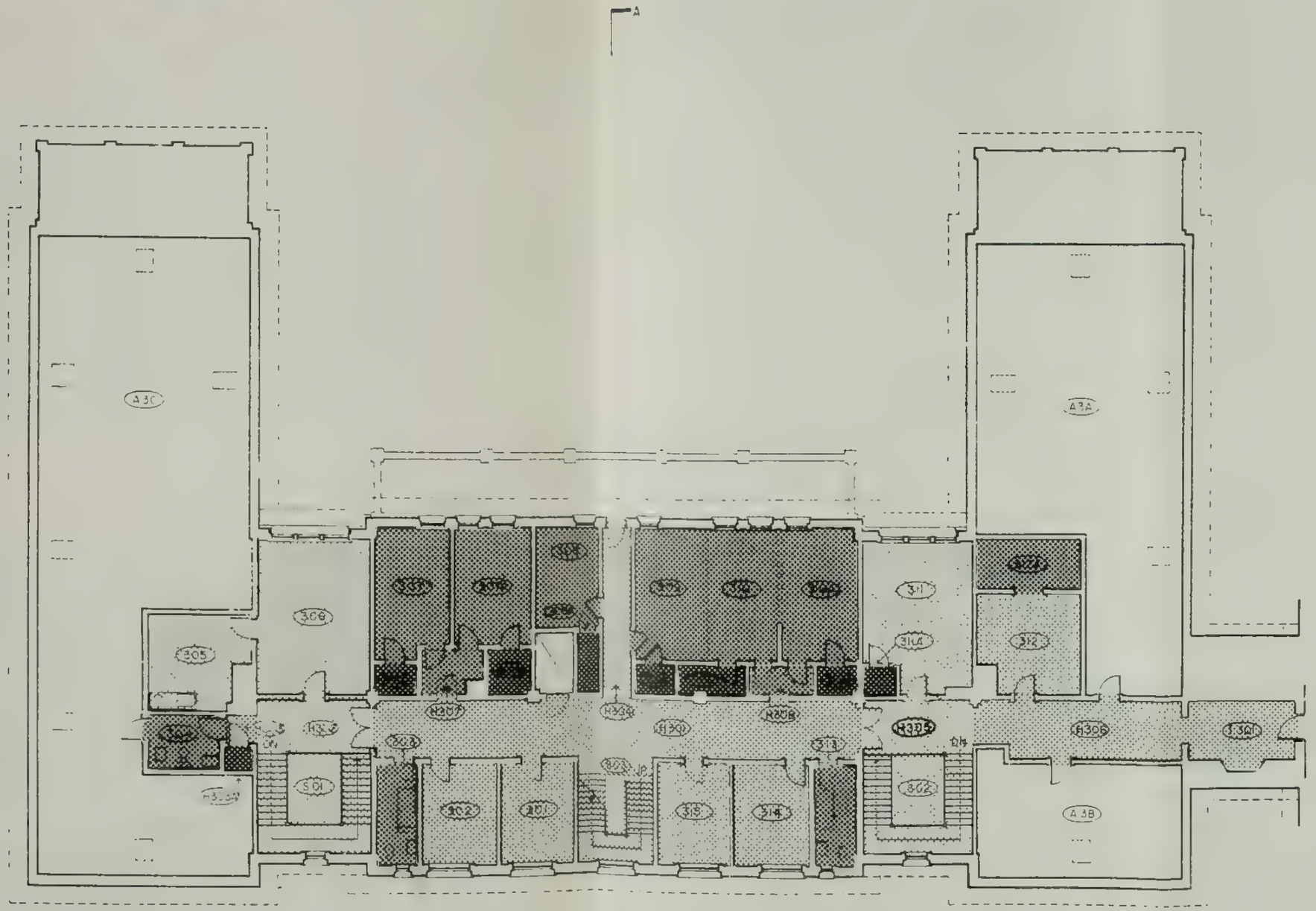
| SUB SHEET NO | DRAWING NO. |
|---|---|
| | PKG. NO. / SHEET OF ___ |

## ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

MOST | MINOR

SOME | NEGLIGIBLE

Exhibit 42




| | | |
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| DSC | JUL 88 | |

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METERS 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5

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SYSKA & HENNESSY INC.

# SURVEY OF STRUCTURES UNIT 2

## ELLIS ISLAND

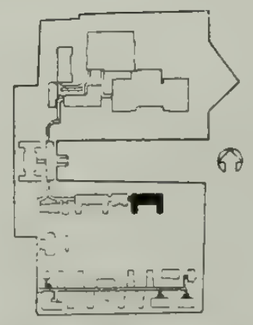
STATUE OF LIBERTY
NATIONAL MONUMENT

NEW YORK / NEW JERSEY

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| DRAWN K JARVER | TECH REVIEW |

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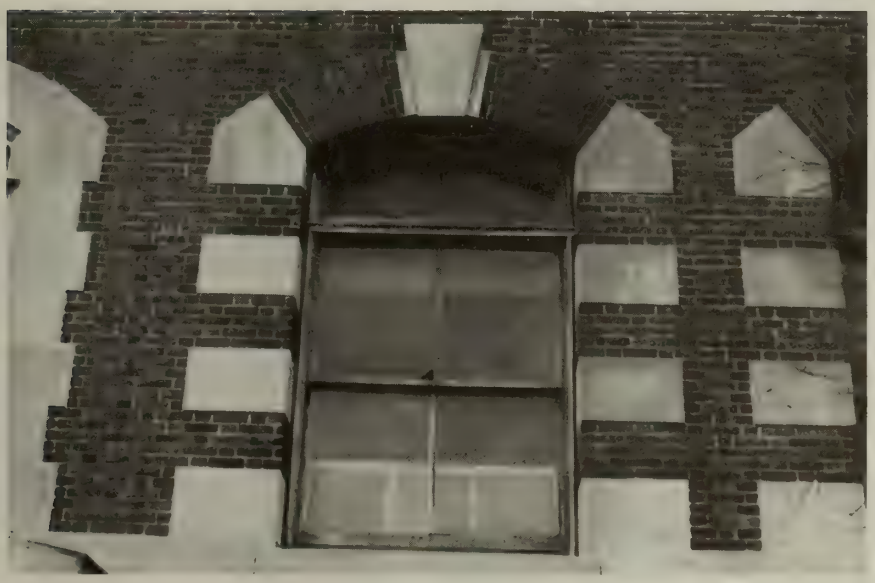


TITLE OF SHEET
NEW HOSPITAL EXT
THIRD FL PLAN

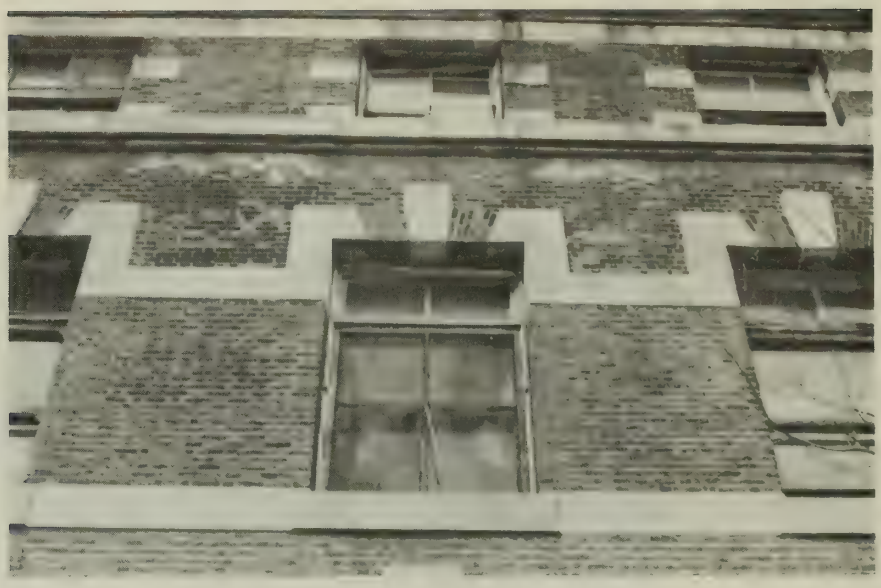
| SUB SHEET NO | DRAWING NO |
|---|---|
| PKG NO | SHEET |
| | OF |



1. North facade, view south from Island 1.



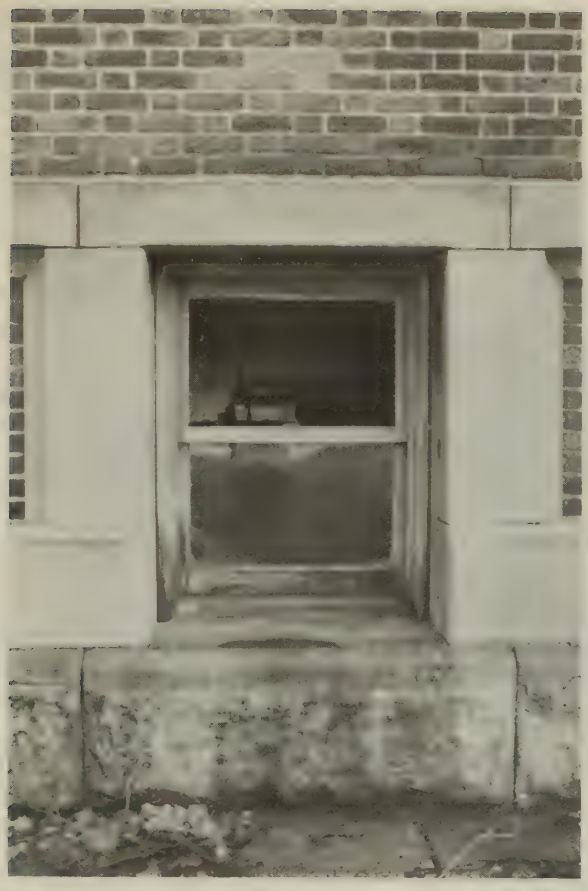
2. Typical first floor window, north facade.



3. Second and third story fenestration, north facade.



4. North facade, view southwest.



5. Basement story.



6. Doorway, north facade.



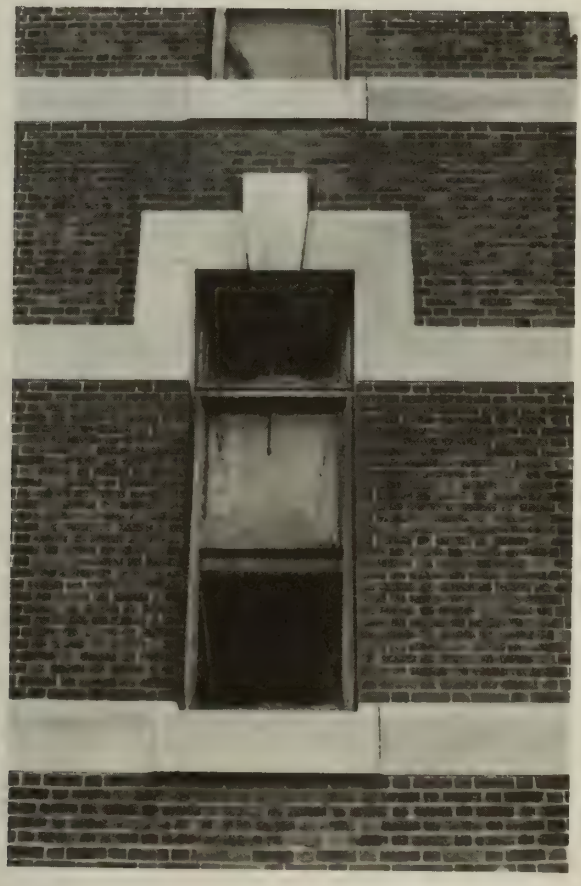
7. Roof, north hip.



8. Terra cotta cornice and copper cheneau.



9. East stairwell skylight, north elevation.



10. Typical window, east facade.



11. East facade, east wing.



12. East entrance.



13. Roof, west wing, cheneau of central pavilion in foreground.



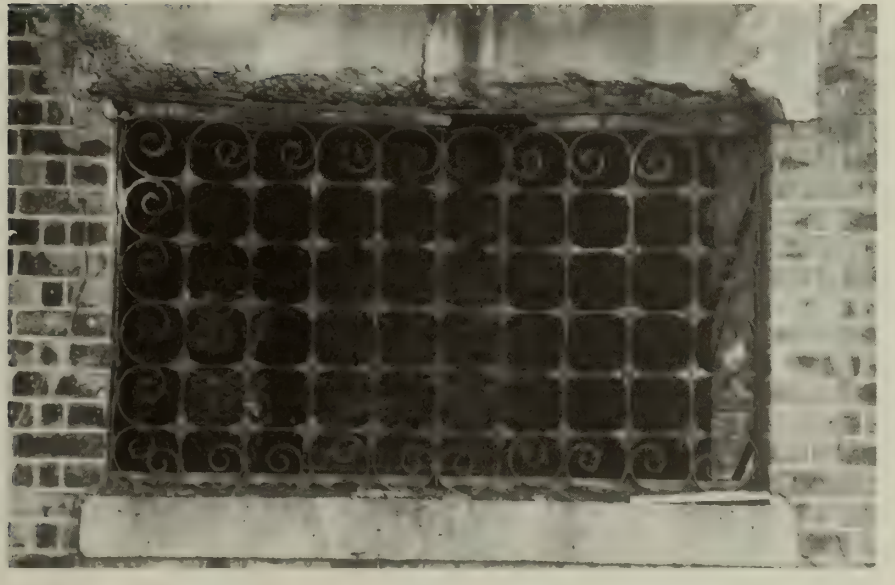
14. Central pavilion, south facade with porches.



15. East wing, south facade with porches



16. Porch, central pavilion, east facade.



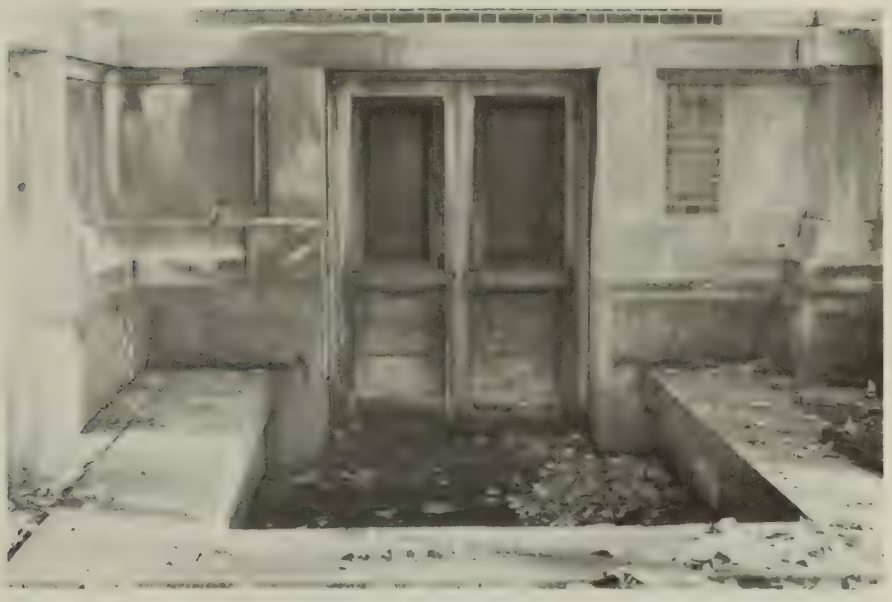
17. Wrought iron grille, south facade.



18. Entrance to basement under porch.



19. East entrance to basement, south facade.



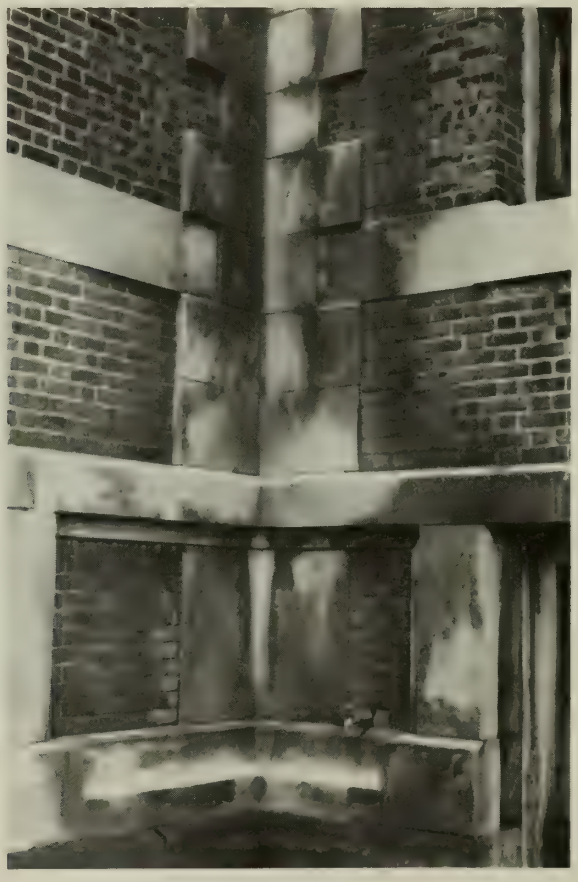
20. West entrance to basement, south facade.



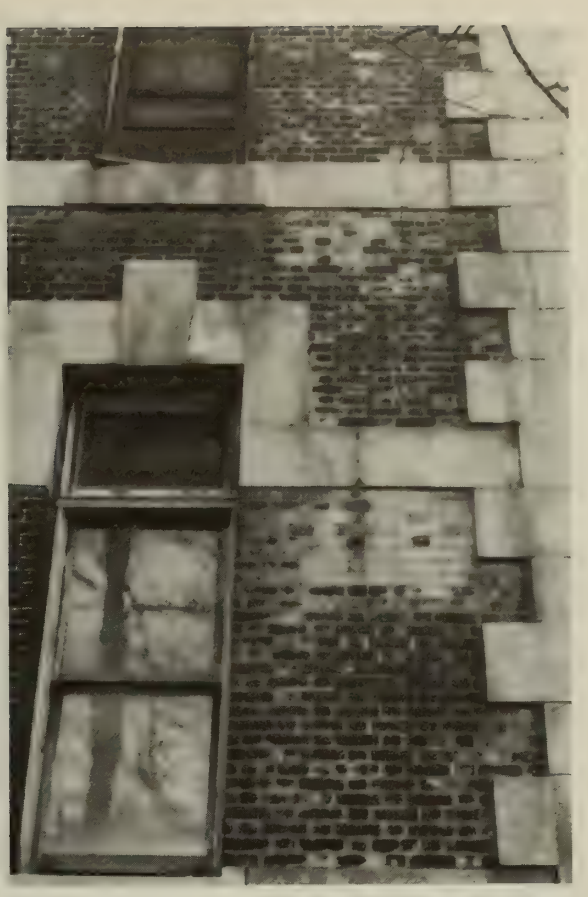
21. Third story window, connecting section, south facade.



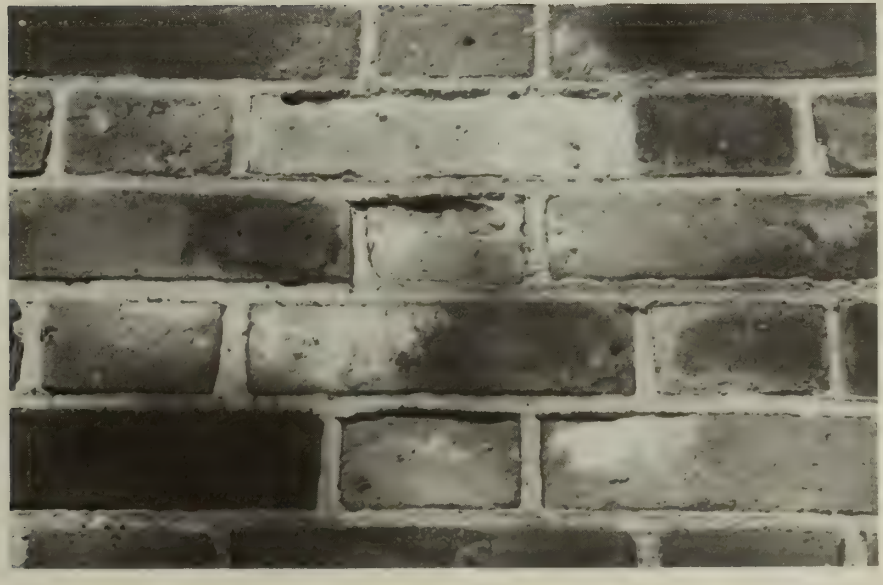
22. Shed attached to south facade.



23. Biological growth, west wing.



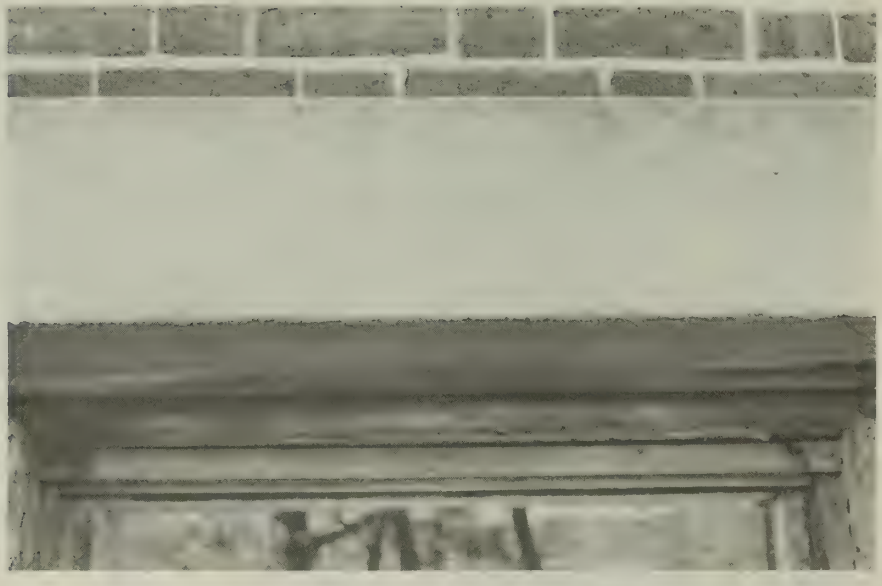
24. Efflorescence, east wing, west facade.



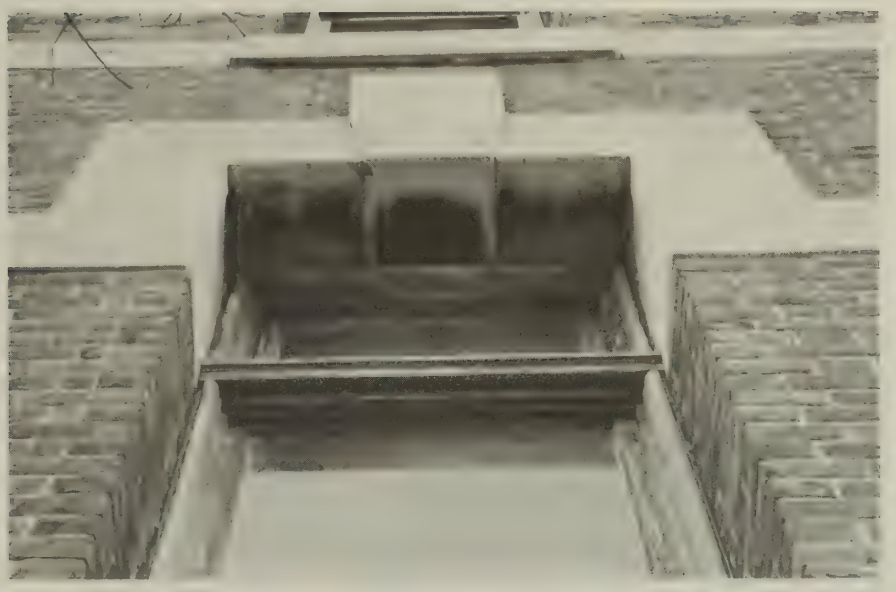
25. Flaking of brick surface.



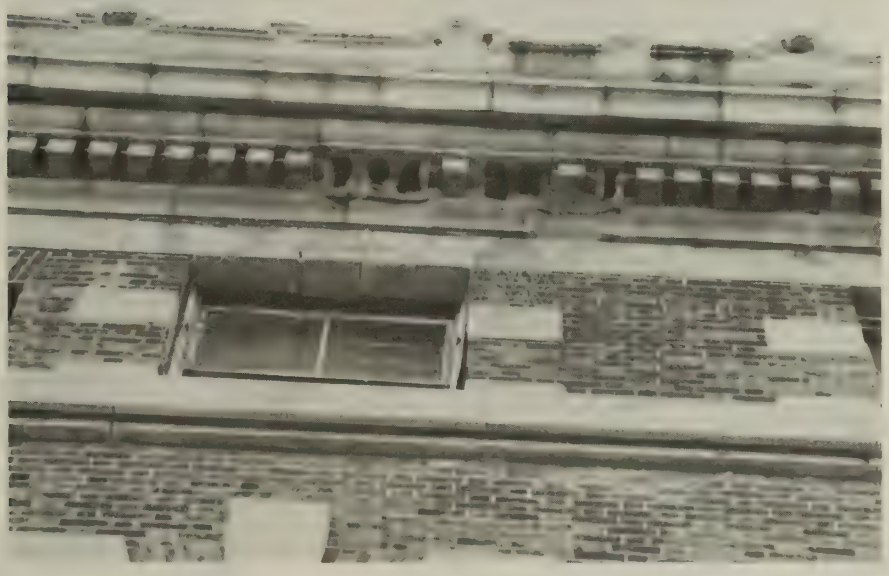
26. Deteriorated piers, east wing, verandah.



27. Weathered limestone, basement window lintel.



28. Carbon soot staining under lintel.



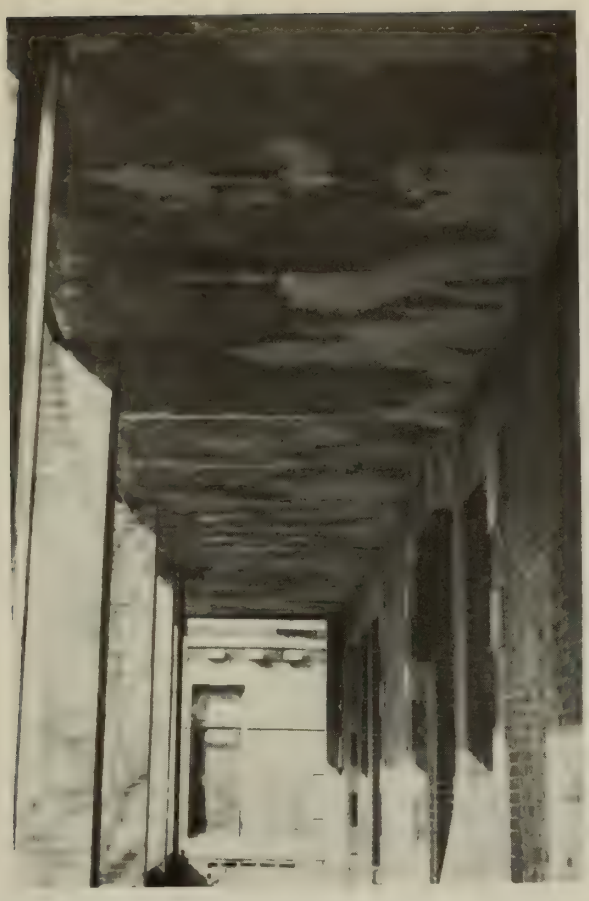
29. Broken terra cotta cornice dentils, north facade.



30. Broken terra cotta, east wing verandah.



31. Cracked concrete balustrade, east entrance.



32. Cracked ceiling,
east wing verandah.



33. Weathered window sash.



34. Destroyed wood door, east facade.



35. Deteriorated wood door and frame, north facade.



36. Deteriorated steel framing, east wing verandah.



37. Torn copper ridge capping, west wing, view west.



38. Missing ridge capping, southeast hip ridge, central pavilion.



39. Damaged copper roof hood, north dormer.



40. Missing copper roof hood, south dormer.



41. Corridor, second floor.



42. Typical stairwell.



43. Metal fire doors.



44. Typical ward, room 206, view south.



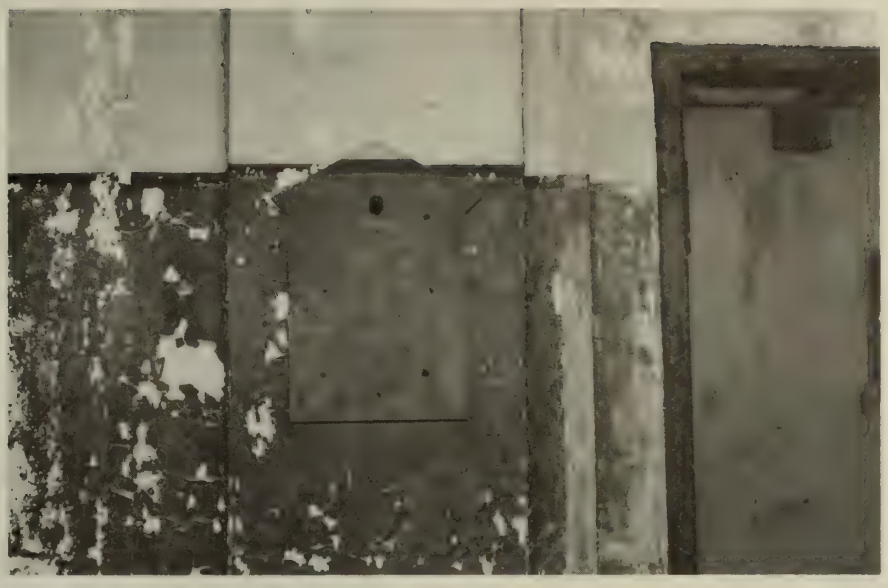
45. Typical ward, room 206, view north.



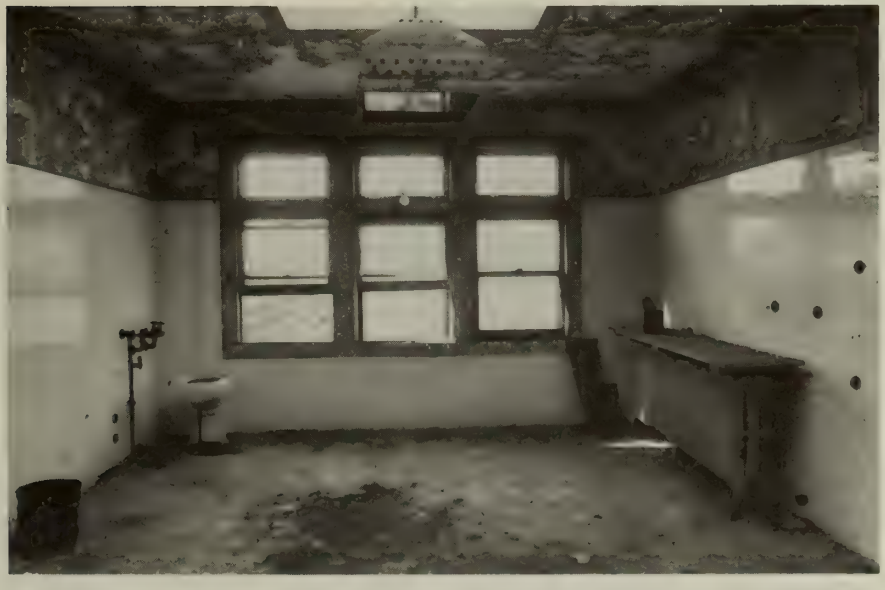
46. Laboratory in converted main entry foyer, H101.



47. Main attic, view west.



48. Third floor wall finish, south wall, H301.



49. Room 306, operating room, view south.



50. Typical door.



51. Poured composition floor and base.



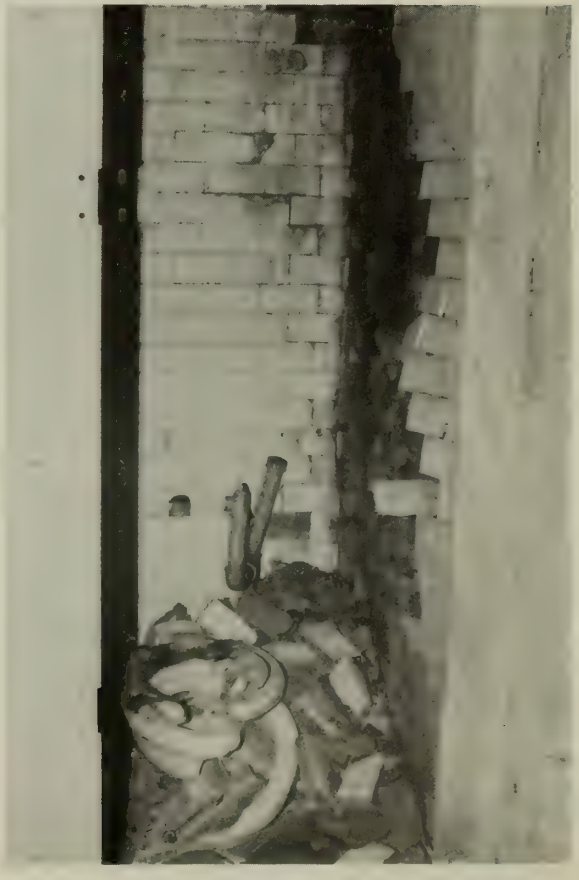
52. Hallway with destroyed linoleum flooring



53. Flooring obscured by plaster debris, H301.



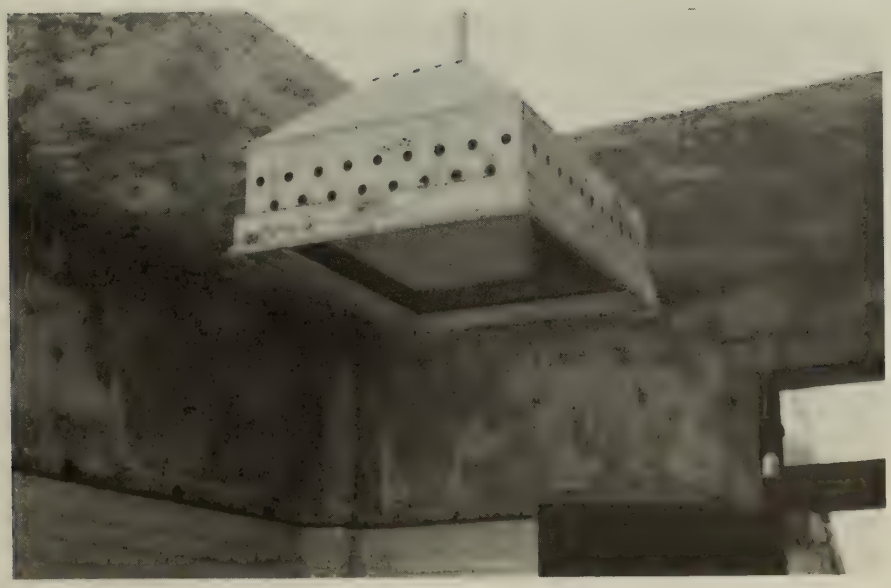
54. Exposed structural tile, S02.



55. Destroyed tile wainscot, room 106.



56. Delaminated door, room 108.



57. Frink operating table reflector, room 306.



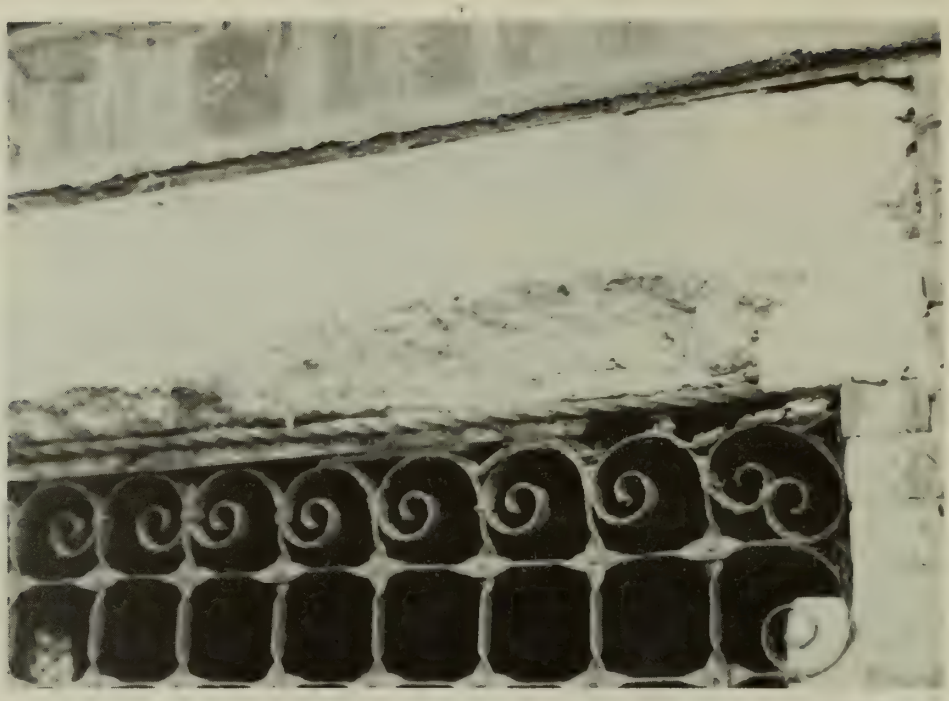
58. Operating room, c. 1916.
National Archives.



59. Deteriorated purlin flange, attic.



60. Missing bottom webs and mortar, ceiling, room 106.



61. Corroded lintel, first floor porch, central pavilion.



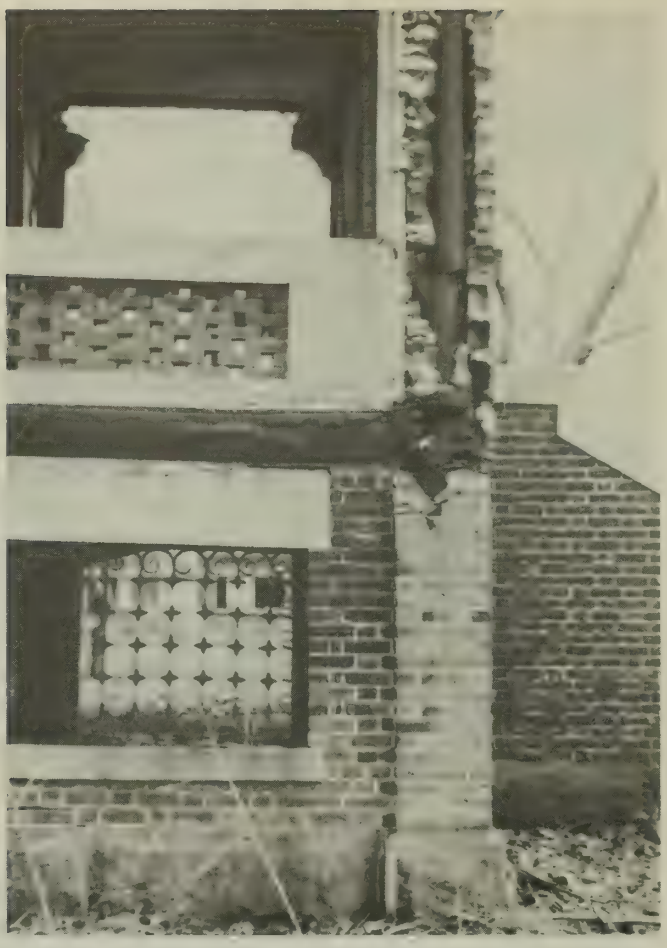
62. Corroded beam, first floor porch, central pavilion.



63. Cracked pier, first floor porch, central pavilion.



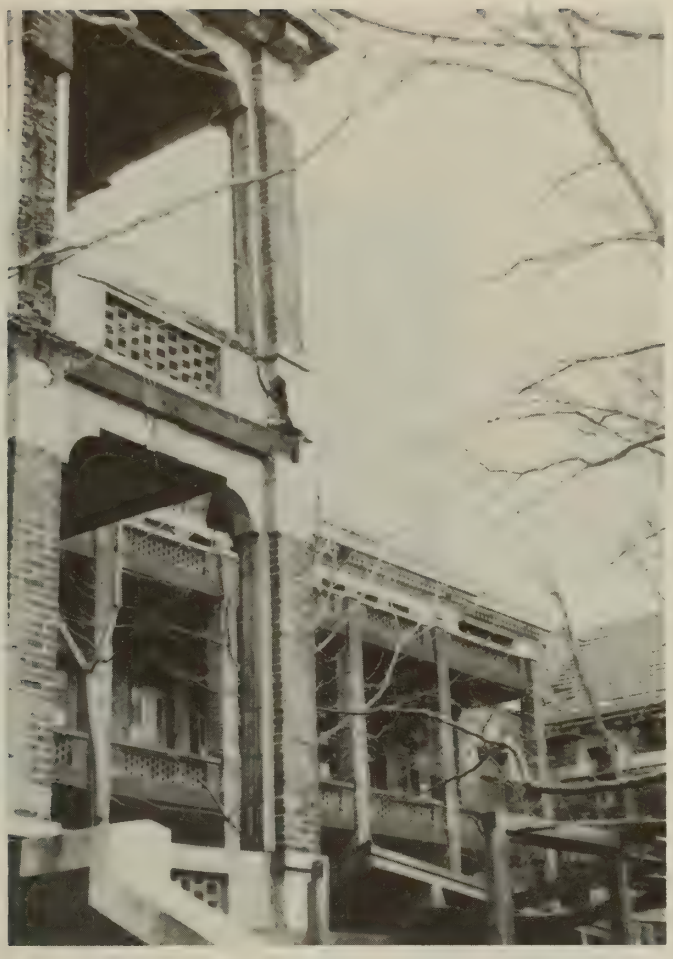
64. Corroded southwest pier, porch, central pavilion.



65. Corroded pier and beam, first floor porch, west wing.



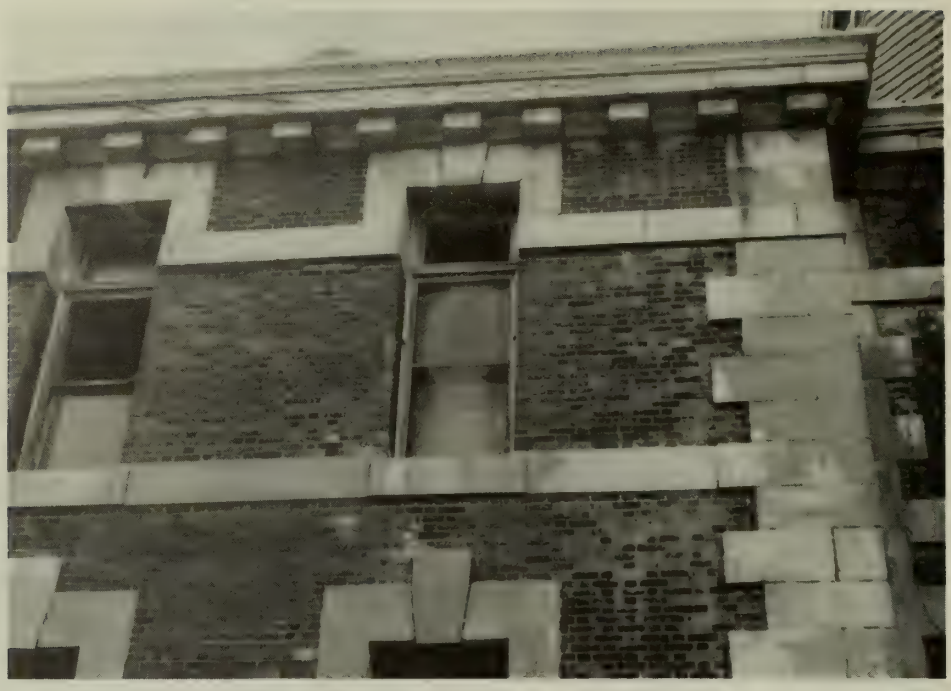
66. Corroded pier and beam, second floor porch, west wing.



67. Leaning column, second floor porch, west wing.

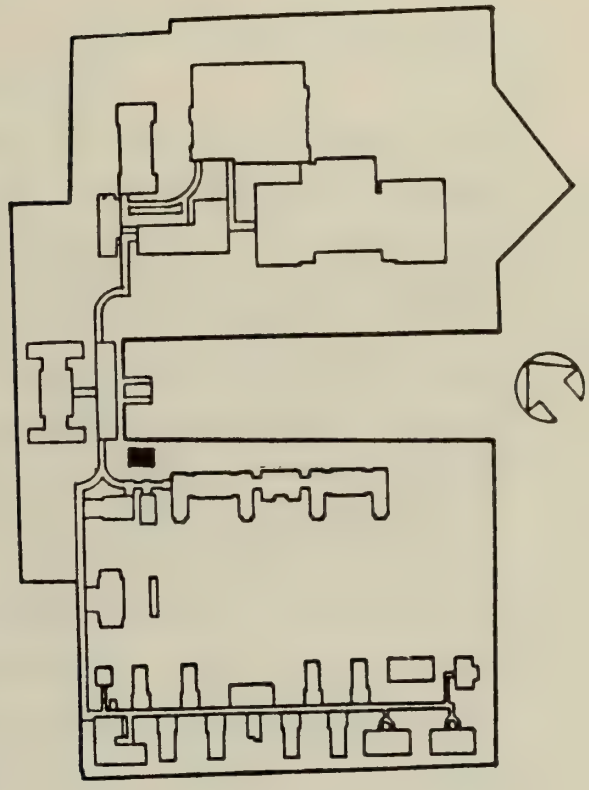


68. Cracked terra cotta cornice, east facade.



69. Cracked terra cotta cornice, north facade.

# RED CROSS BUILDING



HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT UNITS 2, 3 & 4
ELLIS ISLAND NATIONAL MONUMENT, NEW YORK/ NEW JERSEY

## 8. Red Cross Building

### a. Construction History

The Red Cross building, constructed 1913-16 and demolished 1934-36, was designed to serve as a hospital service building. Documentation specifying the exact construction date of this building has not been located. However, through the comparison of two site plans, the building can be presumed to have been built between the years 1913 and 1916. In the earlier plan, a December 1913 block plan of Island 2, the Red Cross building is not indicated, however, a later descriptive location plan of June 1916 depicts the Red Cross building in the northwest corner of Island 2 (exhibit 1).[1]

During its usage the Red Cross building was a center for social service activities and provided a space in which the recreational program for ambulatory hospital patients could take place. The social service department was established on Ellis Island by the American Red Cross in 1918.[2] The first social worker employed there was Elizabeth G. Gardiner.[3]

In 1921, the social service department was taken over by the Public Health Service and this corps of

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1 Harlan D. Unrau, Historic Resource Study, (Historical Component), Volume III, (U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1984), 1213, 1214, 1215, 1266; Archival Drawing, Island #2, 1st Floor and Ferry House, June 1, 1916, Park Service Number 42.957:1 Original Number E316.

2 Prepared for the National Park Service by Carousel, Historic Furnishings Report, Ellis Island, 1950 - 1954, 1984, introduction, 39.

3 Unrau, Historic Resource Study, Volume II, 633.

"regularly trained hospital workers" continued the work of the American Red Cross. Their work included:

i. Daily visits of the service workers through the wards.

ii. Supervision of the recreation room during visiting hours, wherein all ambulatory patients were permitted to see their friends.

iii. Preparation of daily reports containing information for the immigration authorities and others regarding the progress of patients in the hospital, and special reports relating to those seriously ill.

iv. Conducting of correspondence for patients who were too ill or unable to write.

v. Arrangement for occasional entertainment activities for patients and employees.[4]

In 1924, the staff consisted of four social workers and one librarian. In addition to the services listed above, the services offered by this relatively small staff included the provision of information to patients; aid in calming those distressed; the facilitating of patient social problems; and the provision of material relief such as clothing and shoes where needed, as well as translation and interpretative work.

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4 Unrau, Historic Resource Study, Volume II, 632, 633.

The Red Cross building also served as a recreational, educational and religious center. Motion pictures were shown weekly, talent performance nights occurred monthly and key holidays such as Christmas, Thanksgiving, and Washington`s and Lincoln`s Birthdays were celebrated appropriately. Religious services, Protestant, Catholic and Jewish, were held in the main hall. By 1920, a library, established by the American Library Association, and containing some 500 books of fiction, was located in the building. There, books could either be read in a library room or borrowed by both patients and staff employees for outside use. Each ward on Island 2 was visited twice a week by ALA personnel hauling books on a two-shelf wagon, enabling bed patients to obtain reading material.[5]

In 1931, the social service department was coordinated with that of the marine hospital on Hudson Street and was represented in the Welfare Council of New York City. Funds for seaman`s convalescent care, financial assistance and guidance were donated by an auxiliary composed of local citizens. Aid was given to 1,847 patients in matters of baggage, wages, etcetera, and clothing was furnished to 219 patients. The library was run by a volunteer worker and recreational activities were provided, including motion-picture shows once each week.[6]

A summary of the historic use of each building of Units 2, 3 and 4 has been depicted on a site plan, and can be found in section II, Physical History and Analysis Section, subsection A-1., Project Scope, of this report. See exhibits 9 and 10 of that report.

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5 Ibid, 623, 648.

6 Unrau, Historic Resource Study, Volume III, 956.

b. Description

i. Exterior

The Red Cross building was sited at the northwest end of Island 2 at the juncture with the landfill separating Island 1 and Island 2. The building was a one-story structure consisting of a central rectangular mass with one wing extending from the center of the east elevation, and one at each of the northeast and southeast corners creating a T-configuration. Two additional wings extended from its south and west elevations (exhibit 2).

A photograph dating to the early 1930`s shows the east elevation of the Red Cross building (photo 1). The building appears to be a hip roofed, stucco clad structure with brick quoins. Three windows, each consisting of three double hung four-over-four sash, pierce the east facade of the building`s central mass, and one window consisting of a pair of double hung four-over-four sash pierces the east facades of each of the building`s north and south corner wings. The roof covering appears to be horizontally laid strips of rolled composition roofing material. Two cylindrical metal vents pierce the roof and a fireplace chimney constructed against the north elevation can be seen rising above the roof eave line. Although construction documents were not available for this building, an August 21, 1923 photograph of the building`s interior suggests it was a steel frame structure with masonry infill and cladding (photo 2).

ii. Interior

The interior of the Red Cross Building consisted of a central hall with stage, and nine small adjoining spaces including two offices, a kitchen, toilets, two passages and one ramp which led to the north/south covered way to the west

and the Island 2 hospital complex to the south. The central main hall of the building had a fireplace at midpoint on its north wall, and an interior balcony at its western end opening to a space that may have been a projection room (photo 3). Drawings indicate that stairs stretching across the front of the proscenium may have been reconstructed as two side stairs during or prior to 1928 (see exhibit 2). The building's interior plan appears to have remained unchanged until 1934.

The 1923 photographs and a later circa 1930's image (photo 4) of the interior of the hall shows the interior finish of the Red Cross Building to have included painted plaster walls with a 6'-7' high dark, vertical, possible tongue and groove, wood wainscot below a light colored upper wall area. The interior of the central hall had an exposed steel scissor truss roof system with exposed upright steel wall members. The flooring was of wood.

Throughout the years of its existence until its removal in 1934-1936, the Red Cross building underwent the routine maintenance care received by all the Island 2 complex buildings. One reference to the Red Cross building in particular occurred in May 1932, when the building was cited as having had nineteen double-hung windows on its east end removed and replaced with new sash, frame, trim and hardware.[7]

c. Building Removal

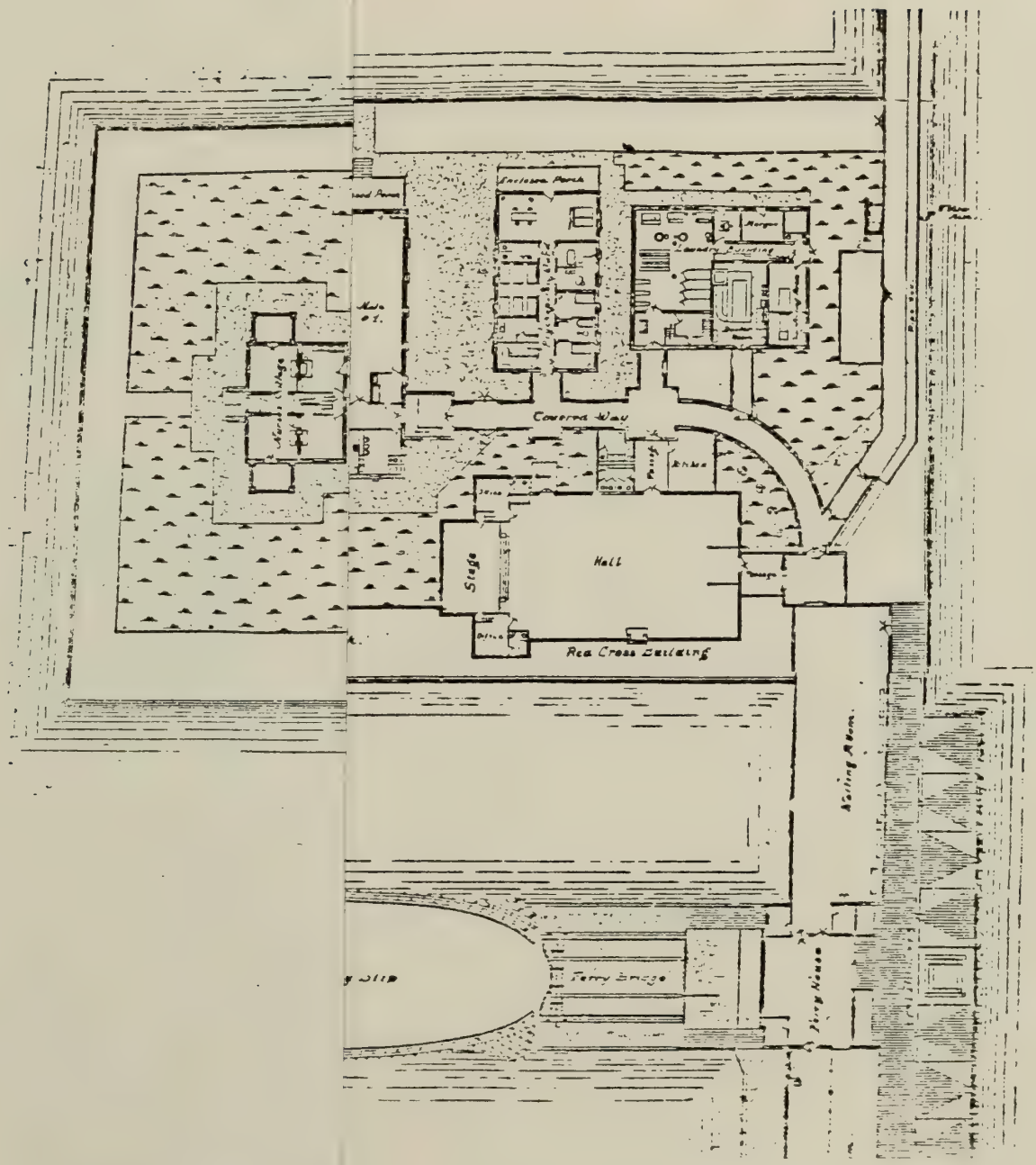
In September 1933, Chester Aldrich, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Buildings, Grounds and Physical Equipment for Ellis Island, compiled a report which included a

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7 Harlan D. Unrau, Historic Structure Report, Ellis Island, Historical Data (Denver Service Center: United States Department of the Interior, 1981), 483.

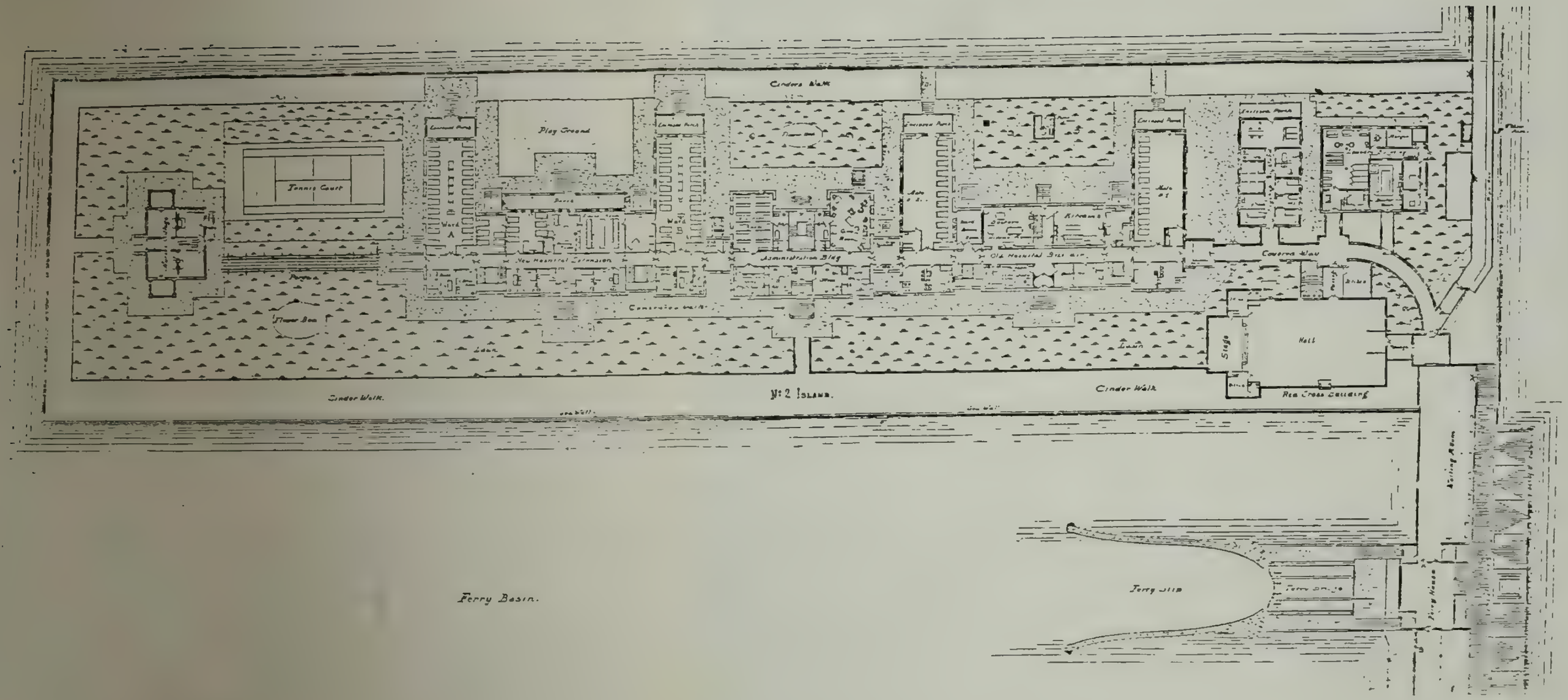
recommendation for the removal of the old American Red Cross building, a fire hazard, and the construction of a replacement building, the recreation building. As a result, the Red Cross building was demolished between the years in 1934-37.

Exhibit 1

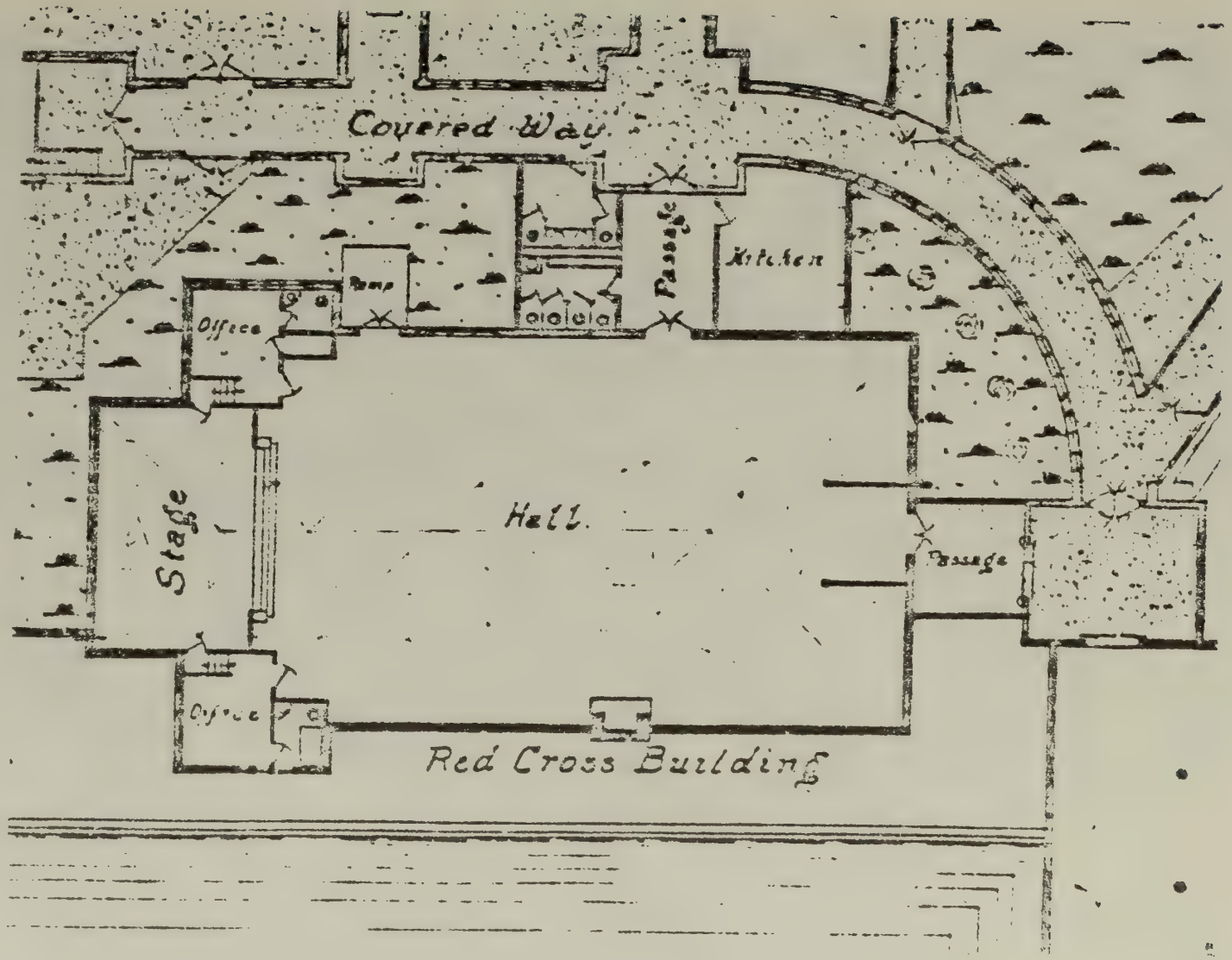



Island 2 descript
NPS Dwg. No. 356
DSC

Exhibit 1




Island 2 descriptive location plan, 6/1/16.
NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 42,957 / 1
DSC | JUL 88




Excerpt, Island 2 descriptive location plan, 6/1/16.
NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 42,957 / 1
DSC | JUL 88

Exhibit 2



1. Red Cross building, early 1930s, east elevation.
National Archives.



2. Main hall, Red Cross building, view west, 8/21/23. STLI Collection.

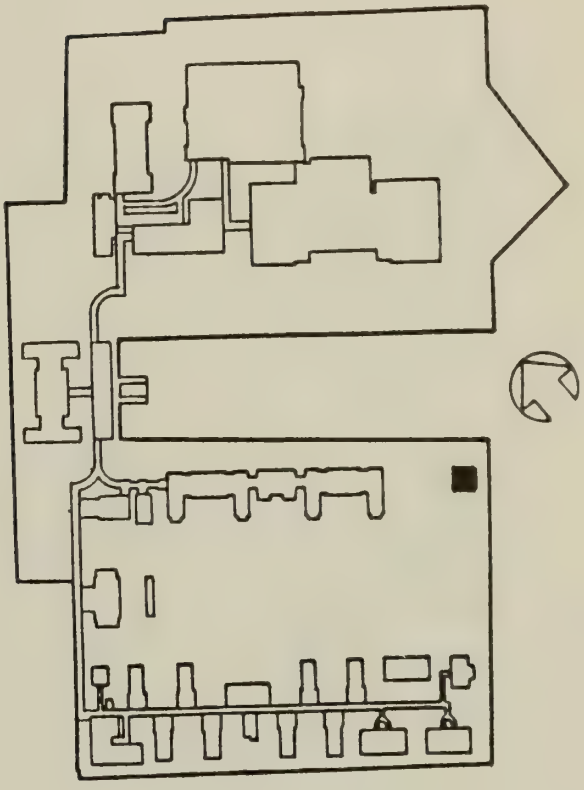


3. Main hall, Red Cross building, view west, 8/12/23. National Archives.



4. Main hall, Red Cross building, view north, early 1930's. National Archives.

# SURGEON'S HOUSE



HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT UNITS 2, 3 & 4
ELLIS ISLAND NATIONAL MONUMENT, NEW YORK/ NEW JERSEY

## 9. Surgeon's House

### a. Construction History[1]

As the plans for the new immigration station were being developed by Boring and Tilton, it was recommended that the hospital building be augmented by three ancillary structures that were to be plain, functional and fireproof. They included a surgeon's house, an additional wing to the hospital building and a hospital outbuilding.

The new surgeon's house was to be erected near the main hospital building where it would be convenient for the official work of the surgeon, and isolated from the part of the island occupied by immigrants (exhibit 1). Sited at the southwestern corner of Island 2, the structure was to be built upon piled foundations.

In an act approved on March 3, 1899, Congress allocated $9,500 for the construction of the surgeon's house. Boring and Tilton were directed to develop revised drawings for the hospital building and its wings while the supervising architect's office assumed responsibility for the plans of the surgeon's house and hospital outbuilding (exhibit 2 through 7).

In early August 1900, proposals were received for the construction of this two-story brick structure as well as the two-story brick hospital outbuilding, designed to house the laundry and autopsy room for the hospital complex. All bids were rejected, however, as the lowest was above the amount appropriated for the work by Congress. Accordingly, Boring &

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1 Harlan D. Unrau, Historic Structure Report, Ellis Island Historical Data (Denver Service Center: United States Department of the Interior 1981), 415-431, passim.

Tilton made numerous unspecified changes in the plans for the buildings, and new bids were obtained for the two buildings in late August. One of the changes involved a modification in the steam-heating apparatus of the surgeon's house.

On September 5 a contract for the construction of the surgeon's house and hospital outbuilding was let to Attilio Pasquini of New York City at a cost of $8,650 and $26,901.10, respectively. The contract included the installation of a heating and ventilating system but excluded the electrical wiring in the surgeon's house and excluded the heating, ventilating, and electrical work in the hospital outbuilding. The work, which was to be completed within nine months, also included provision for the construction of the ferry house and the Island 2 covered way.

Throughout the period of construction, numerous changes and additions were made to the plans and specifications for the two buildings. The most significant of the modifications involving the surgeon's house were as follows:

On October 17, 1900, the roof boards of the two structures were modified to 7/8" matched hemlock instead of 1-1/8"; on November 24, 1900 a "first-class" cement finished surface, using only German Portland cement and fine sand, blocked off to harmonize with the foundations of other buildings on the island was substituted in the surgeon's house in lieu of random ashlar foundations; on December 3, 1900, a line of 1-1/2" galvanized iron pipe was run from the hospital building to the surgeon's house; on March 8, 1901, a 60-gallon extra heavy galvanized iron range boiler (Fuller & Warren Co. range #142) was substituted in lieu of a specified 80-gallon boiler in the surgeon's house; on June 22, 1901, Kennedy Brass gate valves were installed on water supplies in the surgeon's house and the location of the kitchen sink was changed; and on August 12, 1901, the cresting on the surgeon's house was changed to a wood balustrade.

Surgeon's House

The work on the surgeon's house and the hospital outbuilding were nearly completed by mid-June 1901. At that time it was reported that the height of some window sills in the surgeon's house were uneven. It was found that the height of the walls were in excess of that originally specified because the bricks used were thicker than indicated on the drawings. Accordingly, Pasquini was ordered to raise the second floor to an equivalent height so that all dimensions when finished would be exactly those called for in the drawings.

By June 30 the two structures were almost completed except for the finishing operations. The only work remaining to be done on the surgeon's house was a small amount of plastering, the cement floors, the finished carpenter work, the finished plumbing, and the painting (photo 1).

On November 30, 1901, a final inspection was made of the surgeon's house and the hospital outbuilding by the superintendent of construction, who recommended that both structures be approved.

On December 30, 1901, Supervising Architect Taylor advised Secretary Gage that the buildings were completed. The contractor had been hindered by numerous obstacles such as extreme winter weather and the discovery of the unstable character of the ground resulting in the need for extra excavation. A final payment on the contract was made in January 1902.

The two brick structures served as auxiliary buildings to the main hospital building in the Island 2 complex. The surgeon's house contained a library, a hall, a kitchen, a pantry, a dining room, and a parlor on the first floor and five bedrooms, a bath, and a hall on the second floor. The house also had a basement.

The building was used until 1913 to house the Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon. In 1913 it became living facilities for male nurses and was known as the nurse's cottage.

A summary of the historic use of each building of Units 2, 3 and 4 has been depicted on a site plan, and can be found in section II, Physical History and Analysis Section, subsection A-1., Project Scope, of this report. See exhibits 9 and 10 that report.

b. Description

i. Exterior

According to original plans and a 1901 photograph (see exhibit 5 through 7, photo 1), the surgeon's house was a, two-story, masonry, load bearing structure with steel frame flooring system, having a full basement and slate covered mansard roof. Walls were of flemish bond red brick with projecting brick quoins, limestone trim and a cement base. The structure was three bays wide on the east and west facades and two bays wide on the north and south.

The main entrance was centrally located on the east facade and approached by limestone steps having a heavy limestone balustrade with squat paneled newel posts capped by decorative stone globes. The arched doorway had brick quoins and a segmented arched canopy supported on limestone brackets. According to original drawings, but undocumented in the photograph, the door was to have a five-light transom, a pilastered frame, two lower wood panels, and a bull's-eye door light. Two windows flanked this entrance, each having brick quoins, flat lintels with limestone keystones, springers, and projecting sills supported on small limestone brackets.

Drawings indicate that the windows were fitted with eight-over-eight double hung wood sash. Such windows were standard on all of the building's four first story elevations.

On the west facade, the center bay contained a small, four-light window with brick quoins and limestone lintel and sill, while the southern bay contained a standard double hung window, and the northern bay, a four-light two-panel wood door with three-light transom and surround similar to those of standard windows. The door opened onto a stoop with iron railing.

The north and south facades were identical, each having a standard window in the west bay, and a porch on the east bay accessed from the building through twenty-four-light french doors. The porch was composed of Doric columns (which appear to be wood in the photograph), supporting a Doric entablature, with balustrades on both first level and roof.

The building's slate covered mansard roof rested on a denticulated limestone entablature, and was pierced by a total of fifteen dormers. Three large dormers with double hung sash, the center dormer having a triangular pediment, the outer two an arched pediment, were located on both the east and west slopes, resting on the cornice. Located above and between them were two copper bull's-eye dormers. Two large dormers with arched pediments were located on each of the north and south slopes, with the south slope also having a bull's-eye dormer positioned between the larger dormers. A chimney with brick quoins and limestone cap rose from each of the north and south roof slopes.

Entrances to the basement were located beneath north, south and west porches, and basement windows, beneath each first story window.

ii. Interior

According to original floor plans (see exhibits 2 through 4), the first floor of the surgeon's house was based on a central hall plan, with an entrance on the east side opening into a vestibule, which in turn opened into an east/west hallway. A stairway was located along the eastern wall at the west end of the hall, and behind it, a pantry with an entrance to the basement stairs. The pantry also had access to the kitchen to the south and the dining room to the north. The library, located in the southeast quadrant of the first floor had a fireplace on the eastern wall, positioned back-to-back with the kitchen range. Two doors flanking these hearths connected the two rooms. The dining room, in the northwest quadrant, and the parlor in the northeast quadrant each had fireplaces positioned centrally on the intervening wall, with two flanking doorways. The library opened onto a porch on the south wall, the parlor, onto an identical porch on the north wall. The kitchen had access to a small porch to the west.

The staircase rising to the second floor paused at a mid-floor landing and opened onto a central hall on the second level. A small bedroom was located at the east end of this hall, and four larger bedrooms in each corner of the building. A bathroom was located between the two southern bedrooms. A flight of concrete stairs led up to the attic. The concrete-floored full basement contained a heater and coal bin.

c. Building Removal

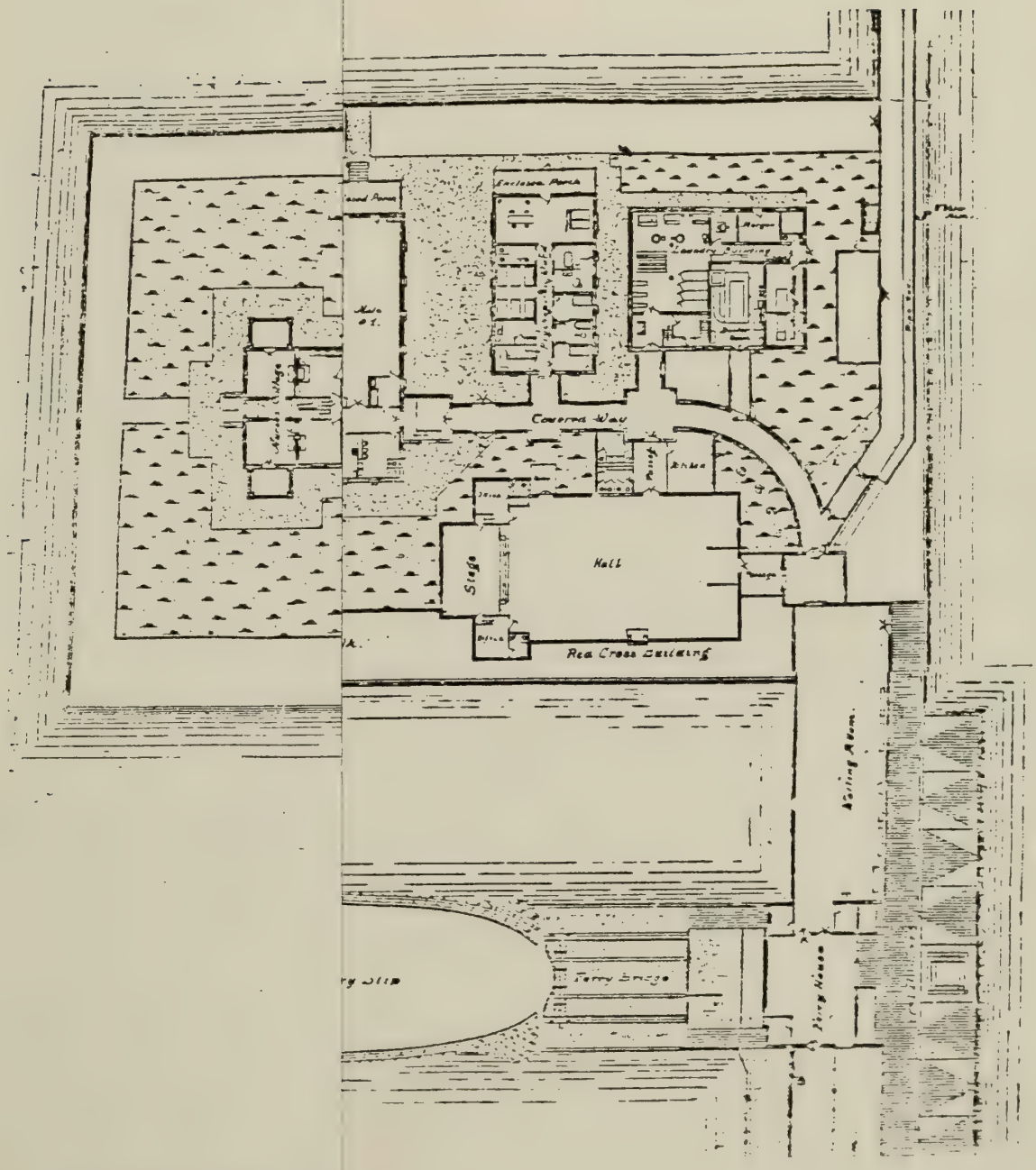
The surgeon's house was removed in 1934. The demolition was a result of recommendations made by a the Ellis Island Committee appointed by the Secretary of Labor to undertake a complete analysis of Ellis Island and make suggestions for future improvements. The March 1934 report of the committee

included the recommendation that the "cottage," or surgeon's house be removed and a new pavilion built for housing personnel nurses and doctors, with kitchens and dining rooms, thus releasing several rooms in the hospital buildings for small ward units, x-ray equipment, etc.[2] Drawings were completed for new doctors' and nurses' living facilities, but the building was never constructed.

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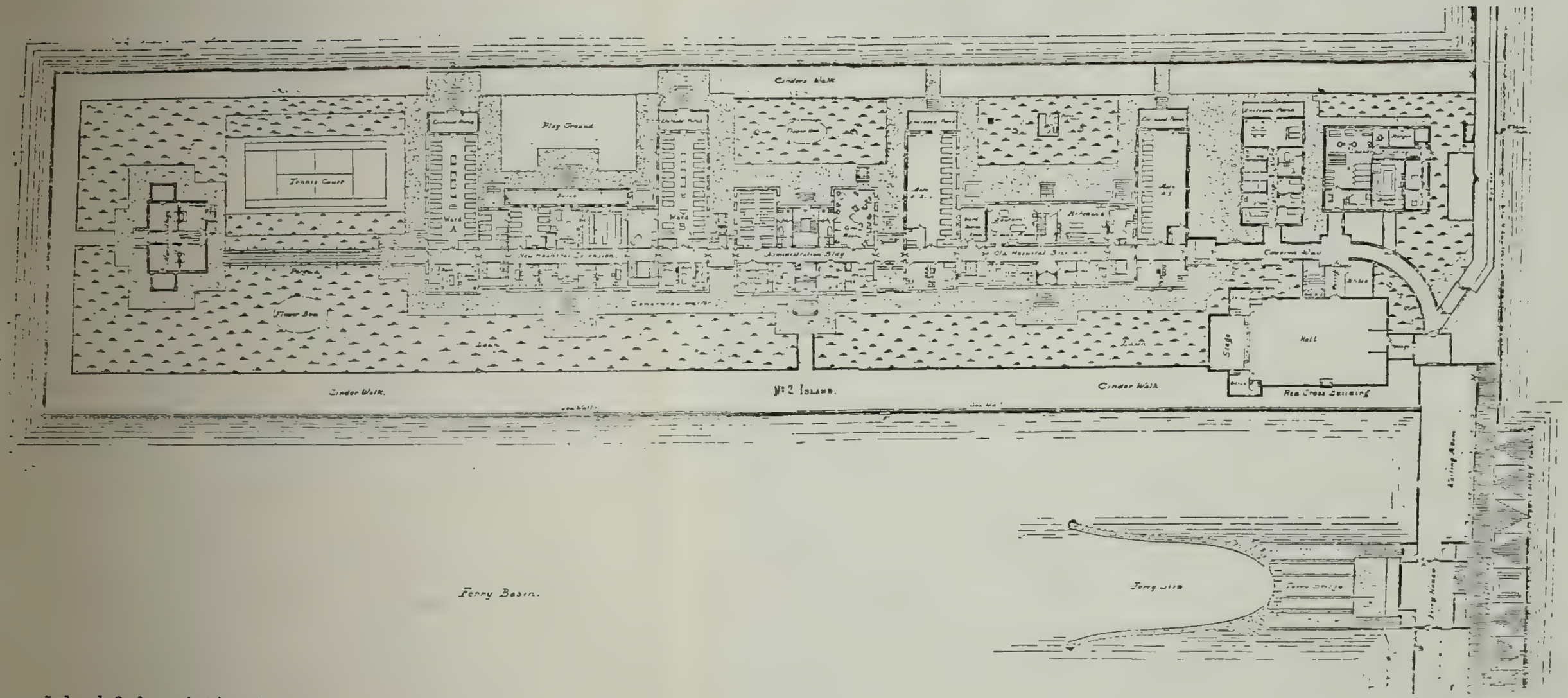
2 Ibid., 488.

Exhibit 1

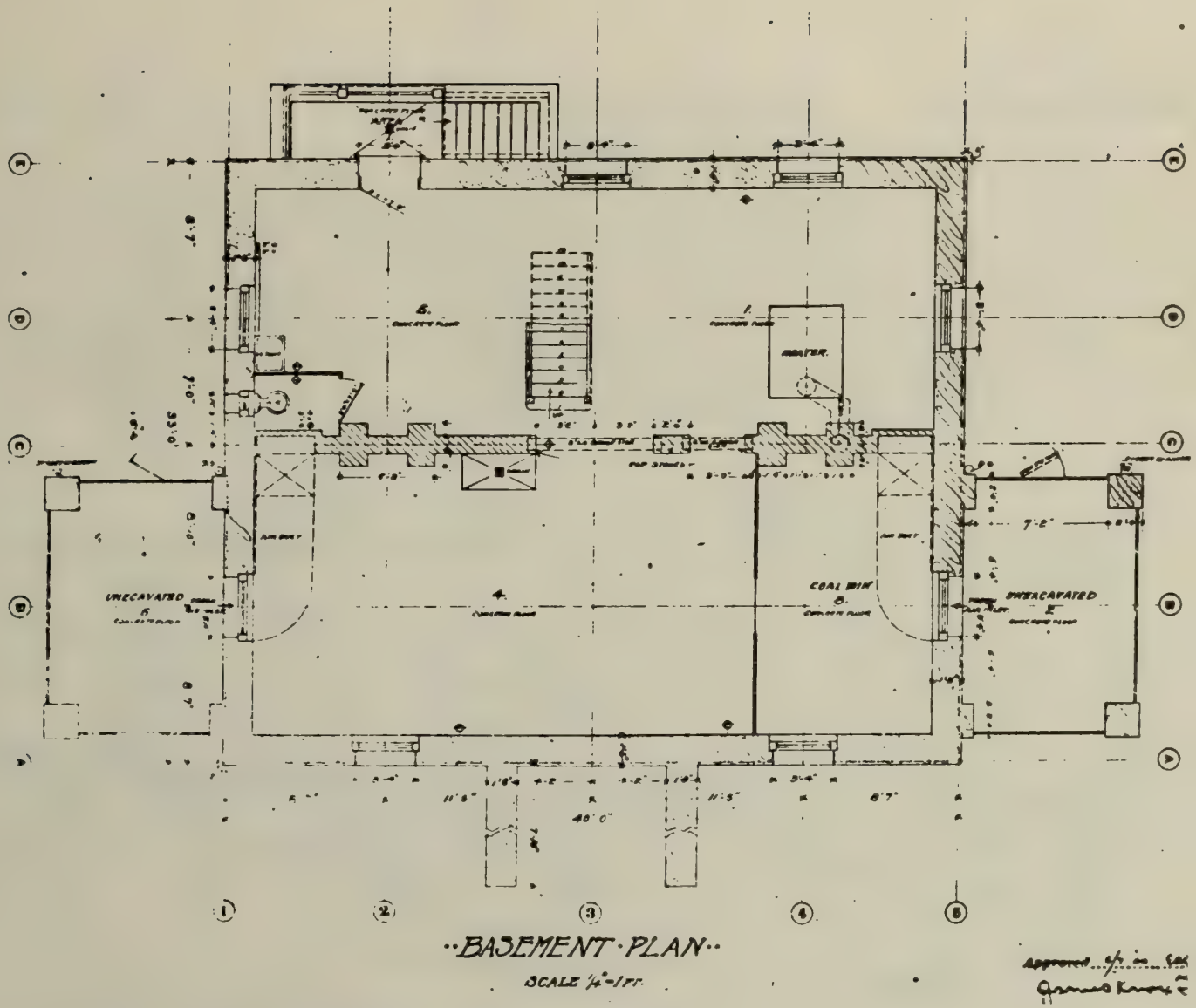



Island 2 descript
NPS Dwg. No. 356
DSC

Exhibit 1



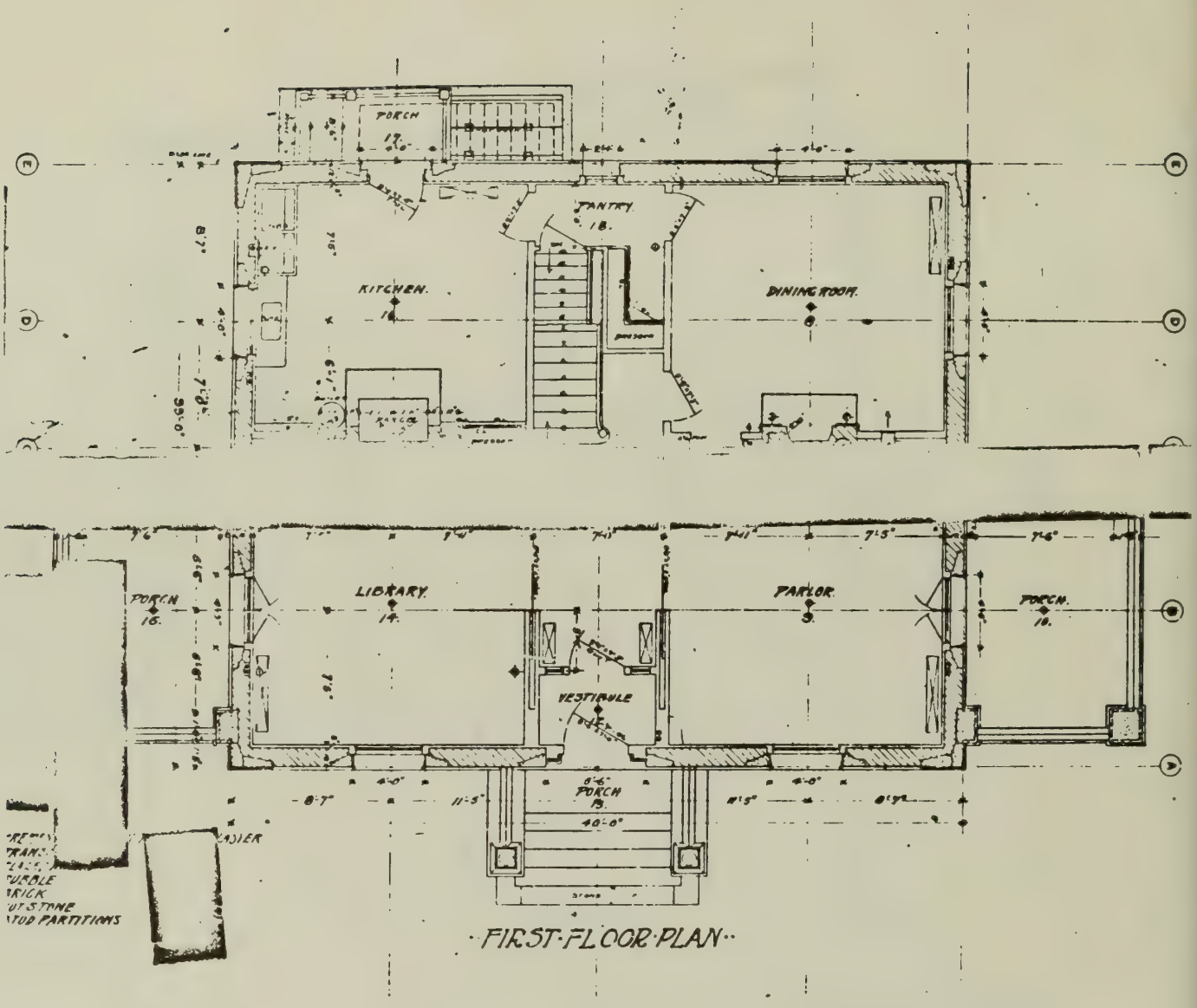

Island 2 descriptive location plan, 6/1/16.
NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 42,957 / 1
DSC | JUL 88




··BASEMENT·PLAN··

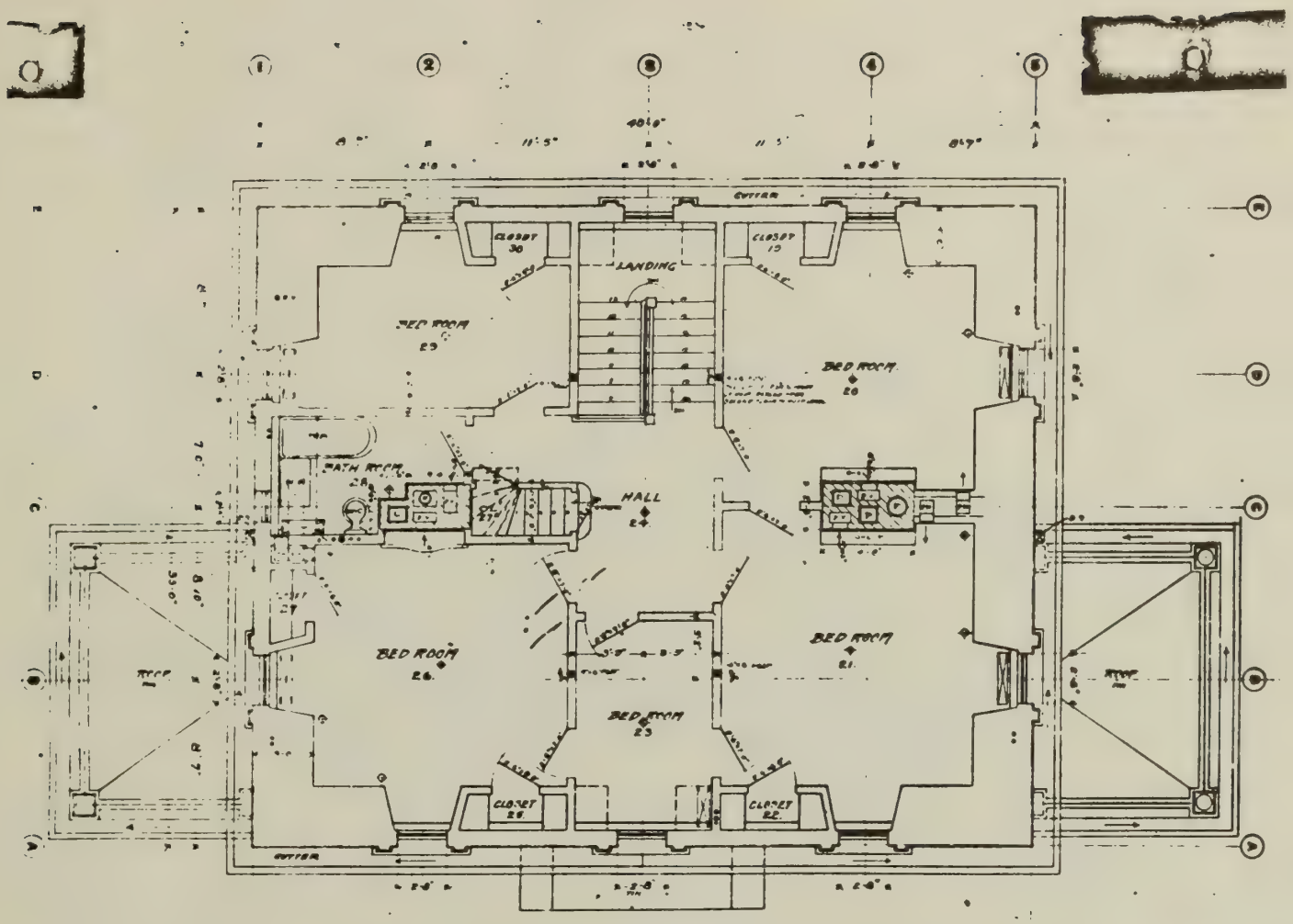
SCALE ¼"-1'-0"

Proposed plan, surgeon's house, 4/20/00.
Excerpt, NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 42,946 / 2
DSC | JUL 88

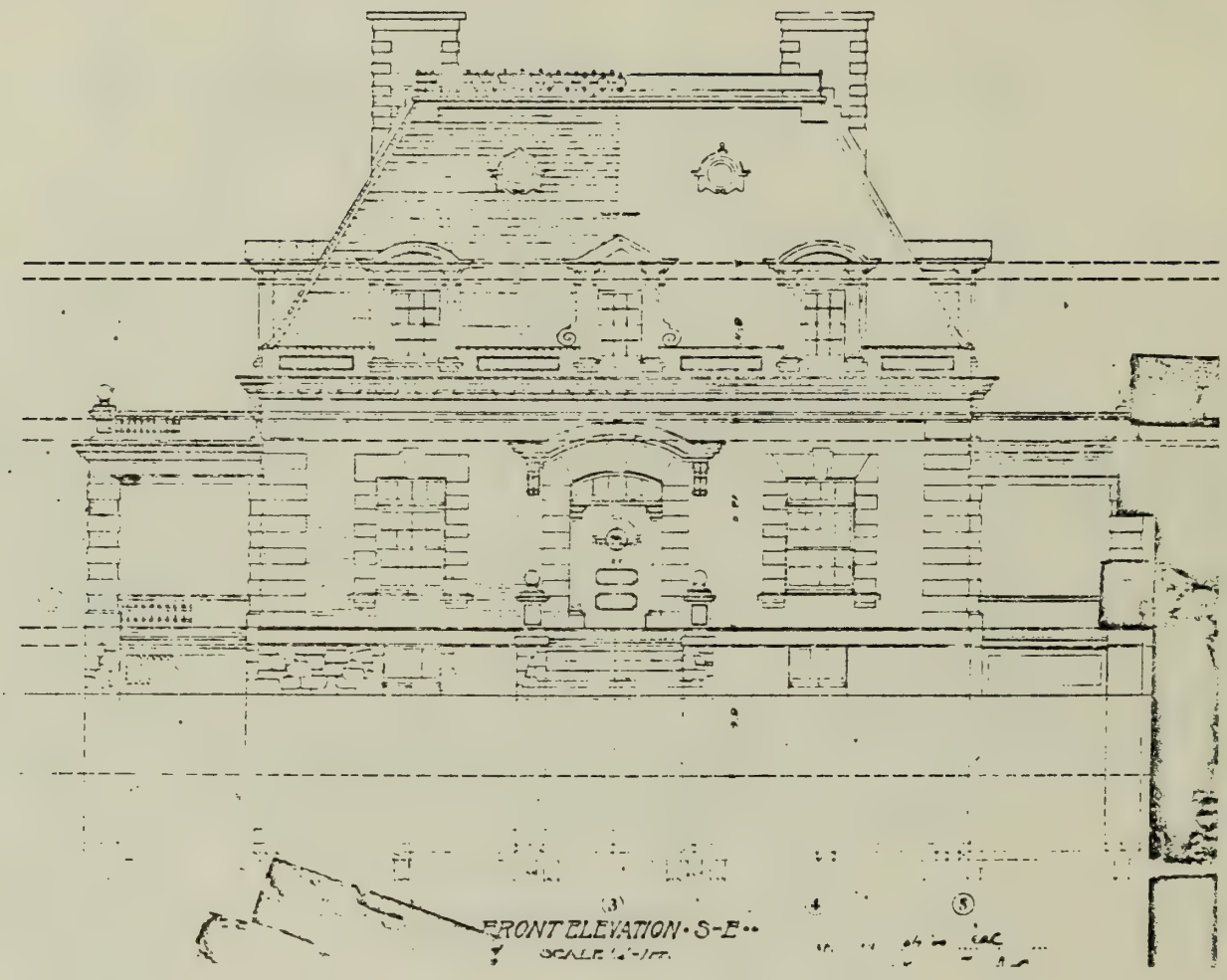



Proposed plan, surgeon's house, 4/20/00.
Excerpt, NPS Dwg. No.

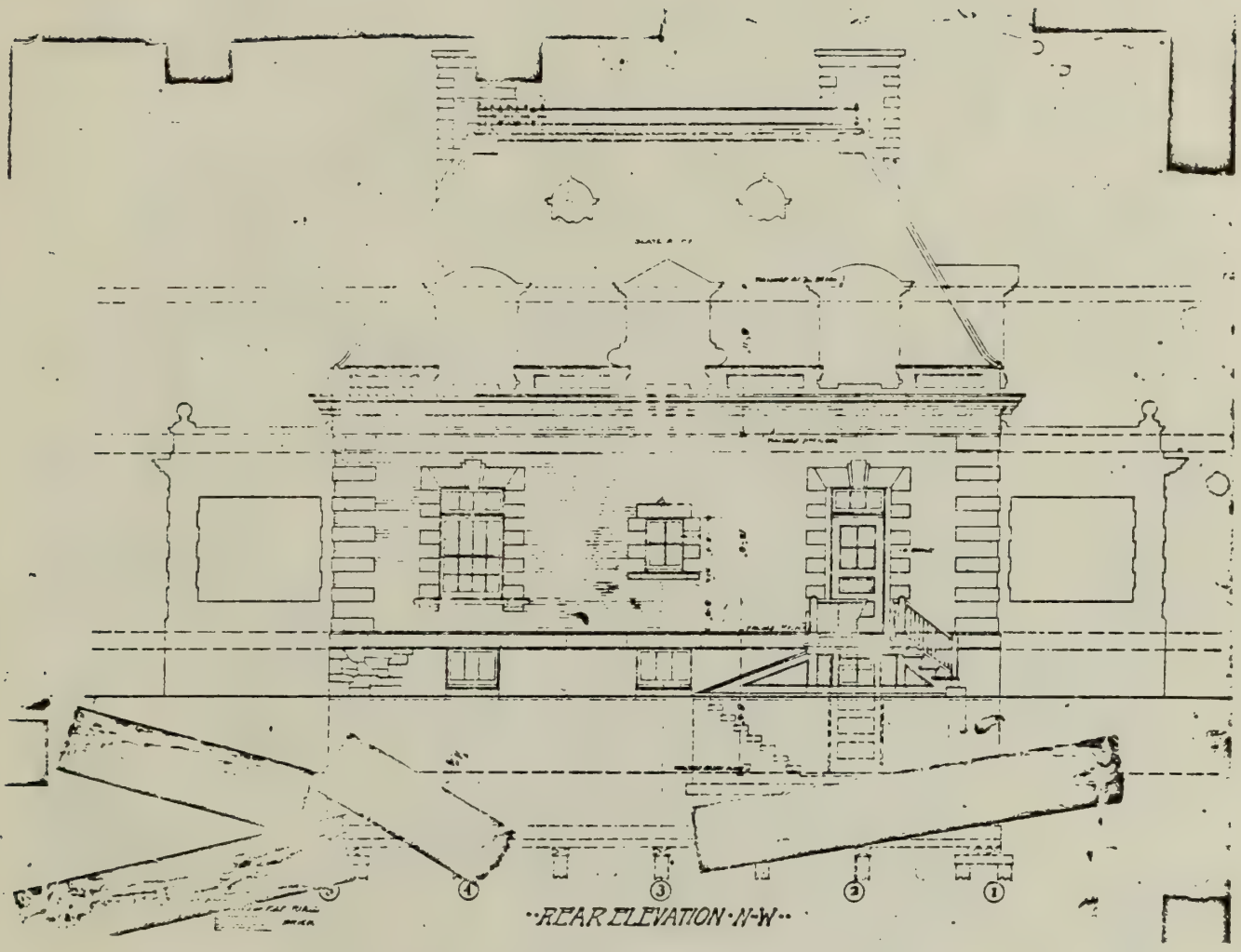
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| 356 | 42,946 / 2 |
| DSC | JUL 88 |



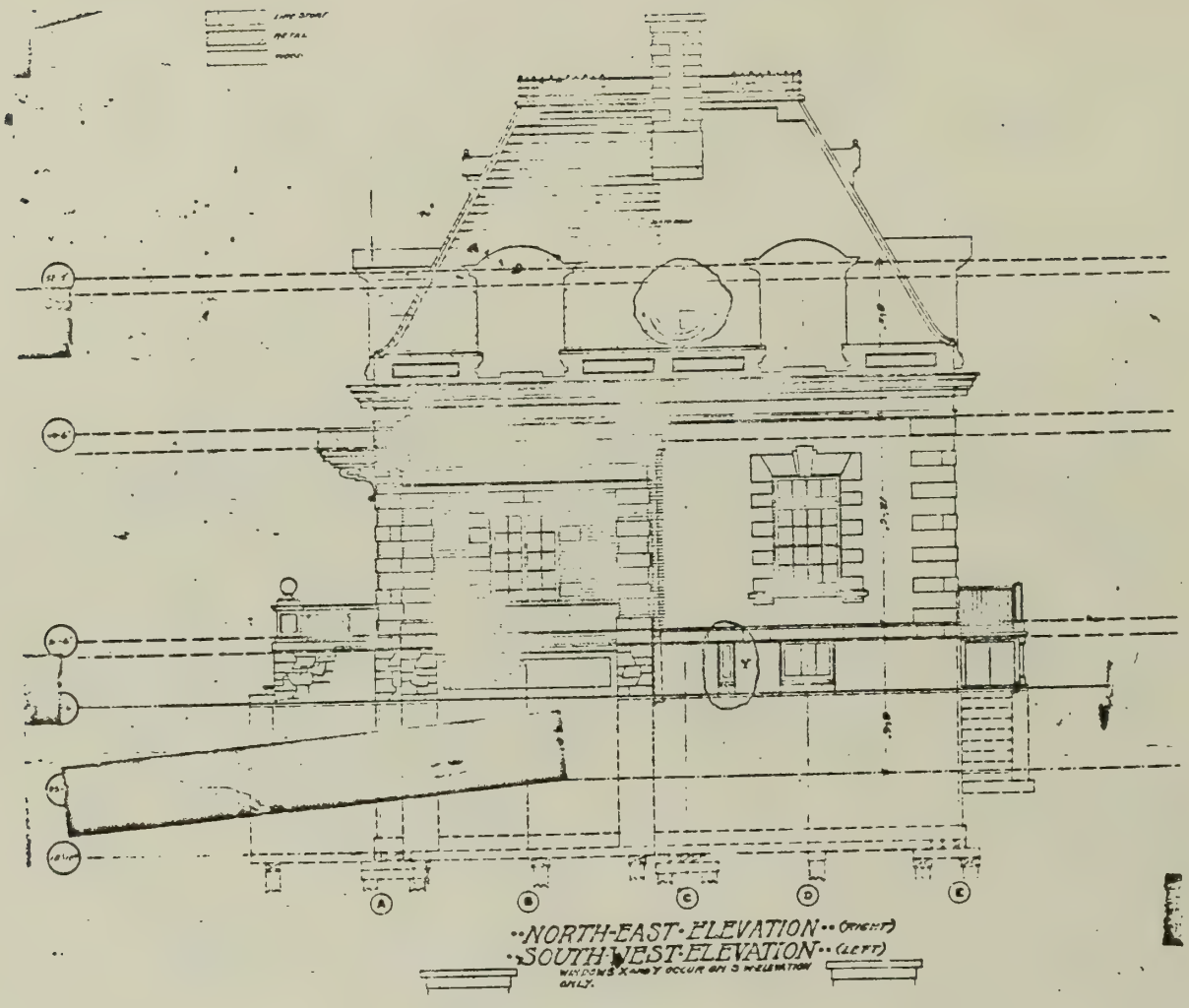

Proposed plan, surgeon's house, 4/20/00.
Excerpt, NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 42,946 / 2
DSC | JUL 88




Proposed elevation, surgeon's house, 4/20/00.
Excerpt, NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 42,946 / 1
DSC | JUL 88




Proposed elevation, surgeon's house, 4/20/00.
Excerpt, NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 42,946 / 1
DSC | JUL 88




Proposed elevation, surgeon's house, 4/20/00.
Excerpt, NPS Dwg. No. 356 | 42,946 / 1
DSC | JUL 88



1. Nearly completed surgeon's house, east elevation, June 30, 1901.
National archives.

# BIBLIOGRAPHY
# ELLIS ISLAND HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
# DOCUMENTATION

Prepared for the U.S. Department of Interior/National Park Service,
Denver Service Center by Beyer Blinder Belle/Notter Finegold Alexander

## HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORTS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Volume 1 | The Main Building<br>June 1, 1984 | NPS D-41 |
| Volume 2<br>Part One | Unit One Buildings<br>December 1985 | NPS D-42 |
| Volume 2<br>Part Two | Unit One Buildings<br>December 1985 | NPS D-42 |
| Volume 3 | Powerhouse<br>December 1985 | NPS D-43 |
| Volume 4<br>Part One | Units 2, 3 and 4<br>August 30, 1986 | NPS D-44 |
| Volume 4<br>Part Two | Units 2, 3 and 4<br>August 30, 1986 | NPS D-44 |
| Volume 4<br>Part Three | Units 2, 3 and 4<br>August 30, 1986 | NPS D-44 |

## EXISTING CONDITION SURVEYS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Volume 1<br>Appendix A | Main Building<br>February 1, 1984 | NPS D-41 |
| Volume 2<br>Appendix D | Unit One Buildings<br>July 1985 | NPS D-42 |
| Volume 3<br>Appendix A | Powerhouse<br>December 1985 | NPS D-43 |
| Volume 4<br>Appendix A<br>Part One | Units 2, 3 and 4<br>July 1986 | NPS D-44 |
| Volume 4<br>Appendix A<br>Part Two | Units 2, 3 and 4<br>July 1986 | NPS D-44 |

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As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has basic responsibilities to protect and conserve our land and water, energy and minerals, fish and wildlife, parks and recreation areas, and to ensure the wise use of all these resources. The department also has major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

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